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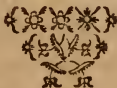


CONTINUATION
OF THE COMPLETE
HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND.

By T. SMOLLETT, M.D.

VOLUME THE FOURTH.

Non tamen pigebit vel incondita ac rudi voce memoriam prioris servitutis, ac
testimonium præsentium bonorum composuisse. TACIT. Agricola.



L O N D O N

Printed for RICHARD BALDWIN, at the Rose in Paternoster-Row.

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CONTINUATION

OF THE

HISTORY

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OF ENGLAND

BY T. SMOLLETT, M.D.

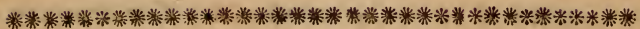
VOLUME THE FOURTH

Printed by R. and J. DODD, in Pall-mall, London.



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CONTINUATION
OF THE
HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND.



GEORGE II.

THE conquest of Canada being atchieved, nothing now remained to be done in North America, except the demolition of the fortifications of Louisbourg on the island of Cape Breton ; for which purpose, some able engineers had been sent from England with the ships commanded by captain Byron. By means of mines artfully disposed and well constructed, the fortifications were reduced to a heap of rubbish ; the glacis was levelled, and the ditches were filled. All the artillery, ammunition, and implements of war, were conveyed to Halifax : but the barracks were repaired so as to accommodate three hundred men occasionally ; and the hospital, with the private houses, were left standing.

An. 1760.
Demolition of
Louisbourg.

An. 1760.

Clandestine trade with the French.

The French still possessed upon the continent of America, the fertile country lying on each side of the great river Mississippi, which disembogues itself into the Gulph of Florida; but the colony was so thinly peopled and so ill provided, that far from being formidable, it scarce could have subsisted, unless the British traders had been base and treacherous enough to supply it from time to time with provisions and necessaries. The same infamous commerce was carried on with divers French plantations in the West-Indies; insomuch that the governors of provinces, and commanders of the squadrons stationed in those seas, made formal complaints of it to the ministry *. The temptation

* *Copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt, to the several Governors and Councils in North America, relating to the Flag of Truce Trade.*

Whitehall, 23 Aug. 1760.

GENTLEMEN,

The commanders of his majesty's forces and fleets in North-America and the West-Indies, have transmitted certain and repeated intelligences, of an illegal and most pernicious trade carried on by the king's subjects in North-America and the West-Indies, as well to the French islands as to the French settlements on the continent in America, and particularly to the rivers Mobile and Mississippi; by which the enemies,

to the great reproach and detriment of government, are supplied with provisions and other necessaries; whereby they are principally, if not alone, enabled to sustain and protract this long and expensive war. And it further appearing, that large sums of bullion are sent by the king's subjects to the above places, in return whereof commodities are taken, which interfere with the product of the British colonies themselves, in open contempt of the authority of the mother-country, as well as the most manifest prejudice of the manufactures and trade of Great Britain. In order, therefore, to put the most speedy and effectual stop to such flagitious practices, so utterly subversive

tion of extraordinary profit excited the merchants not only to assist the enemies of their country, but also to run all risques in eluding the vigilance of the legislature. The inhabitants of Martinique found a plentiful market of provision furnished by the British subjects at the Dutch islands of Eustatia and Curaçoa; and those that were settled on the island of Hispaniola were supplied in the same manner, at the Spanish settlement of Monte-Christo.

While the British commanders exerted themselves by sea and land, with the most laudable spirit of vigilance and courage, against the foreign adversaries of their country; the colonists of Jamaica ran the most imminent hazard of being extirpated by a domestic enemy. The negro-slaves of that island,

Infurrec-
tion of
the ne-
groes in
Jamaica.

versive of all laws, and so highly repugnant to the well-being of this kingdom:

It is his majesty's express will and pleasure, that you do forthwith make the strictest and most diligent enquiry into the state of this dangerous and ignominious trade: and that you do use every means in your power to detect and discover persons concerned either as principals or accessories therein; and that you do take every step authorized by law, to bring all such heinous offenders to the most exemplary and condign punishment. And you will as soon as may be, and from time to time, transmit to me, for the king's information, full and

particular accounts of the progress you shall have made in the execution of this his majesty's commands; to the which the king expects that you pay the most exact obedience. And you are further to use your utmost endeavours to trace out and investigate the various artifices and evasions by which the dealers in this iniquitous intercourse find means to cover their criminal proceedings, and to elude the law; in order that from such lights due and timely considerations may be had, what farther provision may be necessary to restrain an evil of such extensive and pernicious consequences.

I am, &c.
grown

An. 1760. grown insolent in the contemplation of their own formidable numbers, or by observing the supine indolence of their masters, or stimulated by that appetite for liberty so natural to the mind of man, began, in the course of this year, to entertain thoughts of shaking off the yoke by means of a general insurrection. Assemblies were held, and plans revolved for this purpose. At length they concerted a scheme for rising in arms all at once in different parts of the island, in order to massacre all the white men, and take possession of the government. They agreed that this design should be put in execution immediately after the departure of the fleet for Europe: but their plan was defeated by their ignorance and impatience. Those of the conspirators that belonged to captain Forrest's estate, being impelled by the fumes of intoxication, fell suddenly upon the overseer while he sat at supper with some friends, and butchered the whole company. Being immediately joined by some of their confederates, they attacked the neighbouring plantations, where they repeated the same barbarities, and seizing all the arms and ammunition that fell in their way, began to grow formidable to the colony. The governor no sooner received intimation of this disturbance, than he, by proclamation, subjected the colonists to martial law. All other business was interrupted, and every man took to his arms. The regular troops, joined by the troop of militia and a considerable number of volunteers, marched from Spanish Town to St. Mary's, where the insurrection began, and skirmished with the insurgents; but as they declined standing any regular engagement,

ment, and trusted chiefly to bush-fighting, the governor employed against them the free blacks, commonly known by the name of the Wild Negroes, now peaceably settled under the protection of the government. These auxiliaries, in consideration of a price set upon the heads of the rebels, attacked them in their own way, slew them by surprize, until their strength was broken, and numbers made away with themselves in despair; so that the insurrection was supposed to be quelled about the beginning of May: but in June it broke out again with redoubled fury, and the rebels were reinforced to a very considerable number. The regular troops and the militia, joined by a body of sailors, formed a camp under the command of colonel Spragge, who sent out detachments against the negroes, a good number of whom were killed and some taken; but the rest, instead of submitting, took shelter in the woods and mountains. The prisoners being tried, and found guilty of rebellion, were put to death by a variety of tortures. Some were hanged; some beheaded; some burned; and some fixed alive upon gibbets. One of these last lived eight days and eighteen hours, suspended under a vertical sun, without being refreshed by one drop of water, or receiving any manner of sustenance.

In order to prevent such insurrections for the future, the justices assembled at the sessions of the peace, established regulations importing, that no negro-slave should be allowed to quit his plantation without a white conductor, or a ticket of leave; that every negro playing at any sort of game should be scourged through the public

Regulations in that island.

An. 1760. streets; that every publican suffering such gaming in his house should forfeit forty shillings; that every proprietor suffering his negroes to beat a drum, blow a horn, or make any other noise in his plantation, should be fined in ten pounds; and every overseer allowing these irregularities, should pay half that sum, to be demanded, or distrained for, by any civil or military officer; that every free negro, or mulatto, should wear a blue cross on his right shoulder, on pain of imprisonment; that no mulatto, Indian, or negro, should hawk or sell any thing, except fresh fish and milk, on pain of being scourged; that rum and punch houses should be shut up during divine service on Sundays, under the penalty of twenty shillings; and that those who had petit licences should shut up their houses on other nights at nine o'clock. Notwithstanding these examples and regulations, a body of rebellious negroes still subsisted in places that were deemed inaccessible to regular forces, and from these they made nocturnal irruptions into the nearest plantations, where they acted with all the wantonness of barbarity; so that the people of Jamaica were obliged to conduct themselves with the utmost vigilance and circumspection; while rear-admiral Holmes, who commanded at sea, took every precaution to secure the island from insult or invasion.

Action at
sea off
Hispani-
niola.

He not only took measures for the defence of Jamaica, but also contrived and executed schemes for annoying the enemy. Having, in the month of October, received intelligence that five French frigates were equipped at Cape Francois on the island of Hispaniola, in order to convoy a fleet of
merchant-

merchant-ships to Europe, he stationed the ships under his command, in such a manner as was most likely to intercept this fleet; and his disposition was attended with success. The enemy sailed from the cape to the number of eight sail on the sixteenth, and next day they were chased by the king's ships, the Hampshire, Lively, and Boreas, which, however, made little progress, as there was little wind, and that variable. In the evening, the breeze freshened, and about midnight the Boreas came up with the Sirene, commanded by commodore Mac-Cartie. They engaged with great vivacity for about twenty-five minutes, when the Sirene shot a-head, and made the best of her way. The Boreas was so damaged in the rigging, that she could not close with the enemy again till next day at two in the afternoon, when the action was renewed off the east end of Cuba, and maintained till forty minutes past four, when Mr. Mac Cartie struck. In the mean time, the Hampshire and Lively gave chase to the other four French frigates, which steered to the southward with all the sail they could carry, in order to reach the west-end of Tortuga, and shelter themselves in Port au Prince. On the eighteenth the Lively, by the help of her oars, came up with the Valeur at half an hour past seven in the morning; and after a hot action that continued an hour and a half, compelled the enemy to submit. The Hampshire stood after the other three, and, about four in the afternoon, ran up between the duke de Choiseuil and the prince Edward. These he engaged at the same time; but the first, having the advantage of the wind, made her retreat into Port au Paix: the other ran a-shore about two leagues to leeward, and struck her colours;

An.1760.

lours; but, at the approach of the Hampshire, the enemy set her on fire, and she blew up. This was also the fate of the Fleur de Lis, which had run into Fresh water-bay, a little farther to leeward of Port au Prince. Thus, by the prudent disposition of admiral Holmes, and the gallantry of his three captains, Norbury, Uvedale, and Maitland, two large frigates of the enemy were taken, and three destroyed.

Exploit of
two lieutenants in
the navy.

The spirit of the officers was happily supported by an uncommon exertion of courage in the men, who cheerfully engaged in the most dangerous enterprizes. Immediately after the capture of the French frigates, eight of the enemy's privateers were destroyed or brought into Jamaica. Two of these, namely the Vainqueur of ten guns, sixteen swivels, and ninety men, and the Mackau of six swivels and fifteen men, had run into shoal-water in Cumberland harbour, on the island of Cuba. The boats of the Trent and Boreas were manned, under the direction of the lieutenants, Millar and Stuart, who being rowed up to the Vainqueur, boarded and took possession under a close fire, after having surmounted many other difficulties. The Mackau was taken, without any resistance; then the boats proceeded against the Guespe of eight guns and eighty-five men, which lay at anchor farther up in the Lagoon; but before they came up, the enemy had set her on fire, and she was destroyed.

Gallant
behaviour
of the
captains
Obrien
and Tay-
lor in the
Leeward
Islands.

The same activity and resolution distinguished the captains and officers belonging to the squadron commanded by Sir James Douglas off the Leeward islands. In the month of September, the captains Obrien and Taylor, of the ships Temple and Griffin, being on a joint cruise off the islands

An. 1760

Granadas, received intelligence that the Virgin, formerly a British sloop of war, which had been taken by the enemy, then lay at anchor, together with three privateers, under protection of three forts on the island, sailed thither in order to attack them; and their enterprize was crowned with success. After a warm engagement, that lasted several hours, the enemy's batteries were silenced, and indeed demolished, and the English captains took possession of the four prizes. They afterwards entered another harbour of that island, having first demolished another fort; and there they lay four days unmolested, at the expiration of which they carried off three other prizes. In their return to Antigua, they fell in with thirteen ships bound to Martinique with provisions, and took them all without resistance. About the same time, eight or nine privateers were taken by the ships which commodore Sir James Douglas employed in cruising round the island of Guadaloupe; so that the British commerce in those seas flourished under his care and protection.

In the East Indies, the British arms still continued to prosper. After the reduction of Arcot, the garrisons of Permacoil and Allumparva surrendered themselves prisoners of war in the beginning of May. The Falmouth obliged the Haarlem, a French ship from Merguy, to run ashore to the northward of Pondicherry. The important settlement of Carical was reduced by the sea and land forces commanded by rear-admiral Cornish and major Monson, and the French garrison made prisoners of war; and colonel Coote formed the blockade of Pondicherry by land, while the harbour was beset by the English squadron.

Trans-
actions in
the East-
Indies.

An. 1760.

Little at-
chieve-
ments in
the bay of
of Qui-
beron.

No action of importance was in the course of this year atchieved by the naval forces of Great-Britain in the seas of Europe. A powerful squadron still remained in the bay of Quiberon, in order to amuse and employ a body of French forces on that part of the coast, and interrupt the navigation of the enemy; though the principal aim of this armament seems to have been to watch and detain the few French ships, which had run into the river Villaine, after the defeat of Conflans; an object the importance of which will doubtless astonish posterity. The fleet employed on this service was alternately commanded by admiral Boscawen and Sir Edward Hawke, officers of distinguished abilities, whose talents might have been surely rendered subservient to much greater national advantages. All that Mr. Boscawen could do in this circumscribed scene of action was to take possession of a small island near the river Vannes, which he caused to be cultivated and planted with vegetables for the use of the men infected with scorbutic disorders arising from salt provision, sea air, and want of proper exercise. In the month of September, Sir Edward Hawke, who had by this time relieved Mr. Boscawen, detached the gallant lord Howe in the *Magnanime*, with the ships *prince Frederick* and *Bedford*, to reduce the little island of *Dumet*, about three miles in length and two in breadth, abounding with fresh water. It was defended by a small fort mounted with nine cannon, and manned with one company of the regiment of *Bourbon*, who surrendered in a very short time after the ships had begun the attack. By this small conquest a considerable expence was

saved

saved to the nation in the article of transports employed to carry water for the use of the Squadron. An. 1760.

Admiral Rodney still maintained his former station off the coast of Havre de Grace, to observe what should pass at the mouth of the Seine. In the month of July, while he hovered in this neighbourhood, five large flat-bottomed boats loaded with cannon and shot, set sail from Harfleur in the middle of the day, with their colours flying, as if they had set the English Squadron at defiance; for the walls of Havre de Grace, and even the adjacent hills were covered with spectators, assembled to behold the issue of this adventure. Having reached the river of Caen, they stood backwards and forwards upon the shoals, intending to amuse Mr. Rodney till night, and then proceed under cover of the darkness. He perceived their drift, and gave directions to his small vessels to be ready, that as soon as day-light failed, they should make all the sail they could for the mouth of the river Orne, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat, while he himself stood with the larger ships to the steep coast of Port Bassin. The scheme succeeded to his wish. The enemy, seeing their retreat cut off, ran ashore at Port Passin, where the admiral destroyed them, together with the small fort which had been erected for the defence of this harbour. Each of those vessels was one hundred feet in length, capable of containing four hundred men for a short passage. What their destination was, we cannot pretend to determine: but the French had provided a great number of these transports; for ten escaped into the river Orne leading to Caen; and in consequence of this disaster one hundred were

Admiral Rodney destroys some vessels on the coast of France.

An. 1760. were unloaded and sent up again to Rouen. This was not all the damage that the enemy sustained on this part of the coast. In the month of November, captain Oury of the *Acéon* chased a large privateer, and drove her on shore between Cape Barfleur and La Hogue, where she perished. The cutters belonging to Mr. Rodney's Squadron scoured the coast towards Dieppe, where a considerable fishery was carried on, and where they took or destroyed near forty vessels of considerable burthen. Though the English navy suffered nothing from the French during this period, it sustained some damage from the weather. The *Conqueror*, a newship of the line, was lost in the channel on the island of St. Nicholas; but the crew and cannon were saved. The *Lyme* of twenty-guns foundered in the Cattegate in Norway, and fifty of the men perished; and, in the West Indies, a tender belonging to the *Dublin*, commanded by commodore Sir James Douglas, was lost in a gale of wind, with an hundred chosen mariners.

Preparations for a secret expedition.

Of the domestic transactions relating to the war, the most considerable was the equipment of a powerful armament destined for some secret expedition. A numerous body of forces was assembled, and a great number of transports collected at Portsmouth. Generals were nominated to the command of this enterprize. The troops were actually embarked with a great train of artillery; and the eyes of the whole nation were attentively fixed upon this armament, which could not have been prepared without incurring a prodigious expence. Notwithstanding these preparations, the whole summer was spent in idleness and inaction; and in
the

the latter end of the season the undertaking was laid aside. The people did not fail to clamour against the inactivity of the summer, and complain, that notwithstanding the immense subsidies granted for the prosecution of the war, no stroke of importance was struck in Europe for the advantage of Great Britain; but that her treasure was lavished upon fruitless parade, or a G—n alliance still more pernicious. It must be owned, indeed, that no new attempt was made to annoy the enemy on British principles; for the surrender of Montreal was the natural consequence of the steps which had been taken, and of the measures concerted in the course of the preceding year. It will be allowed, we apprehend, that the expence incurred by the armament at Portsmouth, and the body of troops there detained, would have been sufficient, if properly applied, to reduce the island of Mauritius on the coast of Africa, Martinique in the West-Indies, or Minorca in the Mediterranean, and all these three were objects of importance. But, in all probability, the design of the armament was either to intimidate the French into proposals of peace, to make a diversion from the Rhine by alarming the coast of Bretagne, or to throw over a body of troops into Flanders to effect a junction with the hereditary prince of Brunswic, who, at the head of twenty thousand men, had made an irruption as far as the Lower Rhine, and even crossed that river; but he miscarried in the execution of his design.

In the midst of these alarms, some regard was payed to the improvements of natural knowledge. The Royal Society having made application to the

king,

Astronomers sent to the East-Indies.

An. 1760. king, representing that there would be a transit of Venus over the disk of the sun, on the sixth day of June; and that there was reason to hope the parallax of that planet might be more accurately determined by making proper observations of this phenomenon, at the island of St. Helena, near the coast of Africa, and at Bencoolen in the East Indies; his majesty granted a sum of money to defray the expence of sending able astronomers to these two places, and ordered a ship of war to be equipped for their conveyance. Accordingly Mr. Nevil Maskelyne, and Mr. Robert Waddington were appointed to make the observations at St. Helena; and Mr. Charles Mason and Mr. Jeremiah Dixon undertook the voyage to Bencoolen on the island of Sumatra*.

Remarkable story of miss Bell.

The incredible drains occasioned by the war, produced so little effect in lowering the spirits of the people and diminishing the appearance of national wealth, that scarce any thing was seen but uninterrupted scenes of gaiety and diversion through the whole kingdom. Nay, luxury seemed to advance with more gigantic strides, and every part of the metropolis resounded with mirth and minstrelsy, riot and extravagance. In the month of October the attention of the public was engaged by some interesting circumstances that attended the death of one miss Bell, an unfortunate young creature of a good family, who had renounced her father's house,

* In the beginning of April, the king granted to his grandson prince Edward Augustus, and to the heirs male of his royal highness, the dignities of duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, files, and titles of duke of York and Albany, and of earl of Ulster.

and embraced the wretched life of a common prostitute. She died at a lodging house in Marybone, having declared on her death-bed, to an officer of her acquaintance, who visited her from a motive of humanity, that she had received her death's wound at a bagnio from a certain young gentleman, who seemed to have mangled her out of meer wantonness of brutality. She not only persisted in repeating this declaration before divers persons; but conjured the officer to see justice done upon the the villain, who treated her so inhumanly. Her complaint was corroborated by the asseveration of her own maid and attendant, who bore witness to her being wounded in two different places. These circumstances made such an impression upon the gentleman, that he applied to a justice of the peace, and obtained an order for taking up her body after she was buried, that it might be subjected to the cognizance of the coroner and his inquest; it accordingly underwent an examination, and was re-interred, after the jury had given their verdict, that she died of a natural death. The officer, who, though in attendance, had not been examined, was not satisfied with this decision, and resolved to promote a further enquiry: he wrote to the young woman's father, as well as to the person accused, who had retired to the country, and declared, that he would submit himself to a fair trial, that his character might be vindicated to the satisfaction of the public; accordingly, when the father commenced a prosecution, he surrendered himself before five justices of the peace in Westminster, who, having examined a great number of witnesses, were of

An.1760. opinion, that the warrant should be discharged. As a pamphlet, containing an account of the death of miss Bell, had been published, and without doubt given a bad impression of this gentleman, he prosecuted the officer in the King's Bench for having published a libel against him; but the information was set aside, and the judge ordered the prosecutor to be tried at the Old Baily for murder. He was brought to the bar of that tribunal, in 1761. the month of February, and, after a long hearing, acquitted. By part of the evidence it appeared, there was reason to believe the unfortunate deceased was actually delirious, when she made the complaint to the officer: the nurse contradicted the evidence of that gentleman: the servants of the bagnio declared, that no wounds had been given at the time when the tragedy was supposed to be acted: the apothecary, who attended her in her last moments, affirmed that the wounds could not be the cause of her death, but actually preserved her from dying of a mortification; and the physician gave it as his opinion, that the supposed wounds were no other than abscesses, formed by an effort of nature to relieve itself. Had they really been wounds, there would be little reason to suppose they were the immediate cause of her death, as no considerable vessel had been hurt, nor any of the bowels injured; but, that the infliction of such wounds, co-operating with other circumstances of barbarity, blows, stripes, and bruises, might, in a body incensed with rage, and inflamed with intoxication, produce a fever, that would terminate in death, is a possibility to which every judicious physician must subscribe;

An 1766.

and, in that case, he, who inflicted the wounds and bruises, who aroused the resentment, and promoted the intoxication, of the deceased, cannot justly be pronounced innocent of her death. The person; however, accused of miss Bell's murder was acquitted on the fullest evidence.

Except the countries that were actually the scenes of war, no political revolution or disturbance disquieted the general tranquillity. Syria, indeed, felt all the horrors and wreck of a dreadful earthquake, protracted in repeated shocks; which began on the thirtieth day of October, in the neighbourhood of Tripoli. A great number of houses were overthrown at Seyde, and many people buried under the ruins. It was felt through a space of ten thousand square leagues, comprehending the mountains of Libanus; and Antilibanus, with an infinite number of villages, that were reduced to heaps of rubbish. At Acra, or Ptolemais, the sea overwhelmed its banks, and poured into the streets; though eight feet above the level of the water. The city of Saphet was intirely destroyed, and the greatest part of its inhabitants perished. At Damascus all the minorets were overthrown, and six thousand people lost their lives. The shocks diminished gradually till the twenty-fifth day of November, when they were renewed with redoubled havock; the earth trembled with the most dreadful convulsions; and the greater part of Tripoli was destroyed. Balbec was entirely ruined, and this was the fate of many other towns and castles; so that the people, who escaped the ruins, were obliged to sojourn in the open fields, and all Syria was threatened with the

Earth-
quakes in
Syria.

An. 1760.

vengeance of heaven. Such a dangerous ferment arose at Constantinople, that a revolution was apprehended. Mustapha, the present emperor, had no sons; but his brother Bajazet, whose life he had spared, contrary to the maxims of Turkish policy, produced a son by one of the women, with whom he was indulged in his confinement; a circumstance which aroused the jealousy of the emperor to such a degree, that he resolved to dispatch his brother. The great officers of the Porte opposed this design, which was so disagreeable to the people, that an insurrection ensued. Several Turks and Armenians, taking it for granted that a revolution was at hand, bought up great quantities of grain; and a dreadful dearth was the consequence of this monopoly. The Sultan assembled the troops, quieted the insurgents, ordered the engrossers of corn to be executed, and in a little time, the repose of the city was re-established.

Wise conduct of the Catholic king.

Notwithstanding the prospect of a rupture in Italy, no new incident interrupted the tranquillity which the southern parts of Europe enjoyed. The king of Spain, howsoever solicited by the other branch of the house of Bourbon, to engage in the war, as its ally, refused to interpose in any other way, than as a mediator between the courts of London and Versailles. He sent the Conde de Fuentes, a nobleman of high rank and character, in quality of ambassador extraordinary to the king of Great Britain, in order to offer his good offices for effecting a peace; and the Conde, after having conferred with the English ministry, made an excursion to Paris; but his proposal with respect to

a cessation of hostilities, if in reality such a proposal was ever made, did not meet with a cordial reception. Other differences subsisting between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, he found no difficulty in compromising. His Catholic majesty persisted in the execution of a plan truly worthy of a patriot king. In the first place, he spared no pains and application to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the state of his kingdom. He remitted to his people all they owed the crown, amounting to threescore millions of reals: he demanded an exact account of his father's debts, that they might be discharged with the utmost punctuality: an order was sent to the treasury, that ten millions of reals should be annually appropriated for this purpose, until the whole should be liquidated; and, to the first year's payment, he added fifty millions, to be divided equally among the legal claimants. He took measures for the vigorous execution of the laws against offenders; encouraged industry; protected commerce; and felt the exquisite pleasure of being beloved as the father of his people. To give importance to his crown, and extend his influence among the powers of Europe, he equipped a powerful squadron of ships at Carthagena, and is said to have declared his intention to employ them against Algiers, should the Dey refuse to release the slaves of the Spanish nation.

Portugal seemed still agitated from the shock of the late conspiracy, which was quelled in that kingdom. The pope's nuncio was not only forbid the court, but even sent under a strong guard to the frontiers: an indignity which induced the

Affairs of
Portugal

An. 1769.

pontiff to order the Portuguese minister at Rome to evacuate the ecclesiastical dominions. In the mean time, another embarkation of Jesuits was sent from Lisbon to Civita Vecchia; yet the expulsion of these fathers did not restore the internal peace of Portugal, or put at end to the practice of plotting: for, even since their departure, some persons of rank have been either committed to close prison, or exiled from the kingdom. The Jesuits were not more fortunate in America; for in the month of October, in the foregoing year, an obstinate battle was fought between the united forces of Spain and Portugal, and the Indians of Paraguay, who were under the dominion of the Jesuits: victory at length declared in favour of the two crowns: so that the vanquished were obliged to capitulate, and lay down their arms. As the court of Portugal had made remonstrances to the British ministry against the proceedings of the English squadron under admiral Boscawen, which had attacked and destroyed some French ships under the Portuguese fort in the bay of Lagos, his Britannic majesty thought proper to send the earl of Kinnoul, as ambassador extraordinary, to Lisbon, where that nobleman made such excuses for the insult of the English admiral, as entirely removed all misunderstanding between the two crowns; and could not fail of being agreeable to the Portuguese monarch, thus respected, soothed, and deprecated by a mighty nation in the very zenith of power and prosperity. On the sixth of June, being the birth-day of the king of Portugal, the marriage of his brother, Don Pedro, with the princess of Brazil, was celebrated

in the chapel of the palace where the king resides, to the universal joy of the people, as this match will prevent all disputes with respect to the succession. The nuptials were announced to the public by the discharge of cannon, and celebrated with illuminations, and all kinds of rejoicing.

An incident, which happened in the Mediterranean, had like to have drawn the indignation of the Ottoman Porte on the knights of the order of Malta. A large Turkish ship of the line, mounted with sixty-eight brass cannon, having on board a complement of seven hundred men, besides seventy Christian slaves, under the immediate command of the Turkish admiral, had, in company with two frigates, five galleys, and other smaller vessels, sailed in June from the Dardanells, cruised along the coasts of Smyrna, Scio, and Trio, and at length anchored in the channel of Stangie, where the admiral with four hundred persons went on shore, on the nineteenth day of September: the Christian slaves, seizing this opportunity, armed themselves with knives, and fell upon the three hundred that remained with such fury and effect, that a great number of the Turks were instantly slain: many leaped overboard into the sea, where they perished; and the rest sued for mercy. The Christians, having thus secured possession of the ship, hoisted sail, and bore away for Malta; which, though chased by the two frigates, and a Ragusan ship, they reached by crowding all their canvas; and brought their prize safe into the harbour of Volette, amidst the acclamations of the people. The order of Malta,

An. 1760.

A Turkish ship of the line carried into Malta.

An. 1760. as a recompence for this signal act of bravery and resolution, assigned to the captors the whole property of the ship and slaves, together with all the effects on board, including a sum of money, which the Turkish commander had collected by contribution, amounting to a million and an half of florins. The Grand Signor was so enraged at this event, that he disgraced his admiral, and threatened to take vengeance on the order of Malta, for having detained the ship, and countenanced the capture.

Patriot
schemes
of the
king of
Den-
mark.

With respect to the disputes which had so long embroiled the Northern parts of Europe, the neutral powers seemed as averse as ever to a participation. The king of Denmark continued to perfect those plans, which he had wisely formed for increasing the wealth, and promoting the happiness of his subjects; nor did he neglect any opportunity of improving natural knowledge, for the benefit of mankind in general. He employed men of ability, at his own expence, to travel into foreign countries, and collect the most curious productions for the advancement of natural history: he encouraged the liberal and mechanic arts at home, by munificent rewards and peculiar protection: he invited above a thousand foreigners from Germany to become his subjects, and settle in certain districts of Jutland, which had lain waste above three centuries; and they forthwith began to build villages, and cultivate the lands, in the dioceses of Wibourg, Arhous, and Ripen: their travelling expences from Altena to their new settlement were defrayed by the king, who, moreover, maintained them until the produce of
the

the lands could afford a comfortable subsistence. An. 1760. He likewise bestowed upon each colonist a house, a barn, and stable, with a certain number of horses and cattle. Finally, this generous patriot having visited these new subjects, who received him with unspeakable emotions of joy and affection, he ordered a considerable sum of money to be distributed among them, as an additional mark of his favour. Such conduct in a prince cannot fail to secure the warmest returns of loyalty and attachment in his people; and the execution of such laudable schemes will endear his name to the contemplation of posterity.

The Dutch, as usual, persevered in prosecuting every branch of commerce without being diverted to less profitable schemes of state policy, by the insinuations of France, or the remonstrances of Great Britain. The violation of the peace by their subjects in Bengal was no sooner known by the court of London, than orders were sent to general Yorke, the English ambassador at the Hague, to demand an explanation. He, accordingly, presented a memorial to the States-General, signifying, that their High Mightinesses must, doubtless, be greatly astonished to hear, by the public papers, of the irregularities committed by their subjects in the East-Indies; but, that they would be much more amazed on perusing the piece annexed to his memorial, containing a minute account, specified with the strictest regard to truth, of the irregular conduct observed by the Dutch, towards the British subjects in the river of Bengal, at a time, when the factors and traders of Holland enjoyed all the sweets of peace, and all the advantages

Memorial
presented
by the
British
ambassa-
dor to the
States-
General:

An. 1760. advantages of unmolested commerce; at a time, when his Britannic majesty, from his great regard to their High Mightinesses, carefully avoided giving the least umbrage to the subjects of the United Provinces. He observed, that the king his sovereign was deeply affected by these outrageous doings, and mischievous designs of the Dutch in the East Indies, whose aim was to destroy the British settlements in that country; an aim that would have been accomplished, had not the king's victorious arms brought them to reason, and obliged them to sue for an accommodation. He told them his majesty would willingly believe their High Mightinesses had given no order for proceeding to such extremities, and that the directors of their India company had no share in the transaction: nevertheless he (the ambassador) was ordered to demand signal satisfaction, in the name of the king his master; that all who should be found to have shared in the offence so manifestly tending to the destruction of the English settlements in that country, should be exemplarily punished; and that their High Mightinesses should confirm the stipulations agreed upon, immediately after the action, by the directors of the respective companies; in consideration of which agreement, the Dutch ships were restored, after their commanders acknowledged their fault, in owning themselves the aggressors. To this remonstrance the States-General replied, that nothing of what was laid to the charge of their subjects, had yet reached their knowledge; but, they requested his Britannick majesty to suspend his judgment, until he should be made perfectly acquainted with the grounds

grounds of those disputes; and they promised he should have reason to be satisfied with the exemplary punishment that would be inflicted upon all who should be found concerned in violating the peace between the two nations*.

An. 1760.

The war in Germany still raged with unrelenting fury, and the mutual rancour of the contending parties seemed to derive fresh force from their mutual disappointments; at least, the house of Austria seemed still implacable and obstinately bent upon terminating the war with the destruction of the Prussian monarch. Her allies however seemed less actuated by the spirit of revenge. The French king had sustained so much damage and disgrace in the course of the war, that his resources failed, and his finances fell into disorder; he could no longer afford the subsidies he had promised to different powers; while his subjects clamoured aloud at the burden of impositions, the ruin of trade, and the repeated dishonour intailed upon the arms of France. The czarina's zeal for the alliance was evidently cooled by the irregular and defective payments of the subsidies she had stipulated. Perhaps she was disappointed in her hope of conquest, and chagrined to see her armies retire from Germany at the approach of every winter; and the British ministry did not fail to exert all their influence to detach her from the confederacy in which she had embarked. Sweden still languished in an effectual parade of hostilities against the house of Brandenburg; but the

State of
the pow-
ers at war.

* In the month of March the States of Holland and West Friesland having, after warm debates, agreed to the proposed match between the princess Caroline, sister to

the prince of Orange, and the prince of Nassau-Weilbourg, the nuptials were solemnized at the Hague, with great magnificence.

An. 1760. French interest began to lose ground in the diet of that kingdom. The king of Prussia, howsoever exhausted in the article of men, betrayed no symptom of apprehension, and made no advance towards a pacification with his adversaries. He had employed the winter in recruiting his armies by every expedient his fertile genius could devise; in levying contributions to reinforce the vast subsidy he received from England, in filling magazines, and making every preparation for a vigorous campaign. In Westphalia, the same foresight and activity were exerted by prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, who in the beginning of summer found himself at the head of a very numerous army, payed by Great Britain, and strengthened by two and twenty thousand of national troops.

Death of
the land-
grave of
Hesse-
Cassel.

No alteration in the terms of this alliance was produced by the death of William landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, who breathed his last, in an advanced age, on the twenty-eighth day of January at Rintelen upon the Weser. He was succeeded in the landgraviate by his son Frederick, whose consort, the princess Mary, daughter to the king of Great Britain, now, in quality of governess of her children, assumed the regency and administration of the county of Hanau-Mutzenberg, by virtue of the settlement made in the life-time of her father-in-law, and confirmed by her husband. She had for some years been separated from him, and resided with his father, at whose decease she retired, with her children, to the city of Zell. The present landgrave, who lived at Magdebourg as vice-governor under the king of Prussia, no sooner learned the news of his father's death, than he sent an intimation of it to that prince and the king of

Great Britain, declaring, at the same time, that he would scrupulously adhere to the engagements of his predeceffor. An. 1760

The advances towards a peace, which had been made in the preceding year by the kings of England and Prussia, in their declaration published at the Hague by prince Lewis of Brunswic, seemed to infuse in neutral powers a good opinion of their moderation. We have already seen that the king of Spain offered his best offices in quality of mediator. When a congress was proposed, the States-General made an offer of Breda, as a place proper for the negotiation. The king of Great Britain, by the mouth of his ambassador, thanked their High Mightinesses for the sincere desire they expressed to put an end to the ravages of war, which had extended desolation over the face of Europe: he readily closed with their gracious offer, and in consequence of his high regard and invariable friendship for their High Mightinesses, wished earnestly that it might be acceptable to the other powers at war. The French king expressed his sentiments nearly to the same purpose. His ambassador declared, That his most Christian majesty was highly sensible of the offer they had made of Breda for holding the congress; that, in order to give a fresh proof of his sincere desire to encrease the good harmony that subsisted between him and the States-General, he accepted their offer with pleasure; but as he could take no step without the concurrence of his high allies, he was obliged to wait for their answer, which could not fail to be favourable, if nothing remained to be settled but the place for holding the congress. King Stanislaus

Offers made by neutral powers of a place for holding a congress.

having

An. 1760. having written a letter to his Britannic majesty, offering the city of Nancy for the same purpose, he received a civil answer, expressing the king of England's sense of his obliging offer, which, however, he declined, as a place not conveniently situated for all the powers interested in the great work of pacification. Civilities of the same nature likewise passed between the sovereign of Nancy and the king of Prussia *. As the proposals for an accommodation, made by the king of England and his allies, might have left an unfavourable impression of their adversaries, had they been altogether declined, the court of Vienna was prevailed upon

* As the Prussian monarch's answer breathes nothing but humanity and moderation, we shall insert it, as a distinguishing feature of that prince's character.

Sire, my Brother,

With real pleasure I have received your majesty's letter. Certainly I should not refuse the offer you make me of the city of Nancy, if that depended on me. All the negotiations that should be carried on there under your auspices, could not but take a favourable and happy turn; but your majesty, perhaps, knows by this time, that every body's sentiments are not so pacific as yours.

The courts of Vienna and Russia have refused, in an unprecedented manner, to come into the measures which the king of England and myself

proposed to them; and it is likely that they will draw the king of France into the continuance of the war, the advantages of which they alone expect to reap; but certainly they alone will be the cause of the effusion of human blood consequent on their refusal.

However, I shall not be the less grateful for your majesty's offers. If all sovereigns were endowed with your humanity, goodness, and justice, the world would not be exposed, as it is now, to desolation, ravages, massacres, and conflagrations.

I am, with sentiments of the highest esteem, and the most perfect and most sincere friendship,

Your majesty's
good brother,
FREDERICK.

to concur with her allies in a declaration professing their desire of peace, which declaration was delivered, on the third day of April, by the Austrian minister residing at the Hague, to his serene highness prince Lewis of Brunswic; and a paper of the same nature was also delivered to him separately by the French and Russian ministers *. These pro-

* *A Translation of the Declaration delivered by the Austrian Minister residing at the Hague, to his Serene Highness Prince Lewis of Brunswic, in Answer to that which his Highness had delivered on the Part of his Britannic Majesty and the King of Prussia, on the 25th of November 1759, to the Ministers of the belligerent Powers.*

Their Britannic and Prussian majesties having thought proper to make known, by the declaration delivered, on their part, at the Hague, the 25th of November last past, to the ambassadors and ministers of the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Versailles, residing there,

“ That being sincerely desirous of contributing to the re-establishment of the public tranquillity, they were ready to send plenipotentiaries to the place that shall be judged the most convenient, in order to treat there, of this important object, with those which the belligerent parties shall think proper to autho-

rise on their side, for attaining so salutary an end.”

Her majesty the empress-queen of Hungary and Bohemia; her majesty the empress of all the Russias; and his majesty the most Christian king, equally animated by the desire of contributing to the re-establishment of the public tranquillity, on a solid and equitable footing, declare in return;

That his majesty the catholic king, having been pleased to offer his mediation in the war, which has subsisted for some years between France and England; and this war having besides, nothing in common with that which the two empresses with their allies have likewise carried on for some years against the king of Prussia,

His most Christian majesty is ready to treat of his particular peace with England, through the good offices of his catholic majesty, whose mediation he has a pleasure in accepting.

As to the war, which regards directly his Prussian majesty,

An. 1760.

essions, however, did not interrupt the operations of the campaign.

Skirmishes in Westphalia during the winter.

Tho' the French army under the marechal duke de Broglie remained in cantonment in the neighbourhood of Friedberg, and prince Ferdinand had retired from Corfdorff to Marburg, where in the beginning of January he established his head-quarters, nevertheless the winter was by no means inactive. As far back as the twenty fifth day of December, the duke de Broglie having called in his detachments, attempted to surprize the allied army by a forced march to Klein linnes; but finding them prepared to give him a warm reception, nothing but a cannonade ensued, and he retreated to his former quarters. On the twenty-ninth colonel Luckner, at the head of the Hanoverian hunters, fell in with a detachment of the enemy, consisting of four hundred men, under the command of count Muret. These he attacked with such vigour, that the count was made prisoner, and all his party either killed or taken, except two and twenty who escaped. On the third day of January the marquis de Vogue

majesty: their majesties, the empress-queen of Hungary and Bohemia; the empress of all the Russians; and the most Christian king, are disposed to agree to the appointing the congress proposed. But as by virtue of their treaties they cannot enter into any engagement relating to peace, but in conjunction with their allies, it will be necessary, in order that they may be enabled to explain themselves definitive-

ly upon that subject, that their Britannic and Prussian majesties should previously be pleased to cause their invitation to a congress, to be made to all the powers that are directly engaged in war against the king of Prussia; and namely, to his majesty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, as likewise to his majesty the king of Sweden, who ought specifically to be invited to the future congress.

attacked the town of Herborn, which he carried, and took a small detachment of the allies who were there posted. At the same time the marquis Dauvet made himself master of Dillemburg, the garrison of the allied troops being obliged to retire into the castle, where they were close besieged. Prince Ferdinand no sooner understood their situation, than he began his march with a strong detachment for their relief, on the seventh day of the month, when he attacked and totally defeated the besiegers, took seven hundred prisoners, including forty officers, with seven pair of colours and two pieces of cannon. On that very day, the Highlanders, under major Keith, supported by the hussars of Luckner, who commanded the whole detachment, attacked the village of Eybach, where Beaufrémont's regiment of dragoons was posted on the side of Dillemburg, and routed them with great slaughter. The greater part of the regiment was killed, and many prisoners were taken, together with two hundred horses, and all their baggage. The Highlanders distinguished themselves on this occasion; by their intrepidity, which was the more remarkable, as they were no other than raw recruits just arrived from their own country, and altogether unacquainted with discipline. On the eighth day of January Mr. de St. Germain advanced on the left of the allies, with the grenadiers of the French army, supported by eight battalions and a body of dragoons: but he was encountered by the duke of Holstein at the head of a strong detachment in the neighbourhood of Ersdorff, who, by dint of a furious cannonade, obliged him to retreat with precipitation.

An. 1760.

The hereditary prince of Brunswic joins the allied army.

After this attempt the French parties disappeared, and their army retired into winter-quarters in and about Frankfort on the Maine; while prince Ferdinand quartered the allies at Cassel, Paderborn, Munster, and Osnabrug, this last place being allotted to the British troops, as being the nearest to Embden, where the reinforcements from Britain were to be landed. In the beginning of February, the hereditary prince of Brunswic, with the detachment of the allied army under his command, began his march from Chemnitz in Saxony for Westphalia, where he safely arrived, after having assisted at a long conference in Hamelen, with his father the reigning duke, his uncle prince Ferdinand, and some principal members of the regency of Hanover.

Exactions by the French in Westphalia.

The French general continued to send out detachments to beat up the quarters of the allies, and lay their towns under contributions. In the beginning of March, the marquis de Blaisel marched at the head of two thousand four hundred men from Gieffen, where he commanded, to Marpurg, forced the gates of the town, and compelled the garrison of the allies to take shelter in the castle. As he could not pretend to undertake the siege of the fortress, by the fire of which he was exceedingly galled, he demanded of the town a contribution of one hundred thousand florins; and carried some of the magistrates along with him as hostages for the payment of this imposition. He afterwards appeared at Hombourg, Alsfeldt, and Hartzberg, the frontier posts of the allies, but did not think proper to attack either, because he perceived that measures were taken for his reception. The French, with

with all their boasted politeness and humanity, are sometimes found as brutal and rapacious as the most barbarous enemy. On pretence of taking umbrage at the town of Hanau-Muntzenberg, for having, without their permission, acknowledged the regency of the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel; they, in the month of February, ordered the magistrates of that place to pay, within the term of twenty-four hours, the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand livres, on pain of being subjected to plunder. This order was signified by the prince de Robecq; to whom the magistrates represented the impossibility of raising such a sum, as the country was totally exhausted, and their credit absolutely destroyed, in consequence of their inability to pay the interest of the capitals negotiated in the course of the preceding year. He still insisting upon their finding the money before night, they offered to pay eighty thousand florins, which they raised with the utmost difficulty, and begged the payment of the rest might be postponed for a few weeks; but their request was rejected with disdain. The garrison was reinforced by two battalions, and four squadrons dispersed in the principal squares and markets in the city, and the gates were shut. They even planted cannon in the street, and tarred matches were fixed to many houses, in order to intimidate the inhabitants: These expedients proving ineffectual, detachments of grenadiers entered the houses of the principal magistrates and merchants, from whence they removed all their best effects to the town-hall, where they were kept in deposit, until they were redeemed with all the money that could possibly be raised: This

An.1760. exaction, so little to the honour of a civilized nation, the French minister declared to the diet at Ratisbon was agreeable to the instructions of his most christian majesty.

Skirmish
to the ad-
vantage
of the al-
lies at
Vacha.

By way of retaliation for the cruelty practised at Hanau, a detachment of the allied army under general Luckner was sent to raise contributions in Fulda, and actually carried off hostages from that city; but retired before a strong body of the enemy, who took possession of the place. From hence the French marched, in their turn, to plunder the towns of Hirschfeldt and Vacha. Accordingly they appeared at Vacha, situated on the frontiers of Hesse, and forming the head of the chain of cantonments which the allies had on the Werra. This place was attacked with such vigour, that colonel Freytag, who commanded the post, was obliged to abandon the town; but he maintained himself on a rising-ground in the neighbourhood, where he amused the enemy, until two battalions of grenadiers came to his assistance. Thus reinforced, he pursued the French for three leagues, and drove them with a considerable loss from Gissa, where they had resolved to fix their quarters. These skirmishes happened in the beginning of May, when the grand armies were just in motion to begin the campaign.

Situation
of the
French
armies.

By this time the forces under the marechal duke de Broglie were augmented to one hundred thousand; while the count de St. Germain commanded a separate army on the Rhine, consisting of thirty thousand men, assembled from the quarters of Dusseldorp, Cologne, Cleves, and Wesel. This second corps was intended to divide the allied army,

which, by such a division, would be considerably weakened; and the French court threatened to form a third army, under the prince de Soubise; but this did not appear. The duke de Broglio was in such high favour with the French ministry at this juncture, that he was promoted over the heads of many old generals, who now demanded and obtained their dismissal; and every step was taken to render the campaign glorious to this admired commander: but, notwithstanding all their care, and his own exertion, he found it impossible to take the field early in the season, from want of forage for his cavalry. While his quarters were established at Frankfort, his troops were plentifully supplied with all sorts of provision from the Upper Rhine; but this convenience depended upon his being master of the course of the river: but he could not move from this position without forfeiting the advantage, and providing magazines for the use of his forces, so that he was obliged to lie inactive until he could have the benefit of green forage in his march.

The same inconveniencies operated more powerfully on the side of prince Ferdinand, who, being in an exhausted country, was obliged to fall back as far as Paderborn, and draw his supplies from Hamburgh and Bremen on the Elbe and the Weser. By this time, however, he had received a reinforcement of British troops from Embden, under the direction of major-general Griffin; and before the end of the campaign the forces of that nation in Germany were augmented to five and twenty thousand; a greater number than had served at

The allied army is put in motion.

An. 1760. one time upon the continent for two centuries. The allied army marched from their cantonments on the fifth day of May, and proceeded by the way of Paderborn to Fritzlar, where, on the twentieth, they encamped: but part of the troops left in the bishopric of Munster, under general Sporcken, were ordered to form a camp at Dulmen, to make head against the French corps commanded by the count de St. Germain.

Exploit of
of colonel
Luckner
at Butz-
bach.

General Imhoff was sent with a detachment to Kirchayn on the Orme; and general Gilsoe, with another corps, advanced to the neighbourhood of Hirschfeld on the Fulda. The former of these having ordered colonel Luckner to scour the country with a body of hussars, that officer, on the twenty-fourth day of May, fell in with a French patrole, which gave the alarm at Butzbach, when the garrison of that place, amounting to five hundred picquets, under general Waldener, fled with great precipitatin. Being, however, pursued and overtaken near a wood, they were routed and dispersed. Colonel Luckner, entering Butzbach, found a considerable quantity of forage, flour, wine, and equipage, belonging to the fugitives. What he could not carry off, he distributed among the poor inhabitants, and returned to general Imhoff's camp at Ameneburg, with above an hundred prisoners. This excursion alarmed the enemy to such a degree, that their whole army was put in motion; and the duke de Broglio, in person, advanced with a large body of troops as far as Freidberg: but understanding the allies had not quitted their camp at Fritzlar, he returned to Frankfort,

aftr.

after having cantoned that part of his army in the Wetteraw. This alarm was not so mortifying as the secession of the Wirtemberg troops, amounting to ten thousand men, commanded by their duke in person, who left the French army in disgust, and returned to his own country. The Imperial army, under the prince de Deuxponts, quartered at Bamberg, began their march to Naumberg on the twentieth of May; but one of their detachments of cavalry having received a check from a body of Prussians near Lutzen, they fell back; and on the fourth day of June encamped at Lichtenfels upon the Maine. The small detachments of the grand armies, as well as those belonging to the bodies commanded by general Sporcken and the count de St. Germain in the neighbourhood of Duffeldorp, skirmished with various success. The hereditary prince of Brunswic being detached from the allied army, with some battalions of grenadiers and two regiments of English dragoons, advanced to the county of Fulda, where he was joined by the troops under general Gilsoe, and atchieved some inconsiderable exploits, particularly at Hofensfeldt and Zielbach, where he surpris'd and took divers parties of the enemy.

By the twenty-fourth of June prince Ferdinand, quitting his situation at Fritzlar, marched to Frilendorf, and encamped on the hills between Ziegenheim and Freysa, general Imhoff commanding at a small distance on the right, and the hereditary prince, now returned from Fulda, being posted on the left of the army. In the mean time, the duke de Broglio, assembling his forces between Merlau

The French advance to Neustadt.

and Laubach, advanced to Neustadt, where he encamped on the twenty-eighth day of the month, and at the same time occupied a strong post at Wasseburg. His intention was to penetrate through the country of Hesse into Hanover, and make himself intirely master of that electorate. With this view he resolved to effect a junction with the count de St. Germain, whom he directed to advance towards Brilau and Corbach; while he himself, decamping from Neustadt on the eighth day of July, advanced by the way of Frankenberg. Prince Ferdinand, having received intelligence that the count de St. Germain was in motion, began his march from Ziegenheim, and on the ninth day of July reached the heights of Brunau, in the neighbourhood of Wildungen.

The hereditary prince of Brunswic worsted at Corbach.

The hereditary prince, at the head of the advanced corps, reinforced with some battalions and squadrons under major-general Griffin, was sent forwards to Saxenhausen, whither the army followed the next morning. The hereditary prince, continuing to advance, found the enemy already formed at Corbach; but judging their whole force did not exceed ten thousand infantry and seventeen squadrons, and being impelled by the impetuosity of his own courage, he resolved to give them battle. He accordingly attacked them about two in the afternoon, and the action became very warm and obstinate; but the enemy being continually reinforced with fresh battalions, and having the advantage of a numerous artillery, all the prince's efforts were ineffectual. Prince Ferdinand, being at too great a distance to sustain him,

sent

An. 1760.

sent him an order to rejoin the army, which was by this time formed at Saxenhausen. He forthwith made dispositions for a retreat, which however was attended with great confusion. The enemy, observing the disorder of the allied troops, plied their artillery with redoubled diligence; while a powerful body of their cavalry charged with great vivacity. In all likelihood the whole infantry of the allies would have been cut off, had not the hereditary prince made a diversion in their favour, by charging in person at the head of the British dragoons, who acted with their usual gallantry and effect. This respite enabled the infantry to accomplish their retreat to Saxenhausen; but they lost above five hundred men, and fifteen pieces of cannon. General count Kielmansegg, major-general Griffin, and major Hill of Bland's dragoons, distinguished themselves by their conduct and intrepidity on this occasion. The hereditary prince exposed his life in the hottest part of the action, and received a slight wound in the shoulder, which gave him far less disturbance than he felt from the chagrin and mortification produced by his defeat.

Many days, however, did not pass, before he found an opportunity of retaliating this disgrace. Prince Ferdinand, receiving advice that a body of the enemy, commanded by major-general Glauwitz, had advanced on the left of the allies to Ziegenheim, detached the hereditary prince to oppose them, at the head of six battalions of Hanoverians and Hessians, with Elliot's regiment of English light horse, Luckner's hussars, and two brigades of chasseurs; on the sixteenth day of the month,

He retrieves his honour at Exdorf.

An. 1760. month, he engaged the enemy near the village of Exdorff, and a very warm action ensued, in which Elliot's regiment signalized themselves remarkably by repeated charges*. At length victory declared for the allies. Five battalions of the enemy, including the commander in chief, and the prince of Anhalt-cothen, were taken, with six pieces of cannon, all their arms, baggage, and artillery. During these transactions, the marshal duke de Broglio remained encamped on the heights of Corbach. He had, in advancing from Franckfort, left detachments to reduce the castles of Marpurg and Dillemburg, which were occupied by the allies, and they fell into his hands, the garrisons of both being obliged to surrender prisoners of war. These were but inconsiderable conquests; nor did the progress of the French general equal the idea which had been formed of his talents and activity. The count de St. Germain, who was his senior officer, and believed by many to be at least his equal in capacity, having now joined his corps to the grand army, and conceiving disgust at his being obliged to serve under the duke de Broglio, relinquished his command, in which he was succeeded by the chevalier de Muy. At the same time, the marquis de Voyer, and the count de Luc, two generals of experience

* Though this was the first time that Elliot's regiment appeared in the field, it performed wonders. They charged five different times, and broke through the ene-

my at every charge: but these exploits they did not atchieve without sustaining a heavy loss in officers, men, and horses.

and reputation, quitted the army, and returned to France, actuated by the same motives. An. 1760.

The allied army having moved their camp from Saxenhausen to the village of Halle, near Cassel, remained in that situation till the thirtieth day of July, when the troops were again put in motion. The chevalier de Muy, having passed the Dymel at Stadtbergen, with the reserve of the French army, amounting to thirty-five thousand men, and extending this body down the banks of the river, in order to cut off the communication of the allies with Westphalia; while the duke de Broglio marched up with his main wing to their camp at Kalle, and prince Xavier of Saxony, who commanded their reserve on the left, advanced towards Cassel; prince Ferdinand, leaving general Kielmansegge with a body of troops for the defence of this city, decamped in the night of the thirtieth, and passed the Dymel without loss, between Liebenau and Dringleberg. The hereditary prince, who had the preceding day passed the same river, in order to reinforce general Sporcken, who was posted near Corbeke, now reconnoitred the position of the enemy, and found them possessed of a very advantageous camp between Warbourg and Ochsendorff. Prince Ferdinand, having resolved to attack them, ordered the hereditary prince and Mr. Sporcken to turn their left, while he himself advanced against their front, with the main body of the army. The enemy was accordingly attacked, almost at the same instant, both in flank and in rear, with equal impetuosity and success. As the infantry of the allied

Victory obtained by the allies at Warbourg.

An. 1760: allied army could not march fast enough to charge at the same time, the marquis of Granby was ordered to advance with the cavalry of the right; and the brigade of English artillery, commanded by captain Philips, made such expedition, that they were up in time to second the attack in a most surprising manner. The French cavalry, though very numerous, retreated at the approach of the marquis, except three squadrons, who stood the charge, and were immediately broken. Then the English horse fell upon the enemy's infantry, which suffered greatly, while the town of Warbourg was assaulted by the Britannic legion. The French, finding themselves hard pressed on both flanks, as well as in front and rear, retired precipitately, with considerable damage, occasioned chiefly by the British cannon and dragoons, and many were drowned in attempting to ford the Dymel. The battalion of Maxwell, and a brigade under colonel Beckwith, composed of grenadiers and Highlanders, distinguished themselves remarkably on this occasion. The enemy left about fifteen hundred men, killed or wounded, on the field of battle; with some colours, and ten pieces of cannon, and about the same number were made prisoners. Monsieur de Muy lay all night under arms, on the heights of Volk-Miffen, from whence he next day retired towards Wolfshagen. On the evening of the battle, the marquis of Granby received orders to pass the river in pursuit of them, with twelve British battalions, and ten squadrons, and encamp'd at Wilda, about four miles from Warbourg,
the



MARQUIS of GRANBY.

the heights of which were possessed by the enemy's grand army *. An.1760.

By

* *Copy of a Letter from the Marquis of Granby to the Earl of Holderneffe.*

MY LORD,

It is with the greatest satisfaction, that I have the honour of acquainting your lordship of the success of the hereditary prince, yesterday morning.

General Sporcken's corps marched from the camp at Kalle to Liebenau, about four in the afternoon of the twenty-ninth; the hereditary prince followed the same evening, with a body of troops, among which were the two English battalions of grenadiers, the two of Highlanders, and four squadrons of dragoons, Cope's and Conway's.

The army was under arms all day on the thirtieth, and, about eleven at night, marched off in six columns to Liebenau. About five the next morning, the whole army assembled, and formed on the heights near Corbeke. The hereditary prince was, at this time, marching in two columns, in order to turn the enemy's left flank; which he did by marching to Donhelbourg, leaving Klein-Eder on his left, and forming in two

lines, with his left towards Dossel, and his right near Grimbeck, opposite to the left flank of the enemy, whose position was, with the left to the high hill near Offendorff, and their right to Warbourg, into which place they had flung Fischer's corps. The hereditary prince immediately attacked the enemy's flank, and, after a very sharp dispute, obliged them to give way, and, by a continual fire, kept forcing them to fall back upon Warbourg. The army was, at this time, marching with the greatest diligence to attack the enemy in front; but the infantry could not get up in time: general Waldegrave, at the head of the British, pressed their march as much as possible: no troops could shew more eagerness to get up, than they shewed. Many of the men, from the heat of the weather, and over-straining themselves to get on, through morassy and very difficult ground, suddenly dropped down on their march.

General Mostyn, who was at the head of the British cavalry, formed on the right of our infantry on the other side of a large wood, upon receiving the duke's orders to come

An. 1760.

By this success, prince Ferdinand was enabled to maintain his communication with Westphalia, and keep the enemy at a distance from the heart of Hanover; but to these objects he sacrificed the country of Cassel: for, prince Xavier of Saxony, at the head of a detached body, much more numerous than that which was left under general Kielmansegg, advanced towards Cassel,

up with the cavalry as fast as possible, made so much expedition, bringing them up at a full trot, though the distance was near five miles, that the British cavalry had the happiness to arrive in time, to share the glory of the day, having successfully charged, several times, both the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

I should do injustice to the general officers, to every officer and private man, of the cavalry, if I did not beg your lordship would assure his majesty, that nothing could exceed their gallant behaviour on that occasion.

Captain Philips made so much expedition with his cannon, as to have an opportunity, by a severe cannonade, to oblige those who had passed the Dymel, and were formed on the other side, to retire with the utmost precipitation.

I received his serene highness's orders, yesterday in the evening, to pass the ri-

ver after them, with the twelve British battalions and ten squadrons, and am now encamped upon the heights of Wilda, about four miles from Warbourg, on the heights of which their grand army is encamped.

M. de Muy is now retiring from the heights of Volkmissen, where he lay under arms last night, towards Wolfshagen. I cannot give your lordship an account of the loss on either side. Captain Faucitt, whom I send off with this, shall get all the intelligence he can upon this head, before he sets off.

I am, &c.

GRANBY.

P. S. Saturday morning,
six o'clock.

As I had not an opportunity of sending off captain Faucitt so soon as I intended, I opened my letter to acquaint your lordship that I have just joined the grand army with my detachment.

and

and made himself master of that city; then he reduced Munden, Gottingen, and Elmbeck, in the electorate of Hanover. All that prince Ferdinand could do, considering how much he was out-numbered by the French, was to secure posts and passes with a view to retard their progress, and employ detachments to harass and surprize their advanced parties. In a few days after the action at Warbourg, general Luckner repulsed a French detachment, which had advanced as far as Eimbeck, and surprized another at Nordheim. At the same period, colonel Donap with a body of the allied army attacked a French corps of two thousand men, posted in the wood of Sababourg, to preserve the communication between their grand army, and their troops on the other side of the Weser; and, notwithstanding the strength of their situation, drove them from their post, with the loss of five hundred men, either killed or made prisoners; but this advantage was overbalanced by the reduction of Ziegenhain, garrisoned by seven hundred men of the allied army, who, after a vigorous resistance, were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war. On the fifth day of August, prince Ferdinand being encamped at Buhne, received intelligence that a considerable body of the enemy, amounting to upwards of twenty thousand men, were in motion to make a general forage in the neighbourhood of Geismar. He passed the Dymel early in the morning, with a body of troops, and some artillery, and posted them in such an advantageous manner, as to render the enemy's attempt totally ineffectual,

An. 1760. ineffectual, although the foragers were covered with great part of their army.

The hereditary prince beats up the quarters of the French at Zierenberg.

On the same morning, the hereditary prince set out on an expedition to beat up the quarters of a French detachment. Being informed that the volunteers of Clermont and Dauphine, to the number of one thousand, horse and foot, were cantoned at Zierenberg, at a small distance from the French camp at Dierenberg, and passed their time in the most careless security, he advanced towards them from his camp at Warbourg, within a league of their cantonment, without seeing any of their posts, or meeting with any of their patrols; a circumstance that encouraged him to beat up their quarters by surprize: for this service he pitched upon five battalions, with a detachment of Highlanders, and eight regiments of dragoons. Leaving their tents standing, they began their march at eight in the evening, and passed the Dymel near Warbourg. About a league on the other side of the Dymel, at the vlllage of Witzzen, they were joined by the light troops under major Bulow; and now the disposition was made, both for entering the town, and securing a retreat, in case of being repulsed. When they were within two miles of Zierenberg, and in sight of the fires of the enemy's grand guard, the grenadiers of Maxwell, the regiment of Kingsley, and the Highlanders, advanced by three separate roads, and marched in profound silence: at length, the noise of their feet alarmed the French, who began to fire; then the grenadiers proceeded at a round pace with unloaded firelocks, pushed the piquets,

slaw

flew the guard at the gate, and rushing into the town drove every thing before them with incredible impetuosity. The attack was so sudden, and the surprize so great, that the French had not time to assemble in any considerable number; but they began to fire from the windows, and, in so doing, exasperated the allied troops, who, bursting into the houses, slaughtered them without mercy. Having remained in the place from two till three in the morning, they retreated with about four hundred prisoners; including forty officers; and brought off two pieces of artillery. This nocturnal adventure, in which the British troops displayed equal courage and activity; was atchieved with very little loss; but, after all, it deserves no other appellation, than that of a partizan exploit, for it was attended with no sort of advantage to the allied army.

Considering the great superiority of the French army, we cannot account for the little progress made by the duke de Broglio, who, according to our conception, might either have given battle to the allies with the utmost probability of success; or penetrated into the heart of Hanover, the conquest of which seemed to be the principal object of the French ministry. Instead of striking an important stroke, he retired from Immenhausen towards Cassel, where he fortified his camp, as if he had thought himself in danger of being attacked; and the war was carried on by small detachments: Major Bulow being sent with a strong party from the camp of the allied army at Blinè, surprised the town of Marpurg, destroyed the French ovens, and brought off a considerable quantity of stores.

Petty advantages
 on both
 sides.

An. 1760. and baggage, with some prisoners. He met with the same success at Butzbach, where he surprised and took two companies belonging to the regiment of Raugrave, and retired with his body to Frankenberg, where he joined colonel Forfen. On the twelfth day of September they made a movement towards Frankenau; and Mr. de Stainville, who was posted with a body of French troops at Merdenhagen, advanced to check their progress. He came up with their rear in the neighbourhood of Munden, and attacked them in passing the river Orck, with such vigour, that Forfen, with some of his cavalry, was taken, and Bulow obliged to abandon some pieces of cannon. The action was just determined, when this last was reinforced by the hereditary prince of Brunswick, who had made a forced march of five German miles, which had fatigued the troops to such a degree, that he deferred his attack till next morning; but, in the mean time, M. de Stainville retired towards Frankenburg. The Hanoverian general Wangenheim, at the head of four battalions and six squadrons, had driven the enemy from the defiles of Soheite, and encamped at Lawenthagen; but, being attacked by a superior number, he was obliged, in his turn, to give way, and his retreat was not effected without the loss of two hundred men, and some pieces of artillery. When the enemy retired, general Wangenheim repassed the Weser, and occupied his former situation at Uffar. Mean while, general Luckner gained an advantage over a detachment of French cavalry, near Norten. Prince Ferdinand, when marechal Broglio quitted his camp at Immenhausen, made
a motion

a motion of his troops, and established his headquarters at Geismar-wells, the residence of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; from thence, however, he transferred them about the latter end of September, to Ovilgune, on the Westphalian side of the Dymel.

Such was the position of the two opposite grand armies when the world was surpris'd by an expedition to the Lower Rhine, made by the hereditary prince of Brunswick. Whether this excursion was intended to hinder the French from reinforcing their army in Westphalia, or to co-operate in the Low Countries, with the armament now ready equipped in the ports of England; or to gratify the ambition of a young prince, overboiling with courage, and glowing with the desire of conquest; we cannot explain to the satisfaction of the reader: certain it is, the Austrian Netherlands were, at this juncture, entirely destitute of troops, except the French garrisons of Ostend and Nieuport, which were weak and inconsiderable. Had ten thousand English troops been landed on the coast of Blankenburg, they might have taken possession of Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, and Antwerp, without resistance, and joined the hereditary prince in the heart of the country: in that case, he would have found himself at the head of thirty thousand men, and might have made such a diversion in favour of Hanover, as to transfer the seat of war from Westphalia into Flanders. The empress queen might indeed have complained of this invasion, as the formality of declaring war against her had not been observed by Great Britain; but, considering that she was the declared enemy of Hanover, and

The hereditary prince makes to the Lower Rhine.

An. 1760. had violated the barrier treaty, in establishing which the kingdom of Great Britain had lavished away so much blood and treasure; a step of this kind, we apprehend, might have been taken, without any imputation of perfidy or injustice. Whatever the motives for the prince's expedition might have been, he certainly quitted the grand army of the allies, in the month of September, and, traversing Westphalia, with twenty battalions, and as many squadrons, appeared on the Lower Rhine, marching by Schermbeck and Duffeldorp. On the twenty-ninth day of the month, he sent a large detachment over the river at Rocroort, which surprised part of the French partizan Fischer's corps at Rhyenberg, and scoured the country. Next day, other parties, crossing at Rees and Emerick, took possession of some redoubts, which the French had raised along the bank of the river; and here they found a number of boats sufficient to transport the rest of the forces. Then the prince advanced to Cleves, and, at his approach, the French garrison, consisting of five hundred men, under the command of M. de Barrel, retired into the castle, which, however, they did not long defend; for on the third day of October, they capitulated, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, after having in vain endeavoured to obtain more favourable conditions.

He comes to Wesel, and is worried at Cam-pen.

A more important object was Wesel, which the prince invested, and began to besiege in form. The approaches were made on the right of the Rhine, while the prince in person remained on the left to cover the siege; and kept his communication open with the other side, by a bridge above, and

and another below the place. He had hoped to carry it by a vigorous exertion, without the formality of a regular siege, but he met with a warmer reception than he expected; and his operations were retarded by heavy rains, which, by swelling the river, endangered his bridges, and laid his trenches under water. The difficulties and delays occasioned by this circumstance entirely frustrated his design. The French, being made acquainted with his motions, were not slow in taking measures to anticipate his success. M. de Castries was detached after him, with thirty battalions, and thirty-eight squadrons; and, by forced marches, arrived, on the fourteenth day of October, at Rhyenberg, where the prince's light troops were posted. These he attacked immediately, and compelled to abandon the post, notwithstanding all the efforts of the prince, who commanded in person, and appeared in the warmest part of this short but sanguinary affair. The enemy, leaving five battalions, with some squadrons, at Rhyenberg, marched by the left, and encamped behind the convent of Campen. The prince, having received intimation, that M. de Castries was not yet joined by some reinforcements, that were on the march, determined to be beforehand with them, and attempt that very night to surprise him in his camp. For this purpose, he began his march at ten in the evening, after having left four battalions, and five squadrons, under general Bock, with instructions to observe Rhyenberg, and attack that post, in case the attempt on Campen should succeed. Before the allied forces could reach the enemy's camp,

they were under the necessity of overpowering Fischer's corps of irregulars, which occupied the convent of Campen, at the distance of half a league in their front. This service occasioned some firing, the noise of which alarmed the French army. Their commander formed them with great expedition, and posted them in a wood, where they were immediately attacked, and, at first, obliged to give ground; but they soon retrieved all they had lost, and sustained, without flinching, an unceasing fire of musquetry, from five in the morning till nine at night, when they reaped the fruits of their perseverance. The hereditary prince, whose horse was killed under him, seeing no prospect of success in prolonging an action, which had already cost him a considerable number of men, thought proper to give orders for a retreat, which was not effected without confusion, and left the field of battle to the enemy. His loss, on this occasion, did not fall short of sixteen hundred choice men, killed, wounded, and taken; and this loss fell chiefly on the troops of Great-Britain, who were always found in the foremost ranks of danger. All their officers, both of infantry and dragoons, distinguished themselves remarkably, and many were dangerously wounded. Among these, the nation regretted the loss of lord Downe, whose wounds proved mortal: he was a young nobleman of spirit, who had lately embraced a military life, though he was not regularly trained in the service.

He repas-
 ses the
 Rhine

Next day, which was the sixteenth of October, the enemy attacked an advanced body of the allies, which was posted in a wood before Elverick, and



LORD DOWNE.

and extended along the Rhine. The firing of cannon and musquetry was maintained till night. Mean while, a column of the French infantry, commanded by M. de Chabot, marched through Walach, and took post among the thickets, at the distance of a quarter of a league, in the front of the prince's army. By this time, the Rhine was so much swelled by the rains, and the banks of it were overflowed in such a manner, that it was necessary to repair and move lower down the bridge, which had been thrown over that river. This work was accordingly performed in presence of the enemy, and, the prince, passing without molestation, proceeded to Bruynen, where he fixed his head-quarters. His passing the Rhine so easily, under the eye of a victorious army, so much superior to him in number, may be counted among the fortunate incidents of his life. Such was the issue of an expedition, which exposed the projector of it to the imputation of temerity. Whatever his aim might have been, besides the reduction of Wesel, with the strength of which he did not seem to have been very well acquainted, he certainly miscarried in his design, and his miscarriage was attended with a very considerable loss of troops, occasioned not only by the action, but also by the diseases engendered from the wet weather, the fatigue of long marches, and the want of proper conveniencies, not to mention the enormous expence in contingencies, incurred by this fruitless undertaking.

In the month of November, while he lay encamped in the neighbourhood of Schermbeck, a body of the enemy attempted to beat up his quar-

An. 1760.

Attempt
of the
enemy
against
the here-
ditary
prince.

ters: having received intimation of their design, he immediately called in his advanced posts, and made a disposition for giving them a proper reception. He abandoned the tents that were in the front of his camp, and posted his infantry in ambuscade behind those that were in the rear: at the same time he ordered some regiments of horse and hussars to fetch a compass, and fall upon the back of the enemy. The stratagem succeeded to his wish. The French detachment, believing the allies had actually abandoned their camp, began to pillage the tents in the utmost disorder: then the infantry sallied from the place where they were concealed, and fell upon them with great impetuosity: the artillery opened, and the cavalry charged them in flank. In a word of twelve hundred who marched from Wesel on this expedition, scarce two hundred escaped.

Advantage
gained
by M.
de Stain-
ville.

The duke de Broglio endeavoured, by sundry means, to take advantage of the allied army on the other side of the Weser, thus weakened by the absence of the troops under the hereditary prince; but he found prince Ferdinand too vigilant to be surprised, and too strongly situated to be attacked with any prospect of success. He therefore contented himself with ravaging the country by detachments: he sent M. de Stainville with a considerable body of forces to penetrate into the heart of Hanover; and on the fifteenth day of September, that officer falling in with a detachment of the allies, commanded by major Bulow, attacked them near the abbey of Schaken. After a warm and obstinate engagement, they were defeated and driven to Bulemont, with the loss of their cannon,

bag-

baggage, and a good number of men, who fell into the hands of the victors. After this exploit, M. de Stainville advanced to Halberstadt, and demanded of that capital a contribution of one million five hundred thousand livres: but the citizens had been so drained by former exactions, that they could not raise above thirty thousand: for the remainder the French partizan took hostages, with whom he returned to the grand army encamped at Cassel, from whence they, in a little time, fell back as far as Gottingen.

As the enemy retreated, prince Ferdinand advanced as far as Hurste, where he established his head-quarters about the latter end of November. While he remained in this position, divers skirmishes happened in the neighbourhood of Gottingen. Major-general Breidenbach, at the head of two regiments of Hanoverian and Brunswick guards, with a detachment of cavalry, attacked on the twenty-ninth day of November, the French post at Heydemunden, upon the river Worrau. This he carried, and took possession of the town, which the enemy hastily abandoned. Part of their detachment crossed the river in boats; the rest threw themselves into an intrenchment that covered the passage, which the allies endeavoured to force in several unsuccessful attempts, galled as they were by the fire of the enemy's redoubts on the other side of the river. At length M. Breidenbach was obliged to desist and fall back into the town, from whence he retired at midnight, after having sustained considerable damage. Prince Ferdinand had it very much at heart to drive the French from

The allies and French go into winter-quarters.

An-1760. Gottingen, and accordingly invested that city; but the French garrison, which was numerous and well provided, made such a vigorous defence as baffled all the endeavours of the allies, who were moreover impeded by the rainy weather, which, added to other considerations, prevented them from undertaking the siege in form. Nevertheless, they kept the place blocked up from the twenty-second day of November to the twelfth of the following month, when the garrison, in a desperate sally, took one of their principal posts, and compelled them to raise the blockade. About the middle of December, prince Ferdinand retired into winter-quarters, he himself residing at Uslar, and the English troops being cantoned in the bishopric of Paderborn. Thus the enemy were left in possession of Hesse, and the whole country eastward of the Weser to the frontiers of the electorate of Hanover. If the allied army had not been weakened, for the sake of a rash, ill-concerted, and unsuccessful expedition to the Lower Rhine, in all probability the French would have been obliged to abandon the footing they had gained in the course of this campaign, and in particular to retreat from Gottingen, which they now maintained and fortified with great diligence and circumspection.

The king of Prussia, after all his labours, notwithstanding the great talents he had displayed, and the incredible efforts he had made, still found himself surrounded by his enemies, and in danger of being crushed, by their closing and contracting their circle. Even the Swedes, who had languished

Exploit
of the
Swedes in
Pomera-
nia.

so long, seemed to be roused to exertion in Pomerania, during the severity of the winter-season. The Prussian general Manteuffel had, on the twentieth day of January, passed the river Peene, overthrown the advanced posts of the enemy at Ziethen, and penetrated as far as the neighbourhood of Griesswalde; but finding the Swedes on their guard, he returned to Anclam, where his head-quarters were established. This insult was soon retaliated with interest. On the twenty-eighth day of the month, at five in the morning, a body of Swedes attacked the Prussian troops posted in the suburbs of Anclam, on the other side of the Peene, and drove them into the city, which they entered pell-mell. General Manteuffel, being alarmed, endeavoured to rally the troops, but was wounded and taken, with about two hundred men and three pieces of cannon. The victors, having atchieved this exploit, returned to their own quarters. As for the Russian army, which had wintered on the other side of the Vistula, the season was pretty far advanced before it could take the field; though general Tottleben was detached from it, about the beginning of June, at the head of ten thousand Cossacks, and other light troops, with which he made an irruption into Pomerania, and established his head quarters at Belgard.

At the beginning of the campaign the king of Prussia's chief aim was to take measures for the preservation of Silesia, the conquest of which seemed to be the principal object with the court of Vienna. While the Austrian army, under marechal count Daun, lay strongly intrenched in the

Skirmishes between the Prussians and Austrians in Saxony.

An. 1760. the neighbourhood of Dresden, the king of Prussia had endeavoured, in the month of December, to make him quit that advantageous situation, by cutting off his provisions, and making an irruption into Bohemia. For these purposes he had taken possession of Dippeswalde, Maxen, and Pretchen-dorff, as if he intended to enter Bohemia by the way of Pafsberg; but this scheme being found impracticable, he returned to his camp at Freyberg; and in January the Prussian and Austrian armies were cantoned so near each other, that daily skirmishes were fought with various success. The head of the Prussian camp was formed by a body of four thousand men under general Zettwitz, who, upon the twenty-ninth day of January, was attacked with such impetuosity by the Austrian general Beck, that he retreated in great confusion to Torgau, with the loss of five hundred men, eight pieces of artillery, and a considerable quantity of new cloathing, and other baggage. Another advantage of the same nature was gained by the Austrians at Neustadt over a small body of Prussians who occupied that city. In the month of March general Laudohn advanced with a strong detachment of horse and foot, in order to surprize the Prussians, who, in attempting to effect a retreat to Steinau, were surrounded accordingly, and very roughly handled. General Laudohn summoned them twice by sound of trumpet to lay down their arms; but their commanders, the captains Blumenthal and Zittwitz, rejecting the proposal with disdain, the enemy attacked them on all hands with a great superiority of number. In this

this emergency the Prussian captains formed their troops into a square, and by a close continued fire kept the enemy at bay; until, perceiving that the Croats had taken possession of a wood between Siebenhausen and Steinau, they, in apprehension of being intercepted, abandoned their baggage, and forced their way to Steinau, which they reached with great difficulty, having been continually harrassed by the Austrians, who payed dear for this advantage. Several other petty exploits of this kind were atchieved by detachments on both sides, before the campaign was begun by the grand armies.

Towards the end of April, the king of Prussia altered his position, and withdrew that part of his chain of cantonments, extending from the forest of Thurundt to the right of the Elbe. He now took possession of a very strong camp, between the Elbe and the Mulda, which he intrenched in every part that was accessible, and fortified with two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon. By these precautions he was enabled to keep his ground against the army of count Daun, and at the same time detach a body of troops as a reinforcement to his brother prince Henry, who assembled a separate army near Frankfort upon the Oder, that he might be at hand either to oppose the Russians, or march to the relief of Silesia, which the enemy was bent upon invading. It was for this purpose that the Austrian general Laudohn advanced with a considerable army into Lusatia about the beginning of May, and general Beck with another body of troops took possession of Cotbus: mean while

Position
of the
armies in
Saxony
and Sile-
sia.

count

An. 1760.

count Daun continued in his old situation on the Elbe; general Lacy formed a small detached army upon the frontiers of Saxony, to the southward of Dresden; and the prince de Deuxponts marched into the same neighbourhood with the army of the empire. Prince Henry of Prussia, having encamped with his army for some time at Sagan in Silesia, moved from thence to Gorlitz in Lusatia, to observe the motions of general Laudohn, encamped at Koningsgratz; from whence, in the beginning of June, he marched into the county of Glatz, and advanced to the neighbourhood of Schweidnitz, which he seemed determined to besiege, having a train of eighty pieces of cannon. With a view to thwart his designs, prince Henry reinforced the body of troops under general Fouquet; and at the same time he sent a detachment into Pomerania under colonel Lessow, who defeated the rear-guard of general Tottleben, and compelled that officer to evacuate Pomerania. By this time, however, the marechal Soltikoff had arrived from Petersbourg, and taken the command of the grand Russian army, which passed the Vistula in June, and began its march towards the frontiers of Silesia.

Laudohn
defeats
Fouquet,
and re-
duces
Glatz.

In the month of June general Laudohn made an unsuccessful attempt to carry Glatz by assault: but he succeeded better in his next enterprize. Understanding that general Fouquet, who occupied the post at Landshut, had weakened himself by sending off detachments under the major generals Ziethen and Grant, he resolved to attack him with such a superiority of number, that he should

not

not be able to resist. Accordingly, on the twenty-third day of June, at two in the morning, he began the assault with his whole army upon some redoubts which Fouquet occupied, and these were carried one after another, though not without a very desperate opposition. General Fouquet, being summoned to surrender, refused to submit; and having received two wounds, was at length taken prisoner: about three thousand of his men escaped to Breslau; the rest were killed, or taken; but the loss of the victors is said to have exceeded that of the vanquished. In July general Laudohn undertook the siege of Glatz, which was taken after a very faint resistance: for, on the very day that the batteries were opened against the place, the garrison abandoned part of the fortifications, which the besiegers immediately occupied. The Prussians made repeated efforts to regain the ground they had lost; but they were repulsed in all their attempts. At length the garrison laid down their arms, and surrendered at discretion. From this tame behaviour of the Prussians, one would imagine the garrison must have been very weak: a circumstance which we cannot reconcile with the known sagacity of the Prussian monarch, as the place was of great importance, on account of the immense magazine it contained, including above one hundred brass cannon, a great number of mortars, and a vast quantity of ammunition.

Laudohn, encouraged by his success at Glatz, advanced immediately to Breslau, which he began to bombard with great fury*; but, before he could

He undertakes the siege of Breslau;

* The Germans are in general but indifferent engineers, and little acquainted with the art of besieging.

An. 1760. make a regular attack, he found himself obliged to retire.

Prince

On this occasion the Austrian general had no other prospect than that of carrying the place by a sudden attack, or intimidating count Tavenzein the governor, into an immediate surrender; for he knew the Russian army was at a considerable distance, and judged from the character of prince Henry of Prussia, that he would advance to the relief of the place, long before it could be taken according to the usual forms. Influenced by these considerations, when he had invested the town, he sent a letter to the governor, specifying, that his army consisted of fifty battalions and fourscore squadrons; that the Russian army, amounting to seventy-five thousand men, was within three days march of Breslau; that no succour could be expected from the king of Prussia, encamped as he was on the other side of the Elbe, and over-awed by the army of count Daun; that prince Henry, far from being in a condition to bring relief, would not be able to stand his ground against the Russians; that Breslau being an open mercantile town, not a fortress, could not be defended without contravening the established rules of war;

and therefore the governor, in case of obstinacy, had no reason to expect an honourable capitulation, the benefit of which was now offered. He, at the same time, sent a memorial to the civil magistrates, threatening their town with destruction, which could by no other means be prevented than by joining with the inhabitants in persuading the governor to embrace immediately the terms that were proposed. Count Tavenzein, instead of being intimidated, was encouraged by these menaces, which implied an apprehension in Loudohn, that the place would be relieved. He therefore replied to the summons he had received, that Breslau was not simply a mercantile town, but ought to be considered as a place of strength, as being surrounded with works and wet ditches: that the Austrians themselves had defended it as such after the battle of Lissa, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven; that the king his master having commanded him to defend the place to the last extremity, he could neither comply with general Loudohn's proposals, nor pay the least regard to his threats

Prince Henry of Prussia, one of the most accomplished generals which this age produced, having received repeated intelligence that the Russian army intended to join Laudohn at Breslau, resolved to advance, and give them battle, before the purposed junction. In the latter end of July he began his march from Gleissen, and on the last day of that month had reached Linden near Slauve, where he understood that Tottleben's detachment

An. 1760.

which is relieved by prince Henry of Prussia.

threats of destroying the town, as he had not been intrusted with the care of the houses, but with the defence of the fortifications. The Austrian convinced him that same evening, that he threatened nothing but what he meant to perform. He opened his batteries, and poured in upon the town a most terrible shower of bombs and red-hot bullets, which continued till midnight. During this dreadful discharge, which filled the place with horror and desolation, he attempted the outworks by assault. The Croats attacked the covered way in different places with their usual impetuosity; but were repulsed with considerable loss, by the conduct and resolution of the governor and garrison. These proceedings having made no impression upon Tavenzein, the besieging general had recourse again to negotiation, and offered the most flattering articles of capitulation, which were re-

jected with disdain. The governor gave him to understand, that the destruction of the town had made no charge in his resolution, though it was a practice contrary to the law of arms, as well as to the dictates of common humanity, to begin the siege of a fortress by ruining the inhabitants: finally, he assured him he would wait for him upon the ramparts, and defend the place to the utmost of his power. His observation was certainly just; nothing could be more infamously inhuman than this practice of making war upon the helpless unarmed inhabitants of a town, which has the misfortune to be beleaguered; yet the besieger pleaded the example of the P—m—, who had before acted the same tragedy at Dresden. Laudohn being thus set at defiance, continued to batter and bombard, and several subsequent assaults were given to the fortifications.

An. 1760. only had passed through the plains of Polnich-Liffa, and that the grand Russian army had marched through Kosten and Gustin. The prince, finding it impossible to pursue them by that route, directed his march to Glogau, where he learned that Breslau was besieged by general Laudohn, and immediately advanced by forced marches to its relief. Such was his expedition, that in five days he marched above one hundred and twenty English miles, and at his approach the Austrian general abandoned his enterprize. Thus, by his prudence and activity, he not only prevented the junction of the Russian and Austrian armies; but also saved the capital of Silesia, and hampered Laudohn in such a manner as subjected him to a defeat by the Prussian monarch, to whose motions we shall now turn our attention.

The king of Prussia makes an unsuccessful attempt upon Dresden.

Whether his design was originally upon Dresden, or he proposed to co operate with his brother prince Henry in Silesia, which his adversaries seemed to have pitched upon as the scene of their operations, we cannot presume to determine: but certain it is, he, in the beginning of July, began his march in two columns through Lusatia; and count Daun being informed of his march, ordered his army to be put in motion. Leaving the army of the empire, and the body of troops under Lacy, to guard Saxony in his absence, he marched with great expedition towards Silesia, in full persuasion that the Prussian monarch had thither directed his route. On the seventh day of July, the king knowing that Daun was now removed at a distance, repassed the Pulsnitz, which he had passed but two days before, and advanced with the van of his army towards

Lichtenberg, in order to attack the forces of general Lacy, who was there posted ; but the Austrian retired at his approach. Then the army marched to Marienstern, where the king received intelligence that count Daun was in full march for Lauban, having already gained two marches upon the Prussians. Perhaps it was this intimation that determined the king to change his plan, and return to the Elbe. On the eighth day of the month he re-passed the Sprehe, in the neighbourhood of Bautzen, and marched towards Dresden with extraordinary diligence. On the thirteenth his army having passed the Elbe at Kadetz, on a bridge of boats, encamped between Pirna and Dresden, which last he resolved to besiege, in hope of reducing it before count Daun could return to its relief. How far this expectation was well-grounded, we must leave the reader to judge, after having observed, that the place was now much more defensible than it had been, when the last attempt of the Austrians upon it miscarried ; that it was secured with a numerous garrison, commanded by general Macguire, an officer of courage and experience. This governor being summoned to surrender, answered, that having the honour to be intrusted with the defence of the capital, he would maintain it to the last extremity. Batteries were immediately raised against the town on both sides of the Elbe ; and the poor inhabitants subjected to a dreadful visitation, that their calamities might either drive them to despair, or move the heart of the governor to embrace articles of capitulation : but these expedients proved ineffectual. Though the suburbs towards the

An. 1760. Pirna gate were attacked and carried, this advantage made no impression on general Macguire, who made several vigorous sallies, and took every necessary precaution for the defence of the city, encouraged moreover by the vicinity of Lacy's body and the army of the empire, encamped in an advantageous position near Gros Seydlitz; and confident that count Daun would hasten to his relief. In this hope he was not disappointed: the Austrian general finding himself duped by the stratagem of the Prussian monarch, and being made acquainted with his enterprize against Dresden, instantly wheeled about, and marched back with such rapidity, that on the nineteenth day of the month, he reached the neighbourhood of the capital of Saxony. In consequence of his approach the king of Prussia, whose heavy artillery was now arrived, redoubled his efforts against the city, so as to reduce to ashes the cathedral church, the new square, several noble streets, some palaces, together with the curious manufactory of porcelaine. His vengeance must have been levelled against the citizens; for it affected neither the fortifications, nor the Austrian garrison, which count Daun found means to reinforce with sixteen battalions. This supply, and the neighbourhood of three hostile armies, rendered it altogether impossible to prosecute the siege with any prospect of success: the king, therefore, abandoned the undertaking, withdrew his troops and artillery, and endeavoured to bring Daun to a battle, which that general cautiously avoided.

The fate of this prince seemed now at its crisis. Notwithstanding all the efforts of his brother prince Henry, the Russians were fast advancing to join Laudohn, who had already blocked up Schweidnitz and Niefs, and their junction seemed to threaten the loss of all Silesia. The king had nothing to oppose to superior numbers, but superior activity, of which he determined to avail himself without delay. Instead of making a feint towards Silesia, he resolved to march thither in earnest; and for that purpose, crossing the Elbe, encamped at Dallwitz, on the farther bank of the river, leaving general Hulsen with fifteen thousand men in the intrenched camp of Schlettow, to maintain his footing in Saxony. On the third day of August he began his march for Silesia, followed by count Daun with the grand Austrian army, while the detached body under Lacy took post at Rechenberg, and the imperial army encamped at Xesseldorf. Both the Prussians and Austrians marched at the rate of one hundred miles in five days: on the tenth the king took possession of the camp of Lignitz; and here he seemed in danger of being quite surrounded by the enemy, who occupied the whole ground between Parchwitz and Cossendau, an extent of thirty miles. Count Daun's army formed the centre of this chain, possessing the heights of Wahlstadt and Hochkirk: general Laudohn covered the ground between Jeschkendorf and Coschitz: the rising grounds of Parchwitz were secured by general Nauendorff; and M. de Beck, who formed the left, extended his troops beyond Cossendau. The king marched,

An. 1760.

The king
marches
into Sile-
sia;

Ap. 1760. in the night of the eleventh, with a view to turn the enemy, and reach Jauer: but at break of day he discovered a new camp at Prausnitz, which consisted of Lacy's detachment, just arrived from Lauban. The Prussians immediately passed the Katzbach to attack this general; but he made such a skilful disposition for a retreat towards the army of count Daun, that he not only baffled the endeavours of the king to bring him to action, but, by posting himself on the heights of Hennersdorff, anticipated his march to Jauer. In vain the Prussian monarch attempted next day to turn the enemy on the side of the mountain, by Pomsen and Jagersdorff; the roads were found impassible to the ammunition-waggons, and the king returned to the camp at Lignitz.

obtains a
victory
over Lau-
dohn;

While he remained in this situation he received advice, that four and twenty thousand Russians, under count Czernichew, had thrown bridges over the Oder at Auras, where they intended to cross that river, and he concluded the enemy had formed a design to close him in, and attack him with their joint forces. Daun had, indeed, projected a plan for surprizing him in the night, and had actually put his army in motion for that purpose; but he was anticipated by the vigilance and good fortune of the Prussian monarch. That prince, reflecting that if he should wait for his adversaries in his camp, he ran the risque of being attacked at the same time by Lacy on his right, by Daun in his front, and by Laudohn on his left, he altered his position, in order to disconcert their operations: and, on the fourteenth day of the month, marched

marched to the heights of Pfaffendorff, where he formed his army in order of battle. Receiving intimation, about two in the morning, that Laudohn was in full march, advancing in columns, by Benowitz, he divided his army into two separate bodies. One of these remained on the ground, in order to maintain the post against any attempts that might be made by count Daun to succour Laudohn; and that this service might be the more effectually performed, the heights were fortified with batteries, so judiciously disposed as to impede and over-awe the whole Austrian army. The king, having taken this precaution, wheeled about with sixteen battalions and thirty squadrons, to fall upon Laudohn as he should advance; but that general knew nothing of his design, until he himself arrived at the village of Pfaffendorff about three in the morning, when the day dawning, and a thick fog gradually dispersing, the whole detachment of the Prussian army appeared in order of battle, in a well-chosen situation, strengthened with a numerous train of artillery, placed to the best advantage. Laudohn was not a little mortified to find himself caught in his own snare; but he had advanced too far to recede, and therefore, making a virtue of necessity, resolved to stand an engagement. With this view he formed his troops, as well as the time, place, and circumstances would permit; and the Prussians advancing to the attack, a severe action ensued. The king rode along the line to animate the troops, and superintended every part of the charge, hazarding his life in the most dangerous scenes of the battle to such a degree, that his horse

An. 1760. was killed under him, and his cloaths were shot through in several places. The Austrians maintained the conflict with great obstinacy until six in the morning, when they gave ground, and were pursued to the Katzbach, beyond which the king would not allow his troops to prosecute the advantage they had gained, that they might be able to succour the right, in case marechal count Daun should succeed in his attempt to advance against them from Lignitz. That general had actually begun his march to fall upon the Prussians on one side, while Laudohn should attack them on the other; but he was not a little surpris'd to find they were decamp'd, and when he perceived a thick cloud of smoke at a distance, he immediately comprehended the nature of the king's management. He then attempted to advance by Lignitz; but the troops and artillery which had been left on the height of Pfaffendorff, to dispute his march, were so advantageously disposed as to render all his efforts abortive. Laudohn is said to have lost in the action about eight thousand men, killed, wounded, and taken, including eighty officers, with twenty-three pair of colours, and eighty-two pieces of cannon: over and above this loss, the Austrian general suffered greatly by desertion. The Prussians obtained the victory at the expence of one general, with five hundred men killed, and twelve hundred wounded. Immediately after the action the victor marched to Parchwitz; while Daun detached prince Lowenstein and general Beck, with the reserve of his army, to join prince Czernichew, who had crossed the Oder at Auras; but he was so intimidated

dated by the defeat at Lignitz, that he forthwith repassed the river, and prince Lowenstein retired on the side of Jauer. By this bold and well-conducted adventure, the Prussian monarch not only escaped the most imminent hazard of a total defeat from the joint efforts of two strong armies, but also prevented the dreaded junction of the Russian and Austrian forces.

His business now was to open the communication with Breslau, and his brother prince Henry, whom he joined at Neumarcke. The prince, after Laudohn was obliged to relinquish the siege of Breslau, had kept a watchful eye over the motions of the Russian army, which had advanced into the neighbourhood of that city, and, without all doubt, would have bombarded it from some commanding heights, had not they been prevented by prince Henry, who took possession of these posts, and fortified them with redoubts. The king, having freed Breslau from the neighbourhood of his enemies, and being strengthened by the junction with his brother, left a considerable detachment under the command of general Goltze, to protect the country against the Russian irregulars; and advanced with his whole force to the relief of Schweidnitz, which was blocked up by the Austrian army under the command of the marechal count Daun. In his march he fell upon a separate body under general Beck, made two battalions of Croats prisoners, and dispersed several squadrons. This achievement had such an effect upon the enemy, that they raised the blockade, and retreated with some precipitation to the mountains of Landshut.

raises the
blockade
of Sch-
weid-
nitz.

While

An. 1760.

Action
between
general
Hulsen
and the
imperial
army in
Saxony.

While the king thus exerted himself, with a spirit altogether unexampled, in defending Silesia, general Hulsen, who commanded his troops in Saxony, was exposed to the most imminent danger. Understanding that the army of the empire had formed a design to cut off his communication with Torgau, he quitted his camp at Meissen, and marched to Strehla. The enemy having divided their forces into two bodies, one of them, on the twentieth day of August, attacked an advanced post of the Prussians; while the other was disposed in such a manner as to over-awe Hulsen's camp, and prevent him from taking any step for the relief of his battalions, who maintained their ground with difficulty against the superior number of the assailants. In this emergency the Prussian general ordered his cavalry to make a circuit round a rising-ground, and, if possible, charge the enemy in flank. This order was executed with equal vigour and success. They fell upon the imperial army with such impetuosity, as drove their battalions and horse upon each other in the utmost confusion. A considerable number of the enemy were slain, and forty-one officers, with twelve hundred men, made prisoners. By this advantage, which was obtained at a very small expence, general Hulsen opened for himself a way to Torgau, whither he instantly retreated, perceiving that the whole army of the Imperialists was advancing to cut off his communication with the Elbe: this retreat furnished the enemy with a pretext for claiming the victory.

After all these heroic endeavours of the Prussian monarch and his officers, his affairs remained in
such

such a desperate situation as seemed to presage approaching ruin: for, though in person he commanded a numerous and well appointed army, he found it absolutely impossible to guard against the different detachments from the three separate armies of his adversaries. Bodies of Austrian troops scoured the country of Lusatia: the Russians traversed part of Silesia, and made irruptions even into Brandenburg: the imperial army domineered in Saxony: the Swedish army, meeting with no opposition, advanced into the heart of Pomerania: so that the king was not only threatened on every side, but all correspondence between him and his hereditary dominions was at this † juncture intercepted.

An. 1760:
Dange-
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ation of
the Pruf-
sian mo-
narch.

His

† In this uncomfortable situation he is said to have written the following letter to the marquis D'Argens, author of the Jewish Spy, and several other elegant performances, a native of France, but residing at Berlin under the shadow of the king's protection and friendship.

“ Formerly, my dear marquis, the affair of the 15th of August would have decided a campaign. At present that action is no more than a scratch; a great battle must determine our fate. We shall have one, according to all appearances, very soon; and then, if the event is favourable to us, we may rejoice.

It required many stratagems and much address to bring things to this pass. Don't talk to me of danger; the last action cost me only a suit of cloaths and a horse. This is buying victory very cheap.

I have not had the letter which you mention. We are in a manner blocked up, in regard to correspondence, by the Russians on one side the Oder, and by the Austrians on the other. A small skirmish was necessary to clear the way for Cocceii; I hope that he will deliver you my letter; I never was, in the course of my life, in a more embarrassing situation than in this campaign. Believe

me,

An. 1760-

His adversaries, having been hitherto baffled by his activity and resolution, in their designs upon Silesia,

me, nothing less than a miracle is still necessary to extricate me from the difficulties that I foresee. I shall certainly do my duty when occasion offers: but, my dear marquis, always remember that I pretend not to command fortune, and that I am obliged, in my projects, to leave too much to chance, for want of being able to form any more solid. I have the labours of a Hercules to undergo, at a time of life when my strength fails me, my infirmities increase, and, to speak the truth, when hope, the only consolation of the unhappy, begins to desert me. You are not sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances of affairs to have a clear idea of all the dangers which threaten the state: I know, but conceal them; I keep all my fears to myself, and only communicate to the public my hopes, or the little good news that I can acquaint them with. If the blow that I meditate succeeds, then, my dear marquis, it will be time enough to express our joy: but till then, let us not flatter ourselves, for fear some unexpected bad

news should deject us too much.

I lead here the life of a military monk. I have much to think of about my affairs, and the rest of my time I devote to literature, which is my consolation, as it was of the consul, the father of his country and of eloquence. I know not if I shall survive this war; but I am determined, in case it should happen, to pass the rest of my days in retirement, in the bosom of philosophy and friendship.

When our correspondence shall be more open, you'll oblige me by writing more frequently. I know not where we shall have our winter-quarters. My houses at Breslau were destroyed by the bombardment. Our enemies envy us every thing, even daylight and the air we breathe. They must however leave us some place, and if it is safe, it will be a treat to receive you there.

Well, my dear marquis, what is become of the peace with France? Your nation, you see, is more blind than you imagined. Those fools lose Canada, and Pondicherry,

Silesia, now meditated a scheme, the execution of which he could not but feel in the most sensible manner. The Russian army being on its retreat from Silesia, count Czernichew was sent with a strong detachment into the Marche of Brandenburg, while a numerous body of Austrians, under Lacy and Brentano, penetrated into the same country from Saxony, with instructions to join the Russians at the gates of Berlin. The Prussian general Hulsen, finding himself too weak to cope with the army of the empire in Misnia, had fallen back to this capital, where he was joined by the troops under general Werner, lately returned from Pomerania: but as their forces, after this junction, did not exceed sixteen thousand men, and the allies advancing against them amounted to forty thousand, they would not pretend to oppose the enemy in the open field, nor to defend a city of such extent, and so imperfectly fortified. Such an attempt would have only exposed their troops to ruin, without being able to save the capital, which, on the contrary, would have been the more severely handled, in consequence of their opposition. They therefore resolved to retire, after having re-

An. 1760.
The Russians and Austrians make an irruption into Brandenburg,

ry, to please the queen and the czarina. Heaven grant that prince Ferdinand may well reward them for their zeal. The officers, innocent of these evils, and the soldiers, will be made the victims, and the illustrious offenders will suffer nothing.

These are the subjects which offer themselves to me. I was in a writing vein, but I see that I must conclude, lest I should tire you and neglect my own business. Adieu, my dearest marquis.—I embrace you, &c.

pulsed

An. 1760.

pulsed the advanced-guard of the Russians under Tottleben, which attacked the gates, and even bombarded the town, before the great armies appeared.

and pos-
sels
them-
selves of
Berlin.

At their approach the Prussian generals retreated, leaving three weak battalions in the place, in hope they might be the means of obtaining some sort of terms for the city. They made no resistance, however; but on the first summons proposed articles of capitulation, which being refused, they surrendered themselves prisoners of war. In favour of the city the foreign ministers there residing, interposed their mediation with such zeal and success, that tolerable conditions were obtained. The inhabitants were indulged with the free exercise of their religion, and an immunity from violence to their persons and effects. The enemy promised that the Russian irregulars should not enter the town; and that the king's palace should not be violated. These articles being ratified, the Austrian and Russian troops entered the place, where they totally destroyed the magazines, arsenals, and founderies, with an immense quantity of military stores, and a great number of cannon and small arms: then they demanded the immediate payment of eight hundred thousand guilders; and afterwards exacted a contribution of one million nine hundred thousand German crowns. Many outrages were committed by the licentious soldiery, in spite of all the precautions which the officers could take to preserve the most exact discipline. The houses of the private inhabitants were tolerably protected; but the king's palaces were

were subjected to the most rigorous treatment *. An. 1760.
 In the royal palace of Charlottenburg they pil-
 laged

* *An account of the barbarous manner, in which the Russian, Austrian, and Saxon troops laid waste the marches of Brandenburg; and of the cruelties they committed in the month of October, 1760, in their expedition against the city of Berlin.*

Published at Berlin by Authority.

However enormous the cruelties were, to which the king's dominions were a prey last year, one would imagine that his majesty's enemies wanted to out-do themselves in this respect, by their barbarous conduct this year. It would in fact seem, that after four unsuccessful campaigns, they thought they should more easily obtain their ends, by means equally shocking to humanity, and inconsistent with the practice of civilized nations, than by endeavouring to terminate the war by arms, and the superiority of their forces.

In this light all the operations of this campaign, and in particular the famous expedition against Berlin, naturally present themselves before the impartial public. The whole united forces of

the house of Austria, in conjunction with the numerous armies of Russia, have overrun Silesia, not with a view to fight battles, or get possession of the fortresses by regular sieges; but to carry fire and sword into a province, which they are pleased to consider at Vienna as part of the incontestable dominions of the house of Austria. Towns that were already laid under contribution, have, nevertheless, been plundered and sacked: Landshut, in particular, furnishes a memorable example of this conduct, so contrary to all the laws of war. The capital, and other fortresses in Silesia, of which they could not make themselves masters by stratagem, or other indirect methods, for want of artillery to lay siege to them, have been bombarded without any hopes of success: one would think they did it only for the pleasure of beholding a great number of houses and public edifices, on fire.

That unfortunate province would doubtless have been irrecoverably ruined, had not Providence thought proper to set bounds to their excesses, and to humble them by an event

An. 1760. laged and spoiled the rich furniture; they defaced and mutilated the valuable pictures, and an-

event which destroyed all their flattering hopes. The battle of Lignitz ftopt the execution of their vaft designs, and difconcerted their plan for the reft of the campaign. Three armies each of them fuperior in number to that of the king, which had even entirely furrounded him, and which counted fo much on the fuccefs of the meafures they had taken to overwhelm him, that they had even fixed the day which was to decide his fate, were, by this victory, reduced for a long time to total inaction, and obliged to think more of defending themfelves, than of forming offensive enterprifes. The Rufians retreated towards the frontiers of Poland, fetting fire to every place where they had received any lofs, or apprehended an attack. The two Austrian armies shut themfelves up in the hills of Silefia, and oppofed thofe natural barricades to the efforts which his majefty made to come to blows with them. There they waited for the ifue of the diversion which the policy of the court was to procure to be made: Marshal Soltikoff remained the whole month of September,

without daring to make the leaft motion, in prefence of the fmall corps under general Goltz; the operations of his troops being confined to the defolating thofe parts of Lower Silefia that were in his power. But as this proceeding could not deliver the Austrian army from its confined pofition, which in the end might prove fatal to it, the court of Vienna again had recourfe to thefe methods, which it employs with fo much fuccefs to extricate itfelf from a dilemma, and prevailed with the Rufians to invade the Marche of Brandenburg.

For this end the generals Czernichef and Tottleben were detached with upwards of 20,000 men, and general Lacy was fent againft Berlin with 14,000 from the Austrian army. The whole Rufian army followed at a fmall diftance, to fuftain this grand enterprize. But each party wanting to get before the other, general Tottleben, without waiting for the arrival of the large corps of troops, appeared on the 3d of October before Berlin, with 2000 light troops and fome foot. He immediately fummoned

antique statues collected by cardinal de Polignac, and purchased by the house of Brandenburg. The castle

An. 1760.

moned it, and upon its refusing to surrender, he threw into the town some hundreds of royal grenades, bombs, and red-hot balls, in hopes of obtaining by fire and by terror, what he could not promise himself from his forces. The three assaults made on Halle-gate were repelled; and the flames, which had broke out in five different parts, were happily extinguished. The prudent measures taken by the Prussian generals who were at Berlin, at last obliged the Russian general to retire without effecting his purpose. Mean while, prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, and lieutenant-general Hulfen, had come to the assistance of the capital, and for some time put a stop to the enemy's enterprises: they would probably have obliged them wholly to drop their design, had not count Czernichef, on one side, and general Lacy on the other, come up with their troops. At the same time the grand Russian army arrived at Francfort on the Oder, and general Panin, with seven regiments, was detached towards Berlin, to sustain general Czernichef; and he could be followed

Numb. 32.

every day by fresh detachments.

The two Prussian generals above-mentioned, seeing the great superiority of the enemy, would not expose the city to the precarious issue of a battle, and resolved to give it time to capitulate, in order to prevent the calamities to which it might be exposed; accordingly they withdrew on the 6th, before day-break, to Spandau, and the governor and the magistrates made separate capitulations with general Tottleben. It was agreed that the town should be delivered up to the Russians; that the garrison, consisting of two battalions of Itzenplitz's regiment, and one battalion of Ludenitz's militia, should be prisoners of war; and that, on paying a contribution of 1,500,000 crowns, and 200,000 as a gratuity to the troops, for which the town was obliged to become bound, it should enjoy full liberty, protection and safety, while the enemy staid in it. The prisoners, who, at the most, amounted but to 1200 men, and not to 4000, as the foreign news-papers have given out, were carried off; and the cadets, who

F

could

An. 1760. castle of Schonhausen, belonging to the queen, and that of Fredericksfeld, the property of the mar-

could not be comprehended in the capitulation, which mentions only generals, officers, subalterns, and soldiers, were carried away with the rest on foot. Though scarce above ten or twelve years old, their tender age could not secure them from this hard usage, which we hear, hath already put an end to many of their lives.

According to the public news-papers, the Russian generals divided them among themselves, to take the keeping of them, as if they were slaves condemned to perpetual captivity. Nevertheless, they can be considered only in two lights: if they were prisoners of war, they ought to be exchanged; and, if they were not, they were unjustly carried away, and ought to be immediately discharged.

By virtue of the capitulation concluded with general Haddick in 1757, the city of Berlin was no more to be molested or burthened by the Austrians during the whole course of this war: nevertheless, some Austrian regiments took up their quarters by force, and against the will of the Russians, at Frederickstadt, and in the New-Town,

where, by this act of violence, and the excesses of every kind which they were guilty of, they gave such proofs how little they regard their own engagements.

The capitulation made by general Tottleben was no better observed, either by the Russians or Austrians. By the third article of the two capitulations for the garrison, and the town, it was settled, that no soldier should be quartered in the city or suburbs; that the light troops should not be permitted to enter the place; and that both the royal palaces and private houses should be entirely safe, and not be exposed to pillage: nevertheless, several Austrian regiments took up their quarters in the town, as hath just been mentioned. They even lived at discretion; and, not content with eating and drinking at the expence of their landlords, they compelled them to give them money, goods, and whatever they asked. There are but few inhabitants of Berlin, whom these guests did not cost hundreds or thousands of crowns. The town was, in a manner, over-run with cossacks, hussars, and other light troops,

margrave Charles, were pillaged of effects to a very considerable value. The palace of Potsdam was

An. 1760.

troops, who robbed both in the streets and in the houses, and wherever they came. Nor was the regular troops wholly free from this reproach; the Austrians, in particular, distinguished themselves in these exploits. On a careful enquiry it hath been found, that 282 private houses were broke and plundered, and the inhabitants compelled, by the most barbarous acts of violence, to part with money, watches, and whatever the soldiers had a mind to. A very great number of persons were beat, cut with swords, and abused in such a cruel manner, that many are still in danger of their lives from the wounds they received. A woman named Schack was found dead on the quay of Collen, with her body disfigured by wounds. People scarce dared to appear in the streets for fear of being robbed; and most of those, whose business obliged them to be abroad in the evening, or at night, were stripped of every thing. The king's stables, which by the capitulation were not to be touched, were a principal object of the enemy's ravage, though the Russian com-

mander had placed there a safeguard of twenty-four men. All his majesty's coaches, which could not, surely, be reckoned implements of war, were broke to pieces, after being stripped of the velvet, embroidery, and lace; and the apartments of M. Schwerin, one of the king's equeries, which are over the stables, were plundered. The hospital for invalids, and the hospital called la Charité, those retreats of the unhappy, the infirm, and the indigent, which one would imagine, the most cruel enemy would have respected, were not spared, but pillaged, and exposed to other excesses of different kinds. In the church of Jerusalem, the Austrians robbed the vestry and the poor's box, and opened some graves to strip the dead. It must be acknowledged, that general Tottleben, and brigadier Bachman, who was appointed vice-governor, endeavoured to maintain order and discipline in the city, and that they even put a stop to some excesses committed by the troops: but most of the disorders were suffered to pass unpunished; and by the excesses committed in breach of

An. 1760. was effectually protected by prince Esterhafi, who would not suffer one article of furniture or ornament

the capitulation, the city sustains a loss of some hundred thousand crowns, over and above the enormous contribution exacted from it.

Nevertheless, what happened at Berlin was nothing compared to what was done in the small towns and the flat country, the whole, from the gates of Berlin to the distance of several miles, being laid totally desolate. In particular the Austrian, Russian, and Saxon troops joined to leave the most detestable marks of their rage and inhumanity at the castle of Charlottenbourg. Esterhafi's Austrian hussars, and the Saxon uhlands, distinguished themselves in this exploit, and their officers looked on unconcerned. Whole squadrons entered the castle on the 9th of October, and plundered it for four days successively, without receiving the least check from either general or officer. All the tapestry was torn down; looking-glasses, pictures, tables, chairs, china, in short, all that was of any value, was broke or spoilt, except a large quantity of effects which some greedy officers took for themselves, and sent away in covered wag-

gons. Even the king's chapel, that sacred place, which the most savage nations would have respected, was ravaged, and profaned by their nastiness, and the organs broke. In the apartments of the castle, the pictures of the royal family were spoilt and disfigured, and several statues of the celebrated cabinet of cardinal Polignac, valuable monuments of antiquity, were mutilated or damaged. In short, such havock was made at this country-seat, that scarce any thing more than the walls can properly be said to be left. Nevertheless, the plunder got here did not satisfy the enemy's greediness, nor secure the inhabitants of the town from being plundered, though they had ransomed themselves by the payment of 15000 crowns in ready money. Every thing was taken from them; and what could not be carried away was broke or destroyed. Several inhabitants were horsewhipped and cut with sabres; of which two died. Even the women, without distinction of age, were exposed to the rage of the enemy, and made victims of their brutality.

ment to be touched; but desired leave to take one picture of the king, and two of his german-flutes, that

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Schoenhausen, the queen's country-house, shared much the same fate. A Russian subaltern arrived there on the 8th of October, with eight hussars, and demanded, with grievous threats, her majesty's plate. In vain he was told, that it had been carried long before to a place of safety: they searched the castle, and not finding what they wanted, pulled down, and tore the tapestry and the curtains, and, taking what they liked, went to the house of the keeper of the castle, stripped him and his wife, beat him with rods and whips, and even pinched them with red-hot pinchers in such a cruel manner, that both are still dangerously ill. The generals Czernichef and Tottleben, being informed of these cruelties, promised, indeed, to put a stop to them; but instead thereof, the castle was totally desolated between the 9th and the 12th. All the tapestry and curtains left after the former visit were torn, and the chairs, pictures, and china, broke to pieces. In short, Schoenhausen was made a desert; nor did the officers belonging to it, or the village of Pankow, which adjoins to

it, fare better. A servant belonging to the castle was laid on the fire in his own apartment, and the minister's footman hacked to death with sabres. The women were dishonoured in the most barbarous manner: all the cattle were driven away, and every house and barn emptied.

The palace of the margrave Charles at Friedrichfelde received the same treatment from the Russians; and most of the provincial towns met with no more favour. Frankfort, in particular, was most grievously harrassed many ways, though the enemy's generals had given the magistrates assurances in writing, that they had no farther exactions to fear. Lieutenant colonel Roschewsky lighted a large fire in the great square, with which he threatened to set the city in flames. A burgomaster was whipped in a cruel manner, and all the magistrates threatened with the same treatment. By these violent measures they extorted great quantities of cloth, linen, and forage, and a contribution of 50,000 crowns, besides what was given under the title of extraordinary, which, how-

An. 1760. that he might preserve them as memorials of an illustrious prince, whose heroic character he admired.

ever, did not prevent many acts of cruelty and robbery from being committed in that town, where the damage amounts to above 200,000 crowns.

The fate of Copenick, Furstenwalk, Beskow, Alt-Lansberg, Strasberg, Orangeberg, Lubenwalde, and, in general, all the towns in the Marche, where the enemy came, was equally hard. They were forced to pay contributions, and to furnish things much above their abilities, and, after all, were exposed to pillage and shocking acts of cruelty. But nothing can come up to the dreadful sight which the flat country presents, from Berlin to the frontiers of Poland, Silesia, and Saxony, wherever the enemy have been. The villages are entirely plundered, and the country people left destitute both of corn and cattle. Their beds, their furniture, and, in short, all they had, is carried off. The corn which the enemy could not use, or carry off, they scattered about, and threw into the dirt. All the cattle, cows, as well as horses, oxen, and sheep, were taken: above 100,000 head had passed

through Frankfort. Some villages were set on fire, particularly Schoneberg and Grossen-Beer. In short, wherever they came, they beat and abused the inhabitants in the most cruel manner, and barbarously dishonoured the women, without distinction of age or condition, in presence of their parents and husbands. In fine, to fill up the measure of their deeds of inhumanity and horror, they laid aside all regard to the sepulchres of the dead, which have always been held in a kind of veneration by the most barbarous nations. The troops under general Lacy, in their return thro' Wilmersdorff, an estate belonging to the Schwerin family, broke open the burying vault, opened the coffin of the master of the horse to the king, who had been dead 12 years, and those of his lady and children, stript the bodies, and threw them on the ground. These barbarities, of which the history of the least civilized nations furnishes few examples, will be handed down to the most distant posterity, and perpetuate the shame of Prussia's enemies.

When

mired. The Auftrian and Russian troops entered Berlin on the ninth day of October, and quitted it on

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on

What is said above, is only a brief summary, and as it were the out-lines of the scene of devastation which the king's enemies made in the Marche in their last invasion. A detail of particulars would fill volumes. But no fact has been mentioned, but what any one may be convinced of by the testimony of their own senses. We have not taken the liberty to make ill-grounded and exaggerated complaints, such as are those of a court, which employs venal pens to excite false compassion, by magnifying the evils it hath brought on itself through its own fault. It is well known how it filled Europe with its clamours, when its capital, defended by its allies as if it had been a regular fortress, sustained, more thro' their fault, than that of the besiegers, the natural consequence of a siege; while it appears quite insensible at the fate of the city of Wittenberg, which those very allies reduced to ashes without any necessity, and almost without having fired against the ramparts. It forgets probably, or wants to make the public forget, that its allies made no

scruple to bombard likewise without necessity, and for the most part without success, Zittau, Schweidnitz, Custrin, Colberg, Breslau, Berlin, and Cosel: and that in this manner they reduced a part of those towns to ashes, and greatly damaged the rest. That court would at present have great reason to make the most serious reflections on the obligation it lies under to its troops, and those of its allies, for the conduct they have held, if the king were disposed to follow bad examples, and to retaliate on the subjects of Saxony the calamities which his subjects have been so unjustly made to suffer. But his majesty's manner of thinking will always prevent his recurring to such rigorous methods, till he be forced to it by indispensable necessity. He detests this illicit manner of making war the more, as it contributes so little to the end for which war is waged. This truth appears evident from the last expedition of the enemy into the Marche. They found it very easy to slip, as it were, into Brandenburg, with an army of 80,000 men, and to make themselves masters of

An. 1760. on the thirteenth, on hearing that the king was in full march to the relief of his capital. In their retreat,

an open city defended by a handful of men. But as soon as his majesty, informed of this invasion, flew to the assistance of his oppressed subjects, and approached the frontier only, all those troops of the enemy fled precipitately, and retired, some to Poland, and some to Saxony. It is not denied that they did hurt; but the damage is not irreparable, and can have no influence on the future operations of the war. The diversion which the enemy proposed to make by it, far from favouring their affairs in Saxony, and Silesia, hath given the king an opportunity to reconquer the former, and to deliver the latter. Thus Haddick's enterprize against Berlin was followed in 1757, by the glorious victories of Rosbach and Lissa. The late expedition of the Russians and Austrians against Berlin hath served, notwithstanding all that hath been published, to ruin, without any reason, and without any end, some thousands of innocent subjects. But it hath displayed the enemies of Prussia, in their true colours, to all Europe, and laid open the falsity, the injustice, and the cruelty of the

principles on which they act, in this war. It should seem that the court of Vienna wanted to realise, on this occasion, the shocking expression of one of its generals, "That they must leave the subjects of Brandenburg only free air and the bare ground." Unable hitherto to crush the king, the magnanimous defender of the German liberties, it again hath recourse to those methods which the Ferdinands [of Austria] employed in the last century, to reduce the whole empire under their despotic yoke. By its conduct in our days, it renews the sad remembrance of that long and bloody war which Germany then groaned under, for the space of thirty years. Let all Europe consider at present what it hath to expect from such an enemy. Let it judge whether the house of Austria, in case it could accomplish the depression of that of Brandenburg, would not extend in its ambitious views farther; and, to gain its end, seek to involve other states in the calamities in which it wants to plunge those of his majesty. But Providence, which hath already

treat, by different routes, from Brandenburg, An. 1760. they drove away all the cattle and horses they could find,

ready so often defeated the projects of this house, and which hath recently humbled its pride by the defeat at Torgau, will still set fresh bounds to its ambition in the sequel of this war. We must hope that by it's assistance, the king will continue to defend himself successfully against the league formed against him by the insinuations and intrigues of the court of Vienna; and that all the efforts of his enemies will not prevent the most distant posterity from acknowledging him to have been the defender of the Protestant religion and the liberties of Germany.

The following is an Answer to the foregoing relation of the ravages committed by the Austrians, Russians, and Saxons, in Brandenburg, published at Dresden, and reprinted in the Brussels Gazette.

The inhabitants of Berlin have been more frightened than hurt. As they had, by their acclamations and applause, been accomplices in the excesses committed by their master in Saxony, they expected reprisals; but the

generals of the two empresses distinguished themselves as much at Berlin, by their generosity and compassion, as those of Prussia in Saxony by their obduracy and barbarity. Yet the Prussian Gazette hath the assurance to complain of a contribution of 1,800,000 crowns; of the plundering the arsenal, and the destruction of the powder-mill. The generals Lacy and Tottleben carried off the arms and uniforms that were in the king's magazines: they rendered unserviceable the royal foundery, which continually replaced in the enemies armies the artillery which the imperial troops took from them at the price of their blood. The furniture of two country seats, the embellishments of which had been directed by the most rigorous œconomy, was damaged by the soldiers, who, in other respects, observed the exactest discipline. Compare the losses of the Prussians with ours, and with those of the king-electors, whose august family, prisoners in their own palace, have seen the apartments of it broke open, the locks of the cabinets picked, their domestics

An. 1760. find, ravaged the country, and committed brutal outrages on the inhabitants, which the pretence of retaliation could never excuse.

Critical
situation
of the
Prussian
monarch.

The body of Russians which entered Berlin, marched from thence into Poland, by the way of Furstenwalde, while the Austrians took the route of Saxony, from whence they had advanced into Brandenburg. Mean while the town of Wirtemberg, in that electorate, was reduced by the duke de Deux Ponts, commander of the imperial army, which, in conjunction with the Au-

restics obliged to ransom themselves, their officers robbed, the finest furniture sold by auction for a trifle, their country seats converted into hospitals and stables, till the rage of the Prussians reduced them to a heap of rubbish; the capital set on fire and burnt; the gardens that surrounded it destroyed and dug up, from mere wantonness; the ornaments of them destroyed by express order of the king of Prussia; our arsenal, which contained only rich and curious pieces, carried to Berlin by an enemy whose destructive spirit is always subordinate to his avidity; the castles and estates of the ministers and principal nobility and gentry demolished and laid waste, after being several times ransomed; the men carried off from the towns and villages, the hou-

ses of the citizens plundered methodically, the magistrates thrown into dungeons, to compel them to deliver up the effects of the widow and the orphan; and to extort from the unfortunate inhabitants the little money they had hid from the Prussian tax-gatherers.

These are a part only of the distresses which the generals of the empresses had to take vengeance for. But their imperial majesties have too much magnanimity to make unhappy slaves answerable for what they did by the command of a despotic master. It is the royal house of Prussia that owes satisfaction to the powers it hath offended. Its subjects, perhaps, have been long wishing in their hearts, that they may take it complete in the treaty of peace.

strians,

strians, made themselves masters also of Torgau A.D.1760. and Leipfick.

The King of Prussia, in his march through Lusatia, was still attended by count Daun at the head of his grand army; and both passed the Elbe about the latter end of October. The Prussians crossed the river at Coswick, where he as joined by the troops under prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, and general Hulsen; so that his army now amounted to eighty thousand fighting men, with whom he resolved to strike some stroke of importance. Indeed, at this time his situation was truly critical. General Laudohn, with a considerable body of Austrians, remained in Silesia; the Russian army still threatened Breslau, the capital of that country. The Imperialists and Austrians had taken possession of all the great towns in Saxony, and were masters on both sides of the Elbe. In the eastern part of Pomerania the Russians had invested Colberg by sea and land, seemingly determined to reduce the place, that they might have a sea-port, by which they could be supplied with provision, ammunition, necessaries, and reinforcements, without the trouble and inconvenience of a long and laborious march from the banks of the Vistula.

On the western side of Pomerania, the war which had hitherto languished was renewed by the Swedes with uncommon vivacity. They passed the river Pene without opposition; and obliging general Stullerheim to retreat, advanced as far as Stransberg. That officer, however, being

An. 1760. ing reinforced, attacked a Swedish post at Paffelvalik, slew about five hundred of the enemy, and took an equal number, with six pieces of cannon; but he was not numerous enough to keep the field against their whole army.

Thus the Prussian monarch saw himself obliged to abandon Silesia, deprived of all the places he held in Saxony, which had been his best resource; and in danger of being driven into his hereditary country of Brandenburg, which was unable either to maintain, or even to recruit his army.

He attacks the Austrian army at Torgau.

On this emergency he resolved to make one desperate effort against the grand Austrian army, under count Daun, who had passed the Elbe at Torgau, and advanced to Eulenburg, from whence, however, he retreated to his former camp at Torgau, and the king chose his situation between this last place and Schilda, at Lang-Reichenbach, where his hussars attacked a body of horse under general Brentano, and made four hundred prisoners. The right wing of the Austrians being at Groswich, and their left at Torgau, the Prussian king determined to attack them next day, which was the third of November. His design was to march through the wood of Torgau by three different routes, with thirty battalions and fifty squadrons of his left wing: the first line was ordered to advance by the way of Mackrene to Neiden; the second, by Peckhutte to Elsnick; and the third, consisting of cavalry, to penetrate by the wood of Wildehayn to Vogelsang.

On the other hand general Ziethen was directed to take the great Leipfick road, with thirty battalions and feventy fquadrons of the right; and quitting it at the ponds of Torgau, to attack the villages of Suptitz and Grofwich. The king's line in its march, fell in with a corps of Auftrians under general Reid, who retired into the wood of Torgau; and another more confiderable body, pofted in the wood of Wildenhayn, likewise retreated to Grofchutz, after having fired fome pieces of artillery: but the dragoons of St. Ignon, being enclosed between two columns of Pruffian infantry, were either killed or taken. By two in the afternoon the king had penetrated through the wood to the plain of Neiden, from whence another body of the enemy retired to Torgau, where a continued noife of cannon and fmall arms declared, that general Zeithen was already engaged. The Pruffians immediately advanced at a quicker pace, and paffing the moraffes near Neiden, inclined to the right in three lines, and foon came to action. Daun had chofen a very advantageous pofition: his right extended to Grofwich, and his left to Zinne; while his infantry occupied fome eminences along the road of Leipfick; and his front was ftrengthened with no lefs than two hundred pieces of cannon. His fecond line was difpofed on an extent of ground, which terminated in hillocks towards the Elbe; and againft this the king directed his attack,

An. 1760.

He had already given his troops to understand, that his affairs were in such a situation, they must either conquer or perish: and they began the battle with the most desperate impetuosity; but they met with such a warm reception from the artillery, small arms, and in particular from the Austrian carbineers, that their grenadiers were shattered and repulsed. The second charge, though enforced with incredible vigour, was equally unsuccessful: then the king ordered his cavalry to advance, and they fell upon some regiments of infantry with such fury as obliged them to give way. These, however, were compelled to retire, in their turn, before about seventy battalions of the enemy, who advanced towards Torgau, stretching with their right to the Elbe, and their left to Zinne. While the prince of Holstein rallied his cavalry, and returned to the charge, the third line of Prussian infantry attacked the vineyard of Suptitz, and general Ziethen with the right wing took the enemy in rear. This disposition threw the Austrians into disorder, which was greatly augmented by the disaster of count Daun, who was dangerously wounded in the thigh, and carried off the field of battle. But the Prussians could not pursue their victory, because the action had lasted until nine, and the night, being unusually dark, facilitated the retreat of the enemy, who crossed the Elbe on three bridges of boats, thrown over the river at Torgau.

The victor possessed the field of battle, with seven thousand prisoners, including two hundred officers, twenty-nine pair of colours, one standard, and about forty pieces of cannon. The carnage was very great on both sides: about three thousand Prussians were killed, and five thousand wounded; and, in the first attacks, two general officers, with fifteen hundred soldiers, were made prisoners by the enemy. The king, as usual, exposed his person in every part of the battle, and a musquet-ball grazed upon his breast. In the morning the king of Prussia entered Torgau; then he secured Meissen, and took possession of Freyberg; so that, in consequence of this well-timed victory, his position was nearly the same as at the opening of the campaign.

The Austrians, however, notwithstanding this check, maintained their ground in the neighbourhood of Dresden; while the Prussians were distributed in quarters of cantonment in and about Leipzick and Meissen. As the Austrian general had, after the battle, recalled his detachments, general Laudohn abandoned Landshut, which again fell into the hands of the Prussians, and the Imperial army was obliged to retire into Franconia.

Both armies go into quarters of cantonment.

The Swedes, having penetrated a good way into Pomerania, returned again to their winter-quarters at Stralsund; and the Russian generals measured back their way to the Vistula: so that the confederates gained little else in the course of this campaign, but the contributions which they

An. 1760. they raised in Berlin, and the open country of Brandenburg. Had all the allies been heartily bent upon crushing the Prussian monarch, one would imagine the Russians and Swedes might have joined their forces in Pomerania, and made good their winter-quarters in Brandenburg, where they could have been supplied with magazines from the Baltick, and been at hand to commence their operations in the spring: but, in all probability, such an establishment in the empire would have given umbrage to the Germanic body.

The diets of Poland and Sweden assembled.

The diet of Poland being assembled in the beginning of October, the king entertained the most sanguine hope they would take some resolution in his favour; but the partisans of Prussia frustrated all his endeavours: one of the deputies protesting against holding a diet while there were foreign troops in the kingdom, the assembly broke up in a tumultuous manner, even before they had chosen a marechal.

The diet of Sweden, which was convoked about the same period, seemed determined to proceed upon business. They elected count Axel Ferson their grand marechal, in opposition to count Horn, by a great majority; which was an unlucky circumstance for the Prussian interest at Stockholm, inasmuch as the same majority obstinately persisted in opinion, that the war should be prosecuted in the spring with redoubled vigour, and the army in Germany reinforced to the number of at least thirty thousand fighting men.

The

This unfavourable circumstance made but little impression upon the Prussian monarch, who had maintained his ground with surprizing resolution and success since the beginning of the campaign; and now enjoyed in prospect the benefit of winter, which he is said to have termed his best auxiliary.

The animosity which inflamed the contending parties was not confined to the operations in war; but broke out, as usual, in printed declarations, which the belligerent powers diffused all over Europe. In the beginning of the season the states of the circle of Westphalia had been required, by the Imperial court, to furnish their contingent of troops against the king of Prussia, or to commute for this contingent with a sum of money. In consequence of this demand, some of the Westphalian estates had sent deputies to confer with the assembly of the circle of Cologne; and to these the king signified, by a declaration, dated at Munster, that as this demand of money, instead of troops, was not less extraordinary than contrary to the constitutions of the empire, should they comply with it, or even continue to assist his enemies either with troops or money, he would consider them as having actually taken part in the war against him and his allies, and treat them accordingly on all occasions.

This intimation seems to have produced little effect in his favour. The duke of Mecklenbourg adhered to the opposite cause; and the elector of Cologne co-operated with the French in their designs against Hanover. By way of retaliation for this partiality, the Prussians ravaged the country

Intimation given by the king of Prussia to the states of the circle of Westphalia.

Various complaints exhibited to the diet at Ratisbon.

An. 1760. of Mecklenbourg, and the Hanoverians levied contributions in the territories of Cologne. The parties thus aggrieved had recourse to complaints and remonstrances. The duke's envoy at Ratisbon communicated a rescript to the Imperial ministers, representing, that the Prussian troops under general Werner, and colonel de Belling, had distressed his country in the autumn by grievous extortions; that afterwards prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, in the service of Prussia, had demanded an exorbitant quantity of provisions, with some millions of money, and a great number of recruits; or, in lieu of these, that the duke's forces should act under the Prussian banner. He therefore declared, that as the country of Mecklenbourg was impoverished and almost depopulated by these oppressions, the duke would find himself obliged to take measures for the future security of his subjects, if not immediately favoured with such assistance from the court of Vienna as would put a stop to those violent proceedings. This declaration was, by some, considered as the prelude of his renouncing his engagements with the house of Austria. As the Imperial court had threatened to put the elector of Hanover under the ban of the empire, in consequence of the hostilities which his troops had committed in the electorate of Cologne, his resident at Ratisbon delivered to the ministers who assisted at the diet a memorial, remonstrating, that the emperor hath no power, singly, to subject any prince to the ban, or declare him a rebel; and that, by arrogating such a power, he exposed his authority to the same contempt into which the
 pope's

popé's bulls of excommunication were so justly fallen. With respect to the elector of Cologne, he observed, that this prince was the first who commenced hostilities, by allowing his troops to co-operate with the French in their invasion of Hanover, and by celebrating with rejoicings the advantages which they had gained in that electorate: he therefore gave the estates of the empire to understand, that the best way of screening their subjects from hostile treatment, would be a strict observance of neutrality in the present disputes of the empire.

This was a strain much more effectual among princes and powers, who are generally actuated by interested motives, than was the repetition of complaints, equally pathetic and unavailing, uttered by the unfortunate king of Poland, elector of Saxony. The damage done to his capital by the last attempt of the Prussian monarch on that city, affected the old king in such a manner, that he published at Vienna an appeal to all the powers of Europe, from the cruelty and unprecedented outrages which distinguished the conduct of his adversaries in Saxony.* All Europe pitied the hard fate

Remon-
strance
by the
king of
Poland

* *A memorial of the king of Poland, elector of Saxony. Published at Vienna, on the raising the siege of Dresden.*

“ Since the troubles began, that desolate Germany, his majesty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, hath

been too often obliged to make just complaints to his high allies, to the diet of the empire, and to all Europe. Stript of his hereditary dominions by a neighbour, who, on entering them, asked only a passage through them, made protestations of friendship toward,

An. 1760. fate of this exiled prince, and sympathized with the disasters of his country: but, in the breasts of

towards the sovereign, and declared he had no ground of complaint against him, nor any claim on the country; the king could not but look on the acts of hostility committed by the Prussians as so many injuries, as so many breaches of the law of nations, and manifest violations of the laws of the empire. But things were soon carried to such a length, that Saxony would have thought herself too happy to find in the king of Prussia, not a depositary, but a declared enemy, provided this enemy would have respected the laws and customs of war, which humanity prescribes, and which all civilized nations have hitherto observed. She would not, in that case, have seen her towns subjected to contributions which exceed all measure; the suburbs of the capital set on fire, without necessity; the lands laid waste; and, what completes her misfortunes, her young men torn from her by force, and constrained to bear arms against their sovereign: horrid treatment! and so opposite to humanity, that it is without example, not among civilized nations only, but even among the greatest barbarians.

Sunk under such grievous oppressions, Saxony seemed to have no room to fear that her condition could be worse. Nevertheless, she hath found within the space of the last year, that fresh misfortunes were in reserve for her; and that, if the Prussians seemed for some time to preserve the country, it was only that they themselves might enjoy its produce. This tenderness was not dictated by humanity, but by interest. As the danger of being expelled Saxony increased, they displayed their cruelty. If they quitted any part of the country without hope of returning, they gave it up to pillage: wherever they came, the unhappy peasant was plundered without mercy; grain, forage, horses, cattle of all kinds, were taken from him; and he was left without subsistence. Whole families, and the best workmen of all sorts, were carried off: even women found no safeguard in their sex; but all who were thought useful for Brandenburg were torn from their families, and carried into slavery.

The city of Dresden remained. Notwithstanding the ruin of its suburbs, it still maintained a numerous people;

his enemies, reasons of state and convenience over-ruled the suggestions of humanity; and his friends

ple: it was the resource of the neighbouring country. To complete the ruin of Saxony, the unfortunate city was to be destroyed. Had the enemy attacked the place according to the rules and customs of war, had they directed their efforts against the ramparts, the king would, without doubt, have lamented the evils that would have resulted from it to his people; but he would have lamented them without complaining: and though in the fiercest wars the residences of sovereigns have hitherto been generally spared, his majesty would have been silent; for, in short, one is accustomed to consider the king of Prussia not as an ordinary enemy: but the Prussians made war on the innocent townsmen: their fire was wholly directed against the houses; and they endeavoured to destroy a town which they could not take.

The king cannot forbear pointing out to all Europe this remarkable circumstance, that the enemy redoubled their fire against the houses in Dresden, and did them the greatest damage, when the arrival of M. Daun, with

his whole army, left them no hope of being able to take the place; and, in short, that in drawing off their men from the suburbs before Wilfdruff gate, they laid in ashes upwards of an hundred houses that had escaped in the preceding fires. The king of Prussia succeeded in completing the misfortunes of Saxony by the disasters that beset the capital. Three hundred and fifty houses destroyed, with all that was in them, and a great many others half ruined, are a fatal loss to a city already exhausted by four successive years of misfortunes. After these things, the king thinks it scarce worth while to mention his palaces and his gardens, which were sacked and ruined, in contempt of the regard usually paid from one sovereign to another. Is there a man in the empire, or even in all Europe, who doth not see in these terrible effects an implacable hatred, and a destructive fury, which all nations ought to concur in repressing?

It is not to render his enemy odious, that the king holds up this picture to all the powers in Europe, and

An. 1760. had hitherto exerted themselves in vain for the deliverance of his people.

From this detail of continental affairs, our attention is recalled to Great Britain, by an incident

particularly to his co-estates, and his high allies; but in hopes of exciting them to redouble their efforts, without delay, for the deliverance of Saxony, and not suffer that unfortunate country to be absolutely ruined; to move their compassion in favour of an innocent people, reduced to the utmost distress, and who can expect but a very feeble assistance from their sovereign, stripped himself of all things by acts of oppression, no less violent than unforeseen.

This inability is of all his majesty's misfortunes the most severe. He loves his people. He hath a father's bowels for them; and he sees them overwhelmed with distress, without being able to succour them. The king hath the consolation left of employing, in their favour, all that the goodness of his cause, his invariable love of justice, and the great sacrifices he hath made for the common advantage, and the preservation of the empire; in short, all the regard and attention that he may merit by his misfortunes from the friendly pow-

ers. By all these titles he conjures those powers to take the properest measures for the relief and preservation of the subjects left him in Saxony.

As to what regards him personally, his majesty puts his whole trust in the sovereign master of kings, in that judge who searcheth the heart, and weigheth right in the scales of justice. He is encouraged to hope that he will, in the end, be pleased to enable him to dry up the tears of the Saxons, to guard them for the future from all external violence, and to ensure their domestic happiness by paternal government.

His conscience beareth him this precious witness, that he hath not drawn so many evils upon himself and his dominions by unjust or ambitious enterprizes. The justice of his cause is so evident, so incontestible, and even so fully acknowledged by every one, that he cannot be refused an indemnification proportioned to his losses, if in the future pacification any regard be paid to justice and equity."

An 1760.

of a very interesting nature; an account of which, however, we shall postpone until we have recorded the success that in the course of this year attended the British arms in the East Indies. We have already observed, that colonel Coote, after having defeated the French general Lally in the field, and reduced divers of the enemy's settlements on the coast of Coromandel, at length cooped them up within the walls of Pondicherry, the principal seat of the French East India company, large, populous, well fortified, and secured with a numerous garrison, under the immediate command of their general. In the month of October admiral Stevens sailed from Trincamaley with all his squadron, in order to its being refitted, except five sail of the line, which he left under the command of captain Haldane to block up Pondicherry by sea, while Mr. Coote should carry on his operations by land. By this disposition, and the vigilance of the British officers, the place was so hampered as to be greatly distressed for want of provisions, even before the siege could be undertaken in form; for the rainy season rendered all regular approaches impracticable. These rains being abated by the twenty-sixth day of November, colonel Coote directed the engineers to pitch upon proper places for erecting batteries, that should enfilade or flank the works of the garrison, without exposing their own men to any severe fire from the enemy. Accordingly four batteries were constructed in different places, so as to answer these purposes, and opened altogether on the eighth day of December at midnight. Though raised at a considerable distance,

Reduction of Pondicherry in the East Indies.

An. 1760- tance, they were plied with good effect, and the besieged returned the fire with great vivacity. This mutual cannonading continued until the twenty-ninth day of the month, when the engineers were employed in raising another battery near enough to effect a breach in the north west counterguard and curtain. Though the approaches were retarded some days by a violent storm, which almost ruined the works, the damage was soon repaired; a considerable post was taken from the enemy by assault, and afterwards regained by the French grenadiers, through the timidity of the Sipoy, by whom it was occupied. By the fifteenth day of January, a second battery being raised within point-blank, a breach was made in the curtain; the west face and flank of the north-west bastion were ruined, and the guns of the enemy intirely silenced.

The garrison and inhabitants of Pondicherry were now reduced to an extremity of famine which would admit of no hesitation. General Lally sent a colonel, attended by the chief of the Jesuits and two civilians, to Mr. Coote, with proposals of surrendering* the garrison prisoners of war, and demanding a capi-

* *Translation of Mr. Lally's proposals for the delivery of the garrison.*

The taking of Chandernagore, contrary to the faith of treaties, and of that neutrality which has always subsisted between all European

nations, and namely between the two nations in this part of India; and that immediately after a signal service which the French nation had rendered the English, not only in taking no part against them with the Nabob of Bengal, but in receiving them in their

capitulation in behalf of the French East India company. On this last subject he made no reply ;

An. 1760.

their settlements, to give them time to recover from their first losses (as appears by the letters of thanks from Mr. Pigot himself, and from the council of Madras to that of Pondicherry) added to the formal refusal of fulfilling the conditions of a cartel, agreed upon between our respective masters, though it was at first accepted of by Mr. Pigot, and the commissaries were named on both sides to go to Madras, to settle amicably the difficulties which might occur in its execution, put it out of my power, with respect to my court, to make or propose to Mr. Coote any capitulations for the town of Pondicherry.

The king's troops, and those of the company, surrender themselves, for want of provisions, prisoners of war of his Britannic majesty upon the terms of the cartel, which I reclaim equally for all the inhabitants of Pondicherry, as well as for the exercise of the Roman religion, the religious houses, hospitals, surgeons, chaplains, servants, &c. referring myself to the decision of our two courts, for reparation

proportioned to the violation of so solemn a treaty.

Accordingly Mr. Coote may take possession to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, of the gate of Villenour ; and after to-morrow at the same hour, of that of Fort St. Louis ; and as he has the power in his own hands, he will dictate such ulterior dispositions to be made as he shall judge proper.

I demand, merely from a principle of justice and humanity, that the mother and sisters of Reza Saib, be permitted to seek an asylum where they please, or that they remain prisoners among the English, and be not delivered up into Mahomet Ally Cawn's hands, which are still red with the blood of the husband and father, that he has spilt, to the shame indeed of those who gave them up to him ; but not less to the shame of the commander of the English army, who should not have allowed such a piece of barbarity to be committed in his camp.

As I am tied up by the cartel in the declaration which I make to Mr. Coote,

I con-

An. 1760. ply; but next morning took possession of the town and citadel, where he found a great quantity

I consent that the gentlemen of the council of Pondicherry may make their own representations to him, with regard to what may more immediately concern their own private interests, as well as the interest of the inhabitants of the colony. Done at Fort Louis off Pondicherry, the 15th day of January 1761.

Signed, Lally.

To colonel Coote, commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's forces before Pondicherry.

A true copy.

Francis Rowland, Sec.

Colonel Coote's answers to M. Lally's proposals.

The particulars of the capture of Chandernagore having been long since transmitted to his Britannic majesty, by the officer to whom that place surrendered, colonel Coote cannot take cognizance of what passed on that occasion; nor can he admit the same as any way relative to the surrender of Pondicherry.

The disputes which have arisen concerning the cartel concluded between their Bri-

tannic and most Christian majesties, being as yet undecided, colonel Coote has it not in his power to admit, That the troops of his most Christian majesty, and those of the French East India company, shall be deemed prisoners of war to his Britannic Majesty, upon the terms of that cartel; but requires that they surrender themselves prisoners of war, to be used as he shall think consistent with the interests of the king his master. And colonel Coote will shew all such indulgences as are agreeable to humanity.

Colonel Coote will send the grenadiers of his regiment, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock tomorrow morning, to take possession of the Villenourgate; and the next morning, between the same hours, he will also take possession of the gate of Fort St. Louis.

The mother and sisters of Reza Saib shall be escorted to Madras, where proper care shall be taken for their safety: and they shall not on any account be delivered into the hands of Nabob Mahomet Ally Cawn. Given

at

city of artillery, ammunition, small arms, and military stores; then he secured the garrison, amount-

An. 1760.

at the head-quarters, at the camp before Pondicherry, this 15th of January 1761.

Signed, Eyre Coote.

To Arthur Lally, Esq; lieutenant-general and commander in chief of his most Christian majesty's forces in India, at Pondicherry.

A true copy.

Francis Rowland, Sec.

Articles proposed to colonel Coote by the chief of the Jesuits; to which no answer was returned.

The superior council of Pondicherry, authorized by the count de Lally, lieutenant-general of the armies of his most Christian majesty, and his commissary in India, to treat for the said town and its inhabitants, present the following articles to colonel Coote, commander of his Britannic majesty's troops on the coast of Coromandel.

Art. I. Upon the reduction of the place, its inhabitants shall not in any wise be injured; their houses shall be preserved, and they shall retain all their effects and merchandize, with liberty of choice to convey them where-

ever they shall think proper, or to continue their dwelling in the said town, as new subjects of his Britannic majesty; and they shall be treated as the old subjects have usually been treated: accordingly, those who have heretofore had possessions or advantages, shall not be deprived of them.

II. They shall be maintained in the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, in the same manner as has been practised under the French government. The churches and the houses of the ecclesiastics and religious persons shall be preserved, together with every thing thereupon belonging, whether they be situated without or within the town. The missionaries shall have liberty of passing from place to place, and shall find, under the English flag, the same protection as under the French flag.

III. Not only the buildings and houses belonging to private persons, whether laymen, or ecclesiastics, or religious persons, shall be left in the condition they are, but also the buildings belonging to the company, as well as the fort, the warehouses,

An. 1760. amounting to above two thousand Europeans. Lally made a gallant defence, and had he been properly supplied with provision, the conquest of the place would not have been so easily atchieved. He certainly flattered himself with the hope of being supplied; otherwise an officer of his experience would have demanded a capitulation before he was reduced to the necessity of acquiescing in any terms the besieger might have thought proper to impose. That he spared no pains to procure supplies, appears from an intercepted letter

houses, and the walls of the town, with all the fortifications, until the date of these last, that is to say, every thing of this kind, belonging to the company, shall be decided by the two respective courts.

IV. The papers of the registry and notary office, on which depend the fortunes of the inhabitants, shall be sent to France, without any obstacle, by such conveyances as they shall think fit, who are now charged with them, and in whose possession they shall, in the mean time, remain.

V. The treatment, herein before stipulated by the first article, for the inhabitants of Pondicherry, shall be extended to all the members of the council, company's agents, officers settled in the same town, and all others,

who have been, or now are, in the service of the company; and so in like manner to the merchants, whether Armenians, or of any other nation settled heretofore in Pondicherry for their trade.

VI. The creoles, or natives of Mauritius and of Bourbon, amounting in number to forty-one, including five officers, as well those who are in health, as those who have been wounded, or are invalids, having served as volunteers, and not being soldiers, should have the liberty of returning to their home by the first good opportunity they may find.

VII. Safe-guards shall be granted to prevent disorder.

VIII. All the foregoing articles shall be executed according to good faith.

A true copy.

Francis Rowland, Sec.

written

written by this commander to Monsieur Raymond, French resident at Pullicat.—The billet is no bad sketch of the writer's character, which seems to have a strong tincture of oddity and extravagance. An. 1760.

“ Monsieur Raymond,—the English Squadron is no more; Sir, of the twelve ships they had in our road, seven are lost, crews and all; the other four dismasted; and no more than one frigate hath escaped--therefore lose not an instant in sending chelings upon chelings, loaded with rice--The Dutch have nothing to fear now. Besides, according to the law of nations, they are only restricted from sending us provisions in their own bottoms; and we are no longer blockaded by sea---The salvation of Pondicherry hath been once in your power already: if you neglect this opportunity, it will be intirely your own fault---don't forget some small chelings also--offer great rewards--in four days I expect fourteen thousand Morattoes.---In short, risque all--attempt all--force all, and send us some rice, should it be but half a garse at a time.”

By the reduction of Pondicherry the French interest was annihilated on the coast of Coromandel, and therefore of the utmost importance to the British nation. It may be doubted, however, whether colonel Coote, with all his spirit, vigilance, and military talents, could have succeeded in this enterprize, without the assistance of the Squadron, which co-operated with him by sea, and effectually excluded all succours from the besieged. It must be owned, for the honour of the service, that no incident interrupted the good understand-

Part of the British Squadron wrecked in a storm.

ing

An. 1760. ing which was maintained between the land and sea officers, who vied with each other in contributing their utmost efforts towards the success of the expedition. On the twenty-fifth day of December rear-admiral Steevens arrived with four ships of the line, having parted with rear-admiral Cornish and his division in stormy weather: but he joined them at Pondicherry before the place was surrendered.---On the first day of January a violent tempest obliged admiral Steevens to slip his cables and put to sea, where he parted with the rest of his squadron; and when in three days he returned to the road of Pondicherry, he had the mortification to find that his division had suffered severely from the storm. The ships of war called the Duke of Aquitaine and the Sunderland foundered in the storm, and their crews perished: The Newcastle, the Queenborough, and Protector fireship, were driven on shore and destroyed; but the men were saved, together with the cannon, stores, and provisions. Many other ships sustained considerable damage, which, however, was soon repaired. Admiral Steevens having intercepted the letter inserted above from Lally to Raymond, immediately dispatched letters to the Dutch and Danish settlements on this coast, intimating, that notwithstanding the insinuations of general Lally, he had eleven sail of the line, with two frigates, under his command, all fit for service, in the road of Pondicherry, which was closely invested and blockaded both by sea and land. He therefore declared, that as in that case it was contrary to the law of nations for any neutral power to relieve

Or succour the besieged, he was determined to seize any vessel that should attempt to throw provision into the place. An. 1760.

- While the arms of Great Britain still prospered in every effort tending to the real interest of the nation, an event happened which, for a moment, obscured the splendour of her triumphs; and could not but be very alarming to those G——n allies, whom her liberality had enabled to maintain an expensive and sanguinary war of honour and ambition. On the twenty-fifth day of October, George II. king of Great Britain, without any previous disorder, was in the morning suddenly seized with the agony of death, at the palace at Kensington. He had risen at his usual hour, drank his chocolate, and inquired about the wind, as anxious for the arrival of the foreign mails; then he opened a window of his apartment, and perceiving the weather was serene, declared he would walk in the garden. In a few minutes after this declaration, while he remained alone in his chamber, he fell down upon the floor: the noise of his fall brought his attendants into the room, who lifted him on the bed, where he desired in a faint voice that the princess Amelia might be called; but before she could reach the apartment he had expired. An attempt was made to bleed him, but without effect; and indeed his malady was far beyond the reach of art; for when the cavity of the thorax or chest was opened, and inspected by the serjeant surgeons, they found the right ventricle of the heart actually ruptured, and a great quantity of blood discharged through the aperture into the surround-

Death of
George
II. king
of Eng-
land.

An. 1760. surrounding pericardium; so that he must have died instantaneously in consequence of the effusion. The case however was so extraordinary, that we question whether there is such another instance upon record.---A rupture of this nature appears the more remarkable, as it happened to a prince of a healthy constitution, unaccustomed to excess, and far advanced beyond that period of life when the blood might be supposed to flow with a dangerous impetuosity.

Character
of that
prince.

Thus died George II. at the age of seventy-seven, after a long reign of thirty four years, distinguished by a variety of important events, and chequered with a vicissitude of character and fortune. He was in his person rather lower than the middle size, well shaped, erect, with eyes remarkably prominent, a high nose, and fair complexion. In his disposition he is said to have been hasty, prone to anger, especially in his youth, yet soon appeas'd; otherwise mild, moderate, and humane; in his way of living temperate, regular, and so methodical in every branch of private œconomy, that his attention descended to objects which a great king (perhaps) had better overlook. He was fond of military pomp and parade; and personally brave. He loved war as a soldier; he studied it as a science; and corresponded on the subject with some of the greatest officers whom Germany had produced. The extent of his understanding, and the splendour of his virtue, we shall not presume to ascertain, nor attempt to display;--we rather wish for opportunities to expatiate on his munificence and liberality; his generous

nerous regard to genius and learning; his royal encouragement and protection of those arts by which a nation is at once benefited and adorned. With respect to his government, it very seldom deviated from the institutions of law; or encroached upon private property; or interfered with the common administration of justice. The circumstances that chiefly mark his public character, were a predilection for his native country, and a close attention to the political interests of the Germanic body: points and principles to which he adhered with the most invincible fortitude; and, if ever the blood and treasure of Great Britain were sacrificed to these considerations, we ought not so much to blame the prince who acted from the dictates of natural affection, as we should detest a succession of vessels, all of whom in their turns devoted themselves, soul and body, to the gratification of this passion, or partiality, so prejudicial to the true interest of their country.

The reign of George II. produced many revolutions, as well in the internal schemes of œconomy and administration, as in the external projects of political connexions; revolutions that exposed the frailties of human nature, and demonstrated the instability of systems founded upon convenience. In the course of this reign a standing army was, by dint of ministerial influence, ingrafted on the constitution of Great Britain. A fatal stroke was given to the liberty of the press, by the act subjecting all dramatic writings to the inspection of a licenser. The great machine of

Recapitulation of the principal events of his reign.

An. 1760.

corruption, contrived to secure a constant majority in p——t, was overturned, and the inventor of it obliged to quit the reins of government. Professed patriots resigned the principles which they had long endeavoured to establish, and lifted themselves for the defence of that fortress against which their zeal and talents had been levelled. The management of a mighty kingdom was consigned into the hands of a motley administration, ministers without knowledge, and men without integrity, whose councils were timid, weak, and wavering; whose folly and extravagance exposed the nation to ridicule and contempt; by whose ignorance and presumption it was reduced to the verge of ruin. The kingdom was engaged in a quarrel truly national, and commenced a necessary war on national principles; but that war was starved, and the chief strength of the nation transferred to the continent of Europe, in order to maintain an unnecessary war, in favour of a family whose pride and ambition can be equalled by nothing but its insolence and ingratitude. While the strength of the nation was thus exerted abroad for the support of worthless allies, and a dangerous rebellion raged in the bowels of the kingdom, the f——n was insulted by his m——rs; who deserted his service at that critical juncture, and refused to resume their functions, until he had truckled to their petulant humour, and dismissed a favourite servant, of whose superior talents they were meanly jealous. Such an unprecedented secession at any time would have merited the imputation of insolence; but at that period,

when

when their f——n was perplexed and embarrassed by a variety of dangers and difficulties; when his crown, and even his life, was at stake, to throw up their places, abandon his councils, and as far as in them lay, detach themselves from his fortune; was a step so likely to aggravate the disorder of the nation; so big with cruelty, ingratitude, and f——n, that it seems to deserve an appellation which, however, we do not think proper to bestow. An inglorious war was succeeded by an ignominious p——ce, which proved of short duration; yet in this interval the English nation exhibited such a proof of commercial opulence, as astonished all Europe. At the close of a war which had drained it of so much treasure, and increased the public debt to an enormous burden, it acquiesced under such a reduction of interest as one would hardly think the ministry durst have proposed, even before one half of the national debt was contracted.

A much more unpopular step was a law that passed for naturalizing the Jews; a law so odious to the people in general, that it was soon repealed, at the request of that m———r by whom it had been chiefly patronized. An ill-concerted peace was in a little time productive of fresh hostilities and another war with France, which Britain began to prosecute under unfavourable auspices. Then the whole political system of G——y was inverted. The k—— of E——d abandoned the interest of that house which he had in the former war so warmly espoused, and took into his bosom a p——e whom he had formerly considered as his inveterate

An. 1760. enemy. The unpropitious beginning of this war against France being imputed to the misconduct of the ad———n, excited such a ferment among the people as seemed to threaten a dangerous insurrection. Every part of the kingdom resounded with the voice of dissatisfaction, which did not even respect the throne. The k—g found himself obliged to accept of a m———r presented by the people, and this measure was attended with consequences as favourable as his wish could form. From that instant all clamour was hushed; all opposition ceased. The enterprising spirit of the new minister seemed to diffuse itself through all the operations of the war; and conquest every where attended the efforts of the British arms. Now appeared the fallacy of those maxims, and the falshood of those assertions, by which former ministers had established and endeavoured to excuse the practices of c———n. The supposed disaffection, which had been insisted on as the source of parliamentary opposition, now intirely vanished; nor was it found necessary to use sinister means for securing a majority, in order to answer the purposes of the administration. England, for the first time, saw a minister of state in full possession of popularity; the faithful servant of the crown, the universal darling of the people. Under the auspices of this minister, it saw a national militia formed, and trained to discipline, by the invincible spirit of a few patriots, who pursued this salutary measure in the face of unwearied opposition, discouraged by the jealousy of a c———t, and ridiculed by all the venal retainers to a standing army. Under

der his auspices it saw the military genius of Great Britain revive, and shine with redoubled lustre; it saw her interest and glory coincide, and an immense extent of country added by conquest to her dominions. The people, confiding in the integrity and abilities of their own minister, and elevated by the repeated sounds of triumph, became enamoured of the war, and granted such liberal subsidies for its support, as no other minister would have presumed to ask, as no other nation believed they could afford. Nor did they murmur at seeing great part of their treasure diverted into foreign channels; nor did they seem to bestow a serious thought on the accumulating load of the national debt, which already exceeded the immense sum of one hundred millions.

In a word, they were intoxicated with victory; and as the king happened to die in the midst of their transports, occasioned by the final conquest of Canada, their good humour garnished his character with a prodigality of encomiums. A thousand pens were drawn to paint the beauties and sublimity of his character, in poetry as well as prose. They extolled him above Alexander in courage and heroism, above Augustus in liberality, Titus in clemency, Antoninus in piety and benevolence, Solomon in wisdom, and St. Louis in devotion. Such hyperbolical eulogiums serve only to throw a ridicule upon a character, which may be otherwise respectable. The two universities vied with each other in lamenting his death, and each published a huge collection of elegies on the subject: nor did they fail to exalt his praise, with the warmest expressions of

His death
universal-
ly lament-
ed.

An. 1760.

affection and regret, in the compliments of condolence and congratulation which they presented to his successor. The same panegyric and pathos appeared in all the addresses, with which every other community in the kingdom approached the throne of our present sovereign; insomuch that we may venture to say, no prince was ever more popular at the time of his decease. The English are naturally warm and impetuous; and, in generous natures, affection is as apt as any other passion to run riot. The sudden death of the king was lamented as a national misfortune by many, who felt a truly filial affection for their country; not that they implicitly subscribed to all the exaggerated praise which had been so liberally poured forth on his character; but because the nation was deprived of him at a critical juncture, while involved in a dangerous and expensive war, of which he had been personally the chief mover and support. They knew the burden of royalty devolved upon a young prince, who, though heir apparent to the crown, and already arrived at the years of maturity, had never been admitted to any share of the administration, nor made acquainted with any schemes or secrets of state. The real character of the new king was very little known to the generality of the nation. They dreaded an abrupt change of measures, which might have rendered useless all the advantages obtained in the course of the war. As they were ignorant of his connexions, they dreaded a revolution in the ministry, which might fill the kingdom with clamour and confusion. But the greatest shock occasioned by his decease

cease was undoubtedly among our allies and fellow-subjects in Germany, who saw themselves suddenly deprived of their sole prop and patron, at a time when they could not pretend of themselves, to make head against the numerous enemies by whom they were surrounded. But all these doubts and apprehensions vanished like mist before the rising sun; and the people of Great Britain enjoyed the inexpressible pleasure of seeing their loss repaired in such a manner, as must have amply fulfilled the most sanguine wish of every friend to his country.

The commerce of Great Britain continued to increase during the whole course of this reign; but this increase was not the effect of extraordinary encouragement. On the contrary, the necessities of government, the growing expences of the nation, and the continual augmentation of the public debt, obliged the legislature to hamper trade with manifold and grievous impositions: its increase, therefore, must have been owing to the natural progress of industry and adventure, extending themselves to that farthest line or limit beyond which they will not be able to advance: when the tide of traffick has flowed to its highest mark, it will then begin to recede in a gradual ebb, until it is shrunk within the narrow limits of its original channel. War, which naturally impedes the traffick of other nations, has opened new sources to the merchants of Great Britain: the superiority of her naval power hath crushed the navigation of France, her great rival in commerce; so that she now supplies, on her own

Account
of the
com-
merce of
Great
Britain.

An. 1760. terms, all those foreign markets at which in time of peace she was underfold by that dangerous competitor. Thus her trade is augmented to a surprising pitch; and this great augmentation alone has enabled her to maintain the war at such an enormous expence. As this advantage will cease when the French are at liberty to re-establish their commerce, and prosecute it without molestation, it would be for the interest of Great Britain to be at continual variance with that restless neighbour, provided the contest could be limited to the operations of a sea-war, in which England would be always invincible and victorious. Foreign nations will doubtless be surpris'd to learn, that above eight thousand ships are employed by the traders of Great Britain; and that the produce of the sinking fund, which is the overplus produced by all the different funds appropriated to defray the interest of the national debt, exceeds annually three millions sterling.

State of
religion
and phi-
losophy.

The powers of the human mind were freely and fully exercised in this reign. Considerable progress was made in mathematics and astronomy by divers individuals; among whom we number Sanderson, Bradley, Maclaurin, Smith, and the two Simpsons.

Natural philosophy became a general study, and the new doctrine of electricity grew into fashion. Different methods were discovered for rendering sea-water potable and sweet; and divers useful hints were communicated to the public by the learned doctor Stephen Hale, who directed all his researches and experiments to the benefit of society,

piety. The study of alchemy no longer prevailed; but the art of chemistry was perfectly understood, and assiduously applied to the purposes of sophistication. An. 1769.

The clergy of Great Britain were generally learned, pious, and exemplary. Sherlock, Hoadley, Secker, and Conybeare, were promoted to the first dignities of the church. Warburton, who had long signalized himself by the strength and boldness of his genius, his extensive capacity, and profound erudition, at length obtained the mitre. But these promotions were granted to reasons of state convenience, and personal interest, rather than as rewards of extraordinary merit. Many other ecclesiastics of worth and learning were totally overlooked. Nor was ecclesiastical merit confined to the established church. Many instances of extraordinary genius, unaffected piety, and universal moderation, appeared among the dissenting ministers of Great Britain and Ireland: among these we particularize the elegant, the primitive Foster; the learned, ingenious, and penetrating Leland.

The progress of reason, and free cultivation of the human mind, had not however entirely banished those ridiculous sects and schisms of which the kingdom had been formerly so productive. Imposture and fanaticism still hung upon the skirts of religion. Weak minds were seduced by the delusions of a superstition stiled Methodism, raised upon the affectation of superior sanctity, and maintained by pretensions to divine illumination. Many thousands in the lower ranks of life were infected with

Fanaticism.

An. 1760. with this species of enthusiasm, by the unwearied endeavours of a few obscure preachers; such as Wh——, and the two W——s, who propagated their doctrines to the most remote corners of the British dominions, and found means to lay the whole kingdom under contribution.

Fanaticism also formed a league with false philosophy. One Hutchinson, a visionary, intoxicated with the fumes of Rabbinical learning, pretended to deduce all demonstration from Hebrew roots, and to confine all human knowledge to the five books of Moses. His disciples became numerous after his death. With the methodists, they denied the merit of good works; and bitterly inveighed against Newton as an ignorant pretender, who had presumed to set up his own ridiculous chimæras in opposition to the sacred philosophy of the Pentateuch. But the most extraordinary sect which distinguished this reign was that of the Moravians, or Hernhutters, imported from Germany by count Zinzendorf, who might have been termed the Melchizedec of his followers, inasmuch as he assumed among them the three-fold character of prophet, priest, and king. They could not be so properly stiled a sect as the disciples of an original, who had invented a new system of religion. Their chief adoration was payed to the Second Person in the Trinity: the First they treated with the most shocking neglect. Some of their tenets were bl——s, some indecent, and others ridiculously absurd. Their discipline was a strange mixture of devotion and impurity. Their exterior worship consisted of hymns, prayers, and ser-

sermons: the hymns extremely ludicrous, and often indecent, alluding to the side hole or wound which Christ received from a spear in his side, while he remained upon the cross. Their sermons frequently contained very gross incentives to the work of propagation. Their private exercises are said to have abounded with such rites and mysteries as we cannot explain, with any regard to decorum. They professed a community of goods; and were governed as one family, in temporals as well as spirituals, by a council, or kind of presbytery, in which the count, as their ordinary, presided. In cases of doubt, or great consequence, these pretended to consult the Saviour, and to decide from immediate inspiration; so that they boasted of being under the immediate direction of a Theocracy; though, in fact, they were slaves to the most dangerous kind of despotism: for as often as any individual of the community presumed to think for himself, or differ in opinion from the ordinary and his band of associates, the oracle decreed, that he should be instantly sent upon the mission which they had fixed in Greenland, or to the colony they had established in Pennsylvania. As the religionists consisted chiefly of manufacturers, who appeared very sober, orderly, and industrious; and their chief declared his intention of prosecuting works of public emolument, they obtained a settlement under a parliamentary sanction in England, where they soon made a considerable number of proselytes, before their principles were fully discovered and explained.

Many

An. 1760.
Metaphy-
sics and
Medicine.

Many ingenious treatises on metaphysics and morality appeared in the course of this reign; and a philosophical spirit of inquiry diffused itself to the furthest extremities of the united kingdom. Tho' few discoveries of importance were made in medicine, yet that art was well understood in all its different branches; and many of its professors distinguished themselves in other provinces of literature. Besides the medical essays of London and Edinburgh, the physician's library was enriched with many useful modern productions; with the works of the classical Friend, the elegant Mead, the accurate Huxham, and the philosophical Pringle. The art of midwifery was elucidated by science, reduced to fixed principles, and almost wholly consigned into the hands of men practitioners. The researches of anatomy were prosecuted to some curious discoveries by the ingenuity and dexterity of a Hunter and a Monro. The numerous hospitals in London contributed to the improvement of surgery, which was brought to perfection under the auspices of a Cheselden and a Sharpe. The advantages of agriculture, which had long flourished in England, extended themselves gradually to the most remote and barren provinces of the island.

Agriculture.

Mechanics.

The mechanic powers were well understood, and judiciously applied to many useful machines of necessity and convenience. The mechanical arts had attained to all that perfection which they were capable of acquiring; but the avarice and oppression of contractors, obliged the handicraftsman to exert his ingenuity, not in finishing his work well,

well, but in affording it cheap; in purchasing bad materials, and performing his task in a hurry; in concealing flaws, substituting shew for solidity, and sacrificing reputation to the thirst of lucre. Thus many of the English manufactures, being found slight and unserviceable, grew into discredit abroad; thus the art of producing them more perfect, may in time be totally lost at home. The cloths now made in England, are inferior in texture and fabric to those which were manufactured in the beginning of the century; and the same judgment may be pronounced upon almost every article of hardware. The razors, knives, scissars, hatchets, swords, and other edge utensils, prepared for exportation, are generally ill-tempered, half-finished, flawed or brittle; and the musquets, which are sold for seven or eight shillings a-piece to the exporter, so carelessly and unconscientiously prepared, they cannot be used without imminent danger of mutilation; accordingly one hardly meets with a negro man upon the coast of Guinea, in the neighbourhood of the British settlements, who has not been wounded or maimed in some member, by the bursting of the English fire-arms. The advantages of this traffic, carried on at the expense of character and humanity, will naturally cease whenever those Africans can be supplied more honestly by the traders of any other nation.

Genius in writing spontaneously arose, and though neglected by the great, flourished under the culture of a public which had pretensions to taste, and piqued itself on encouraging literary merit.

An. 1760. merit. Swift and Pope we have mentioned on another occasion. Young still survived a venerable monument of poetical talent. Thomson, the poet of the Seasons, displayed a luxuriancy of genius in describing the beauties of nature. Akenfide and Armstrong excelled in didactic poetry. Even the Epopœa did not disdain an English dress, but appeared to advantage in the Leonidas of Glover, and the Epigoniad of Wilkie. The public acknowledged a considerable share of dramatic merit in the tragedies of Young, Mallet, Home, and some other less distinguished authors. Very few regular comedies, during this period, were exhibited on the English theatre, which, however, produced many less laboured pieces, abounding with satire, wit, and humour. The Careless Husband of Cibber, and Suspicious Husband of Hoadley, are the only very modern comedies that bid fair for reaching posterity. The exhibitions of the stage were improved to the most exquisite entertainment, by the talents and management of Garrick, who greatly surpassed all his predecessors of this, and perhaps every other nation, in his genius for acting; in the sweetness and variety of his tones; the irresistible magic of his eye; the fire and vivacity of his action: the elegance of attitude; and the whole pathos of expression. Quin excelled in dignity and declamation; as well as in exhibiting some characters of humour, equally exquisite and peculiar. Cibber breathed the whole soul of female tenderness and passion; and Pritchard displayed all the dignity of distress. That
Great

Great Britain was not barren of poets at this period, appears from the detached performances of Johnson, Mason, Gray, the two Whiteheads, and the two Wartons, besides a great number of other bards who have sported in lyric poetry, and acquired the applause of their fellow citizens. Candidates for literary fame appeared even in the higher sphere of life, embellished by the nervous stile, superior sense, and extensive erudition of a Corke; by the delicate taste, the polished muse, and tender feelings of a Lyttleton. King shone unrivalled in Roman eloquence. Even the female sex distinguished themselves by their taste and ingenuity. Miss Carter rivalled the celebrated Dacier in learning and critical knowledge; and Mrs. Lennox signalized herself by many successful efforts of genius, both in poetry and prose. The genius of Cervantes was transfused into the novels of Fielding, who painted the characters, and ridiculed the follies of life with equal strength, humour, and propriety. The field of history and biography was cultivated by many writers of ability, among whom we distinguish the copious Guthrie, the circumstantial Ralph, the laborious Carte, the learned and elegant Robertson, and above all the ingenious, penetrating, and comprehensive Hume, whom we rank among the first writers of the age, both as an historian and philosopher. Nor let us forget the merit conspicuous in the works of Campbell, remarkable for candour, intelligence, and precision. Johnson, inferior to none in philosophy, philology, poetry, and classical learning, stands foremost as an essayist, justly ad-

An. 1760. admired for the dignity, strength, and variety of his stile, as well as for the agreeable manner in which he investigates the human heart, tracing every interesting emotion, and opening all the sources of morality. The laudable aim of infliting the passions on the side of virtue, was successfully pursued by Richardson, in his Pamela, Clarissa, and Grandison; a species of writing equally new and extraordinary, where, mingled with much superfluity and impertinence, we find a sublime system of ethics, and amazing knowledge, and command of human nature. Many of the Greek and Roman classics made their appearance in English translations, which were favourably received as works of merit; among these we place, after Pope's Homer, Virgil by Pitt and Warton, Horace by Francis, Polybius by Hampton, and Sophocles by Francklyn. The war introduced a variety of military treatises, chiefly translated from the French language; and a free country like Great Britain, will always abound with political tracts and lucubrations. Every literary production of merit, calculated for amusement or instruction, that appeared in any country or language of Christendom, was immediately imported, and naturalized among the English people. Never was the pursuit after knowledge so universal, literary merit more regarded, than at this juncture by the body of the British nation; but it was honoured by no attention from the throne, and little indulgence did it reap from the liberality of particular patrons. The reign of queen Anne was propitious to the fortunes of
Swift

Swift and Pope, who lived in all the happy pride of independence. Young, sequestered from courts and preferment, possesses a moderate benefice in the country, employing his time in a conscientious discharge of his ecclesiastical functions. Thomson, with the most benevolent heart that ever warmed the human breast, maintained a perpetual war with the difficulties of a narrow fortune. He enjoyed a place in Chancery by the bounty of lord Talbot, of which he was divested by the succeeding chancellor. He afterwards enjoyed a small pension from Frederick, prince of Wales, which was withdrawn in the sequel. About two years before his death he obtained by the interest of his friend lord L——n, a comfortable place; but he did not live to taste the blessing of easy circumstances, and died in debt*.

None of the rest, whom we have named, enjoyed any share of the royal bounty, except W. Whitehead, who succeeded to the place of laureat at the death of Cibber; and some of them,

* However he was neglected when living, his memory has been honoured with peculiar marks of public regard, in an ample subscription for a new edition of his works, the profits to be employed in erecting a monument to his fame in Westminster-abbey; a subscription to which his present majesty king George III. has liberal-

ly contributed. The remaining surplus will be distributed among his poor relations; and it must be owned, for the honour of the booksellers, that Mr. Millar has sacrificed his interest, by giving up the advantages of his copy, for the advancement of such a generous design.

An. 1760. whose merit was the most universally acknowledged, remained exposed to all the storms of indigence, and all the stings of mortification.

While the queen lived, some countenance was given to learning. She conversed with Newton, and corresponded with Libnitz. She took pains to acquire popularity: the royal family, on certain days, dined in public for the satisfaction of the people: the court was animated with a freedom of spirit and vivacity, which rendered it at once brilliant and agreeable. At her death that spirit began to languish; and a total stagnation of gaiety and good humour ensued. It was succeeded by a sullen calm, an ungracious reserve, and a still rotation of insipid forms*.

Music.

England was not defective in other arts that embellish and amuse. Music became a fashionable study, and its professors generally caressed by the public. An Italian opera was maintained at a great expence, and well supplied with foreign performers. Private concerts were instituted in every corner of the metropolis. The compositions of Handel were universally admired, and he himself lived in affluence. It must be owned at the same time, that Geminiani was

* George II. by his queen Carolina, had two sons and five daughters, who attained the age of maturity; Frederick prince of Wales, father to his present majesty George III. William duke of Cumberland; Anne the prin-

cess-royal, married to the late prince of Orange, and mother to the present stadtholder; Mary landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel; Louisa late queen of Denmark; Amelia and Carolina, who were never married.



QUEEN CAROLINA.



neglected, though his genius commanded esteem and veneration. Among the few natives of England who distinguished themselves by their talents in this art, Green, Howard, Arne, and Boyce, were the most remarkable. An. 1760.

The British soil, which had hitherto been barren in the article of painting, now produced some artists of extraordinary merit. Hogarth excelled all the world in exhibiting the scenes of ordinary life; in humorous historical designs. Hudson, Reynolds, and Ramsay, distinguished themselves by their superior merit in portraits; a branch that was successfully cultivated by many other English painters. Wootton was famous for representing live animals in general; Seymour for race horses; Lambert, and the Smiths, for landscape; and Scot for sea-pieces. Several spirited attempts were made on historical subjects; but little progress was made on the sublime parts of painting. Essays of this kind were discouraged by a false taste, founded upon a reprobation of British genius. The art of engraving was brought to perfection by Strange, and laudably practised by several other masters; and great improvements were made in mezzotinto, miniature, and enamel. Many fair monuments of sculpture or statuary were raised by Rysbach, Roubilliac, and Wilton. Architecture, which had been cherished by the elegant taste of a Burlington, soon became a favourite study; and many magnificent edifices were reared in different parts of the kingdom. Ornaments were carved in wood, and moulded in stucco, painting.

An. 1760. with all the delicacy of execution; but a passion for novelty had introduced into gardening, building, and furniture, an absurd taste, equally void of beauty and convenience. Improvements in the liberal and useful arts, will doubtless be the consequence of that encouragement given to merit by the society instituted for these purposes, which we have described on another occasion. As for the Royal Society, it seems to have degenerated in its researches, and to have had very little share for half a century at least, in extending the influence of true philosophy.

We shall conclude this reign with a detail of the forces and fleets of Great Britain, from whence the reader will conceive a just idea of her opulence and power.

Disposition of his Majesty's Forces, about the Middle of the Year 1760.

In Great Britain.	16 Lieut. Col. Burgoyne
Commander in Chief, Field Marshal Ld Visc. Ligonier.	17 Lieut. Col. Hale
Horse Guards. 2 Troops.	Foot Guards.
1 Ld Delawar	Three Regiments. 7 Battal.
2 Ld Cadogan	1 Ld Visc. Ligonier. 3 Batt.
Horse Grenadier Guards. 2 Troops.	2 Ld Tyrawley. 2 Battal.
1. <i>Late Onslow's</i>	3 Earl of Rothes. 2 Battal.
2. Earl of Harrington	Foot Regiments 23.
Dragoons. 5 Regiments.	3 Major Gen. Howard
1 Lieut. Gen. Conway	9 Major Gen. Whitmore
3 Earl of Albemarle	14 Major Gen. Jeffreys
4 Sir Robert Rich	19 Ld George Beauclerk
	21 Earl of Panmure*
	* <i>Scotch Fusileers.</i>

- 30 Earl of Loudon
- 31 Lt. Gen. Holmes.
- 32 Lt. Gen Leighton
- 34 Earl of Effingham
- 36 Ld Robert Manners
- 41 Col. Parsons [Invalids].
- 56 Ld Charles Manners
- 61 Col. Gray
- 64 Col. Cary
- 66 Col. Lafuſille [5 Com.]
- 67 Ld Fred. Cavendiſh
- 68 Col. Lambton
- 69 Col. Colville
- 70 Col. Parſlow [5 Comp.]
- 71 Col. Petitot
- 72 Duke of Richmond
- 85 Col. Crawford [Royal Vo-
lunteers]
- 86 Earl of Sutherland*
* *Highlanders.*
- 88 Lt. Col. Vaughan*
* *Royal Weſt Volunteers.*
- 93 Major Gen. Campbell*
* *Fenſible Men.*

In Ireland.

Commander in chief, Lieut.
Gen. Earl of Rothes.

Horſe. 2 Regiments.

- 1 Lieut. Gen. Brown
- 2 Vacant
- Dragoons. 8 Regiments.
- 5 Lieut. Gen. Moſtyn
- 8 Major Gen. Yorke
- 9 Col. Whitley
- 12 Sir John Whiteford
- 13 Major Gen. Douglas
- 14 Major Gen. Campbell
- 17 Sir James Caldwell
- 18 Earl of Drogheda

- Foot. 17 Regiments.
- An. 1760.
- 1 Royal Scotch. 1ſt Battal.
- 2 Major Gen. Fitzwilliam
- 10 Lieut. Gen. Pole
- 16 Lieut. Gen. Handaſyd
- 18 Lieut. Gen. Folliot
- 26 Lieut. Gen. Anſruther
- 29 Major Gen. Boſcawen
- 39 Major Gen. Aldercron
- 52 Col. Sandford
- 59 Major Gen. Montagu
- 62 Major Gen. Strode
- 73 Col. Brown
- 76 Ld Forbes's 1ſt Battalion
- 83 Col. Sebright
- 89 Col. Bagſhaw
- 90 Sir Ralph Gore
- 91 Lieut. Col. Blaney

In Jerſey.

- 75 Col. Boſcawen

At Gibraltar.

Governor, Lieut. Gen. Earl
of Home.

Foot. 6 Regiments.

- 6 Lieut. Gen. Guiſe
- 7 Lord Robert Bertie
- 13 Lieut. Gen. Pulteney
- 53 Col. Tovey
- 54 *Late Grey*
- 57 Sir David Cunningham

In Germany.

Commander in Chief, Lieut.
Gen. Marquis of Granby.

Horſe Guards. 1 Regiment.
Marquis of Granby

An. 1760.

Horse. 2 Regiments.
 3 Lieut. Gen. Dejean
 4 Major Gen. Honeywood

Dragoon Guards. 3 Regim.

1 Lieut. Gen. Bland
 2 Lieut. Gen. Waldegrave
 3 Sir Charles Howard

Dragoons. 6 Regiments.

2 Lieut. Gen. Campbell
 6 Lt. Gen. Cholmondeley
 7 Sir John Cope
 10 Sir John Mordaunt
 11 Earl of Ancram
 15 Major Gen. Elliot

Foot. 16 Regiments.

5 Major Gen. Hodgson
 8 Major Gen. Barrington
 11 Lieut. Gen. Bockland
 12 Lieut. Gen. Napier
 20 Lieut. Gen. Kingsley
 23 Lieut. Gen. Huske *

* *Welsh Fusileers.*

24 Major Gen. Cornwallis
 25 Earl of Home
 33 Major Gen. Griffin
 37 Lieut. Gen. Stuart
 50 Major Gen. Carr
 51 Major Gen. Brudenell
 81 } Lt Lindores [Invalids]
 82 } Col. Parker, ditto.

In garrison at Embden,

87 Major Keith }
 92 Major Campbell } High-landers.

In North America.

Commander in Chief, Major Gen. Amherst.

Foot. 21 Regiments, or 25 Battalions.

1 Royal Scotch (2d Bat.)
 15 Major Gen. Amherst Q
 17 Brig. Monckton
 22 Brig. Whitmore L
 27 Lord Blakeney
 28 Col. Townshend Q
 35 Lt. Gen. Otway Q
 40 Lt. Gen. Barrington L
 42 Royal Highlanders. 2 Bat.
 43 Lt. Gen. Kennedy Q
 44 Lt. Gen. Abercromby
 45 Lt. Gen. Warburton L
 46 Lt. Gen. Murray
 47 Lt. Gen. Lascelles Q
 48 Major Gen. Webb Q
 55 Col. Oughton
 58 Major Gen. Anstruther Q
 60 Royal Americans. 4 Battalions, 2 at Q
 77 Col. Montgomery } High-landers.
 78 Col. Frazer }
 80 Brig. Gage

* *Those marked with L are, or were, at Louisbourg; and those with Q at Quebec.*

In the West Indies.

Foot. 5½ Regiments.

4 Major Gen. Duroure G
 38 Sir James Ross A
 49 Major Gen. Walsh J
 63 Major Gen. Watson G

65 Major Gen. Armiger G
 74 Col. Talbot (6 Comp.) J
 * A stands for Antigua, G
 Guadeloupe, and J Jamaica.

70* Col. Parflow (5 Comp.)
 79 Col. Draper
 84 Lieut. Col. Coote
 94 Lt. Col. Morris's High-landers

In Africa,

At Senegal and Goree. (Governors, Col. Worge, and Lieut Col. Newton)

Foot.

74 Col. Talbot (4 Comp.)
 76 Lord Forbes's 2d Batt.

In Asia, (or East Indies.)

At Madras, &c.

Foot. 4 Battalions.

66* Col. Lafauille (5 Comp).

*Those marked * are now on their passage thither.*

Total. Horse and Dragoons 31 Regiments, or 64 squadrons. Foot 97 Regiments, or 105 Battalions.

Besides these, Great Britain maintains Hanoverian, Hessian, and other German auxiliaries to the amount of sixty thousand.

Disposition of his Majesty's Fleet.

In the East Indies.

Commander in Chief, Vice-Admiral Pocock.

Guns

74 Lenox
 74 † Norfolk
 68 Grafton
 66 Yarmouth
 64 Elizabeth
 64 Duke d'Aquitain
 60 Weymouth
 60 Tyger
 60 † Panther
 60 York

Guns

60 Sunderland
 60 † America
 60 † Medway
 58 Cumberland
 50 Newcastle
 50 Salisbury
 50 Falmouth

Those marked thus † are on their passage thither.

An. 1760. In the West Indies, Commander in Chief, Rear-Admiral
Holmes.

Guns		Guns	
90 Mariborough	J	64 Nassau	
80 Foudroyant		64 Berwick	J
80 Cambridge	J	60 Dreadnought	J
74 Dublin		60 Defiance	J
70 Dorsetshire		60 Eagle	J
70 Temple		60 Lion	
68 Buckingham		50 Hampshire	J
66 Lancaster		50 Harwich	
64 Raifonable			
64 Belliqueux			
64 Bienfaitant			
64 Edinburgh	J		

*Those marked J are at Ja-
maica, the rest at the Leeward
Islands.*

In the Mediterranean.

Commander in Chief, Vice-Admiral Saunders,

Guns		Guns	
90 Neptune		60 Firm	
90 Prince		60 St. Alban's	
74 Thunderer		50 Guernsey	
64 Somerset		50 Thetis	
60 Dunkirk		50 Preston	

In North America.

Commander in Chief, Commodore Lord Colville,

Guns		Guns	
74 † Fame		60 † Kingston	
70 Northumberland		50 † Norwich	
70 Prince of Orange		50 † Rochester	
70 † Vanguard			
66 Devonshire			
64 Trident			
64 Alcide			
60 † Achilles			
60 Pembroke			

*Those marked thus † sailed
March 28, with the engineers,
&c. to blow up the fortifications
of Louisbourg; and those marked
thus †, sailed with Capt Swan-
son.*

In

In the East Indies	17 Ships.	An. 1760.
West Indies	20	
Mediterranean	10	
North America	12	
At or near home, cruifers and conveyers	61	

Total Ships of the Line 120.

A List of the Ships of the Line, that are at or near Home. Under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, Admiral Boscawen, &c.

Guns	66 Orford
100 Royal George	64 Bedford
100 Royal Sovereign	64 Edgar
100 Royal Anne	64 Prince Frederick
90 Namur	64 Hampton-court
90 Union	64 Modest
90 Sandwhich	64 Monmouth
90 St. George	64 Revenge
90 Barfleur	64 Sterling-castle
90 Duke	60 Anson
84 Royal William	60 Augusta
80 Princess Royal	60 Defiance
80 Princess Amelia	60 Dunkirk
80 Newark	60 St. Florentine
74 Centaur	60 Jersey
74 Culloden	60 Princess Louisa
74 Dragon	60 Princess Mary
74 Hercules	60 Intrepid
74 Hero	60 Nottingham
74 Magnanime	60 Rippon
74 Mars	60 Windsor
74 Shrewsbury	50 Antelope
74 Temeraire	50 Bristol
74 Terrible	50 Deptford
74 Torbay	50 Falkland
74 Valiant	50 Jason
74 Warspite	50 Isis
70 Burford	50 Portland
70 Chichester	50 Preston
70 Conqueror	50 Rochester
70 Princessa	50 Winchester
70 Swiftsure	

An. 1760. *Complete and authentic List of Men of War, both of France and England, taken, sunk or casually lost since the Commencement of the present Hostilities.*

FRENCH SHIPS taken.

	Guns		Guns
1755.			
L'Alcide	64	Le Duc d'Hanovre	16
Le Lys	64	Le —	8
1756.		1759.	
L'Arc-en Ciel	50	Le Formidable	84
Le Chariot Royal	36	Le Temeraire	74
1757.		Le Centaur	74
Duc d'Aquitaine (a)	64	Le Modeste	64
Le Bien Acquis	38	Le Comptede St. Florentine	66
L'Hermione	28	Le ——— (c)	40
L'Emeraude	28	Le Danae	40
<i>Le Bezoar (b)</i>	24	Le Bellone	36
L'Escarboucle	16	L'Arethuse	36
New one pierced for	16	L'Hermione	26
1758.		Le Mignonne	22
Le Foudroyant	84	L'Hardie	20
Le Belliqueux	66	Le Berclay	20
L'Orphee	64	Le Mercure	10
Le Raisnable	64	1760.	
Le Bienfaisant	64	Le Marshal Belleisle	44
Le Loire	44	Le Blonde	32
Le Diane	36	Le Terpfichore	26
L'Echo	32	Le Gloucester (d)	12
Le Robuste	24	Le ——— (e)	12
Le Galathea	22		
Le Gairlande	22		
			1706

(a) Though she was taken from the French India company, yet she is now in the king's service.

(b) Those in *Italic* we are not very certain of our information about.

(c) Said to be on the stocks at Quebec, when that capital was conquered.

(d) Taken by the Crescent in the West Indies.

(e) By the Huske privateer of Jersey.

FRENCH SHIPS *destroyed.*

	Guns		Guns
1755.		1759.	
<i>L'Espérance</i> (<i>f</i>)	74	<i>L'Ocean</i>	84
1756.		<i>Le Soleil Royal</i>	84
<i>Le Fidelle</i> (<i>g</i>)	36	<i>L'Heros</i>	74
1757.		<i>Le Redoubtable</i>	74
<i>L'Aquillon</i>	56	<i>Le Thefee</i>	74
<i>Le Brun</i>	36	<i>Le Superbe</i>	74
<i>Le Nymphe</i>	32	<i>Le Glorieux</i>	74
New one pierced for	20	<i>L'Inflexible</i> (<i>i</i>)	64
1758.		<i>Le</i> _____	8
<i>Le Bien Aime</i> (<i>b</i>)	74	<i>Le</i> _____	8
<i>L'Entreprennant</i>	74	<i>Le</i> _____	8
<i>Le Prudente</i>	74	<i>Le</i> _____	8
<i>Le Capricieux</i>	64	<i>Le</i> _____	8
<i>Le Celebre</i>	64	<i>Le</i> _____ (<i>k</i>)	8
Launched, pierced for	50	1760.	
<i>L'Apollon</i>	50	<i>Le Pomone</i>	36
New one pierced for	36	<i>L'Atalante</i> (<i>l</i>)	36
<i>Le Fidelle</i>	36	<i>L'Hirondelle</i>	32
<i>Le Rose</i>	36	<i>Le Machault</i>	32
<i>Le Rhinoceros</i>	36	<i>Le Bienfaisant</i>	22
<i>Le Calipso</i>	24	<i>Le Marquis Marloye</i>	18
<i>Le Chevre</i>	16		
<i>Le Biche</i>	16		1730

(*f*) This ship, after being taken, was obliged to be sunk.

(*g*) Said to have been sunk in the Colchester, &c.'s engagement.

(*b*) As she carried a broad pennant, she was more than probable a royal ship

(*i*) The ships in the Vilaine are ruined, we suppose.

(*k*) These are the six fireships burnt at the siege of Quebec.

(*l*) We have not added the armed ships destroyed along with these two frigates, nor the ship remaining in Gaspeebay, a few months ago.

An. 1760.

FRENCH SHIPS *casually lost.*

	Guns		Guns
None	1755.	Le Licorne	32
			1759.
Le Leopard	64	Le Juste	74
Le Junon	44	<i>Northumberland</i>	70
Le Concorde	28	Le Sauvage	34
	1757.	Le Seneſterre	24
Le Lutine	36	Le Soleil Royal	24
<i>L'Amitie</i>	28	Duc de Fronſac (<i>m</i>)	20
<i>Le Mutine</i>	24		1760.
	1758.	None	
L'Opiniatre	64		786
L'Eveille	64	Deſtroyed	1730
L'Aigle	56	Taken	1706
<i>L'Alcion</i>	50		
Le Greenwich	50		
		Total (<i>n</i>)	4222

ENGLISH SHIPS *taken.*

	Guns		Guns
None	1755.	Stork	10
			1759.
Warwick	60	Hawke	12
	1757.	Virgin	12
Greenwich	50		
			144

(*m*) The three laſt ſhips were loſt coming down the river St. Laurence; with the Machault, after Quebec was taken; whether king's frigates, armed ſhips, or ſtore ſhips, we won't determine.

(*n*) It is unneceſſary to add by what particular gentlemen ſo many ſhips were taken, ſunk, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, former liſts and recent inſtances will very well excuſe that trouble.

ENGLISH SHIPS *destroyed,*

An. 1760.

	1755.	Guns		1759.	Guns
None			Triton		20
Proserpine	1756.	8	None	1759.	
	1757.			1760.	
None			Penguin		20
Bridgewater	1758.	24			<u>7</u>

ENGLISH SHIPS *casually lost.*

	1755.	Guns		1760.	Guns
Mars		64	Mermaid		20
Bonetta		8	Falcon		8
None	1756.		Ramilies	1760.	90
	1757.		Tartar's Prize		28
Tilbury		60	Lowestoffe		24
Prince George	1758.	80			<u>644</u>
Invincible		74	Destroyed		72
Litchfield		50	Taken		144
Resolution	1759.	74	Total		<u>860</u>
Effex		64			

French

An. 1760.

French vessels	—	—	101
English ditto	—	—	22

Ballance against France			79 as follows,
French taken	43	Destroyed	40
English	5		4
	—		—
	38		36
			5
			Total 79

French guns	4222
English ditto	860

Ballance against France			3362 as follows,
French taken	1706	Destroyed	1730
English	144		72
	—		—
	1562		1658
			102

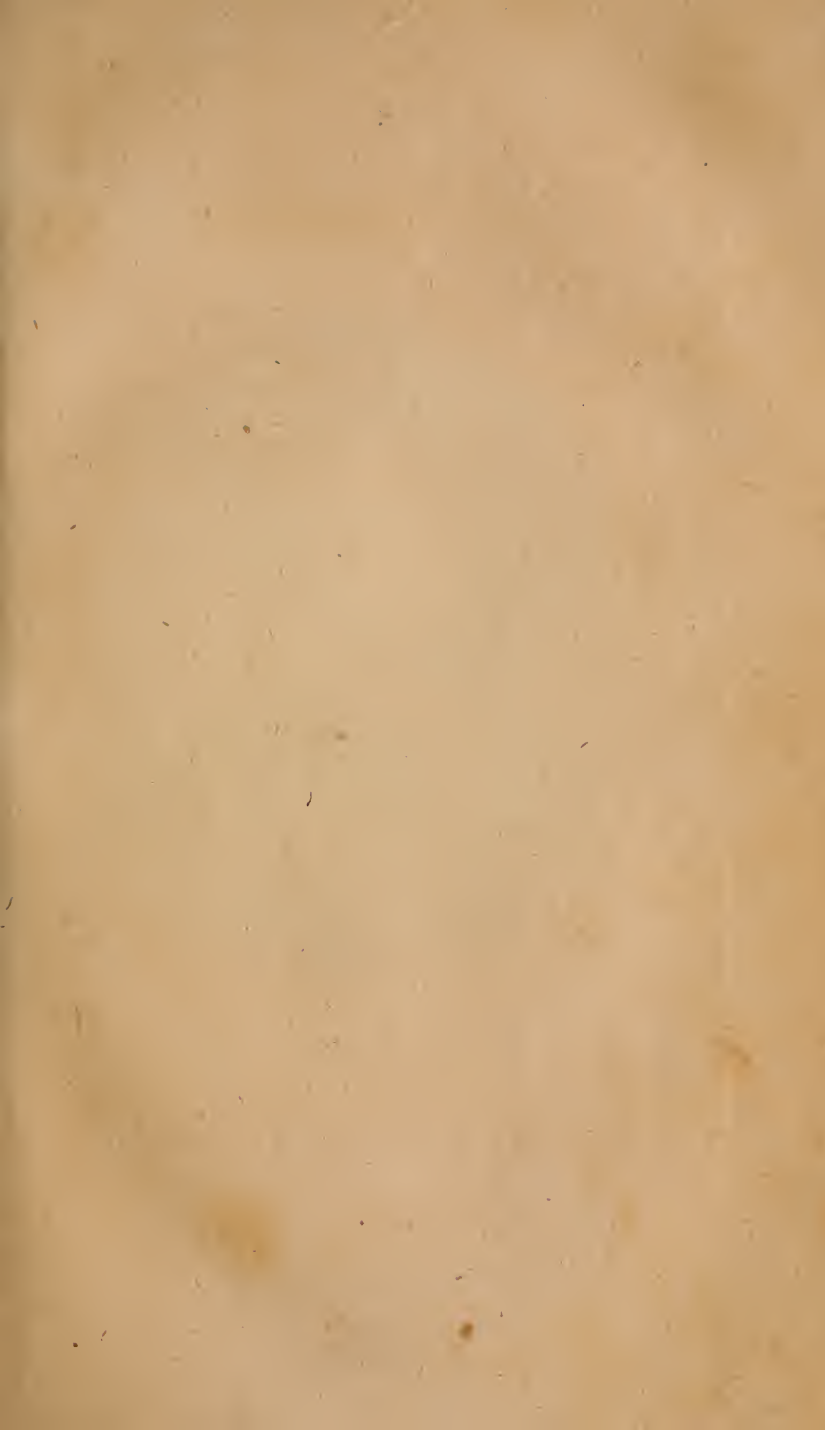
Total 3322

From the foregoing list of sea and land forces it plainly appears, that Great Britain, on her own element, is more than a match for all the maritime powers of Europe, should they combine to her prejudice. Nothing, therefore, could be more impolitical in the conduct of any neutral state, ambitious of naval commerce, than to involve itself in a war, as the associate or auxiliary to the enemies of England; because it would necessarily forfeit the advantages of neutrality, and, in all human probability, see its infant navigation immediately destroyed. This would certainly be the fate of Spain, should she precipitately espouse the cause of the other branch of the house of Bourbon; for, granting it was in her power to reinforce the French navy with thirty sail of the line, the combined

bined fleets would still be unable to dispute the empire of the sea, against such a superiority of number as the English could produce; and in the mean time her most important settlements in the West Indies, the source of all her wealth, would be exposed to the efforts of an enterprising foe, accustomed to conquest; while her merchant-ships that cover the ocean, would fall an easy prey to the cruisers of Great Britain. An. 1760.

G E O R G E







GEORGE III.
King of Great Britain &c. &c.

G E O R G E III.

THE demise of the crown was no sooner signified to the secretaries of state, than Mr. Pitt repaired to Kew, and communicated these tidings to his new sovereign, George III. who thus ascended the throne in the twenty-third year of his age. The lords of the privy council were immediately assembled; and next day his majesty was proclaimed before Saville-house in Leicester-fields, in presence of the great officers of state, the nobility, the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, and a great number of persons of the first distinction. The same proclamation was repeated with the usual solemnities in different parts of the metropolis, which resounded with joy and acclamations. To the council, assembled at Carleton-house, the king addressed himself in these words: "The loss that I and the nation have sustained by the death of the king my grandfather, would have been severely felt at any time; but coming at so critical a juncture, and so unexpected, it is by many circumstances augmented; and the weight now falling upon me, much increased, I feel my own insufficiency to support it as I wish: but, animated by the tenderest affection for this my native country, and depending on the advice, experience, and abilities

NUMB. XXXIV. K lities

An. 1760.

Proclamation
of king
George
III.

An. 1760. “ lities of your lordships, the support and assist-
 “ ance of every honest man, I enter with cheer-
 “ fulness into this arduous situation; and shall
 “ make it the business of my life to promote, in
 “ every thing, the glory and happiness of these
 “ kingdoms; to preserve and strengthen the con-
 “ stitution, both in church and state; and as I
 “ mount the throne in the midst of an expensive
 “ but just and necessary war, I shall endeavour to
 “ prosecute it in the manner the most likely to
 “ bring about an honourable and lasting peace,
 “ in concert with my allies.” This declaration,
 implying a resolution to prosecute the same mea-
 sures which had been planned under the late
 king, was published at the request of the lords
 assembled in council, and effectually quieted the
 apprehensions of all those who dreaded an alte-
 ration.

Steps
 taken by
 the new
 monarch.

His majesty now took and signed the oath re-
 lating to the security of the church of Scotland,
 and subscribed two instruments thereof, in pre-
 sence of the lords of the council, by whom they
 were witnessed. One of these was transmitted to
 the court of session, to be recorded in the books of
 Sederunt, and afterwards lodged in the public
 register of Scotland; the other remained among
 the records of the council. The two houses of
 parliament being assembled, the members were
 sworn in; the peers by the lord keeper; the com-
 mons before the duke of Rutland, lord steward:
 then both houses were adjourned. The lord
 mayor and aldermen of London attended the king
 with compliments of condolance and congratula-
 tion;



DR THOMAS SHERLOCK
late Lord Bishop of London.

tion; and directions were given for the funeral of the late king. An. 1760.

His royal highness Edward duke of York, the king's brother, being enrolled a member of the privy council, and John earl of Bute admitted to the same honour, his majesty, by proclamation, required all persons, who were in office of authority or government at the decease of the late king, to proceed in the execution of their respective offices. Another proclamation was issued for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing and punishing vice, prophaneness, and immorality. The tide of affection towards the young monarch began to run so high, that addresses, couched in the warmest professions of love and attachment, flowed in from every part of the kingdom. The magistrates of London led the way; and their example was followed by the merchants and traders of that city, amounting to such a number as had never before appeared on the like occasion *. The clergy of London and Westminster,

* Though it would be superfluous to insert those addresses, which contain nothing very remarkable, the reader will not be disgusted to see the following letter, written to the king by the bishop of London; a letter fraught with good sense, piety, and affection, in all respects worthy of the character of that aged and venerable prelate.

Nov. 1, 1760.

“ S I R E,

“ Amidst the congratulations that surround the throne, permit me to lay before your majesty a heart, which, though oppressed with age and infirmity, is no stranger to the joys of my country.

K 2

When

An. 1760. After headed by the archbishop of Canterbury, payed their compliments to his majesty on his accession to the throne; and the two universities were not slow in presenting their addresses of congratulation. In a word, all the bodies politic and corporate, in all the cities and counties of the three kingdoms, seemed to vie with each other in expressions of loyalty and affection to their new sovereign, who received them with such affability and marks of regard as could not but be extremely pleasing to a people remarkable for sensibility and sentiment.

If

When the melancholy news of the late king's demise reached us, it naturally led us to consider the loss we had sustained, and upon what our hopes of futurity depended. The first part excited grief, and put all the tender passions into motion; but the second brought life and spirit with it, and wiped away the tears from every face.

Oh! how graciously did the providence of God provide a successor, able to bear the weight of government in that unexpected event.

You, Sir, are the person whom the people ardently desire; which affection of theirs is happily returned, by your majesty's declared concern for their prosperity, and let nothing disturb this mutual consent. Let there be

but one contest between them, whether the king loves the people best, or the people him: and may it be a long, a very long contest; may it never be decided, but let it remain doubtful; and may the paternal affection on the one side, and the filial obedience on the other, be had in perpetual remembrance.

This will probably be the last time I shall ever trouble your majesty. I beg leave to express my warmest wishes and prayers on your behalf. May the God of heaven and earth have you always under his protection, and direct you to seek his honour and glory in all you do; and may you reap the benefit of it by an increase of happiness in this world, and in the next."

We

If the expressions of their joy were so tumultuous before they could possibly be acquainted with the excel-
An. 1760.

We shall also indulge the public with the address of the Quakers, who, in manners, diction, and turn of thinking, seem to be a species distinct from the ordinary race of men.

To GEORGE the Third, King of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

The humble address of his protestant subjects, the people called Quakers.

“ May it please the king,

“ Deeply afflicted with the sudden and sorrowful event, that leads our fellow subjects with condolance to the throne, we beg leave to express the sympathy we feel on this afflicting occasion.

Justly sensible of the favour and protection we have enjoyed during the late mild and happy reign, and impressed with the warmest sentiments of duty and gratitude to our deceased sovereign, we pay this tribute of unaffected grief to the memory of the father and the friend of his people.

We have abundant reason to acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God, for continuing to this period a life

of such importance to the welfare of these kingdoms; a period, when we behold a prince, endowed with qualities that add lustre to a crown, formed by tuition and example to protect the liberties of his people, ascending the British throne, and, in the earliest acts of power, giving the most ample demonstrations of his royal regard for piety and virtue.

Ever faithful and zealously affected to thy illustrious house, though differing in sentiments and conduct from others of our fellow subjects, we embrace this opportunity to crave thy indulgence and protection: and beg leave to assure the king, that our dissent proceeds not from a contumacious disregard to the laws, to custom, or authority, but from motives to us purely conscientious.

The same religious principle that produces this dissent, we trust, through divine assistance, will continue to engage us, as it always hath done since we were a people, to exert whatever influence we may be possessed of, in promoting the fear of God, the honour of the king, and the prosperity of his subjects.

An. 1760.

Enco-
mium on
George
III.

excellencies of the object which engaged their affection, what transports must they have felt when they found all their wishes even more than realized? No prince had ever ascended the throne of Great Britain under happier auspices, from the universal consent and approbation of the people, than those which attended the elevation of his present majesty; yet no English prince was ever less known to the subjects whom Providence had decreed he should one day govern. Instead of making himself familiar to the eyes of the public, mingling with society, giving way to the ebullitions of youth, and sometimes countenancing the gayer follies of the age, in imitation of former princes destined to sway the sceptre of England, who thus at once indulged their own passions and acquired popularity; he preserved the laws of temperance and decorum inviolate: he restrained all the inordinate follies of youth: sequestered from all participation in the measures of government, he lived within the bosom of retirement, surrounded by a few friends and dependants, to whom the virtues of his disposition were known. The thinking part of the nation, precluded from this opportunity of contemplating the true character of their

May the Almighty bless thy endeavours to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and render thee the happy instrument of restoring peace and tranquillity. May sacred and unerring wisdom ever be thy guide, adorn thee with every

virtue, and crown thee with every blessing, that future ages may commemorate the happiness of thy reign with grateful admiration.

Signed in London, the first day of the twelfth month, 1760."

future

An. 1760.

future sovereign, conceived no sublime idea of talents which had not yet shone distinguished to the eyes of the public; and consoled themselves with such comfortable presages as they could derive from his good nature and benevolence, which were universally acknowledged. But when he emerged from that obscurity which had shrouded him from the knowledge of his future subjects, and assumed the reins of government he was born to manage, he seemed to have inherited, together with the crown, the talent of wearing it with dignity, and already appeared perfect in the art of reigning. All his deportment displayed the most graceful ease; all his conduct spoke superior sense, serenity, and composure. When the people beheld their amiable sovereign; when they surveyed the elegance of his person, his manly and majestic mien, his open, elevated, and ingenuous countenance, glowing with complacency, sentiment, and humanity; they gazed with all the eagerness of the most loyal affection. But their love was heightened to rapture and admiration, when the excellency of his character unfolded itself more distinctly to their view; when they were made acquainted with the transcendent virtues of his heart, and the uncommon extent of his understanding; when they knew he was mild, affable, social, and sympathizing; susceptible of all the emotions which private friendship inspires; kind and generous to his dependents, liberal to merit, with a hand ever open and extended to the children of distress; when they knew his heart was intirely British; warmed with the most cordial love of his native country,

An. 1760. and animated with plans of the most genuine patriot-ism; when they learned that his mind had been carefully cultivated with science; that his taste was polished, his knowledge enlarged; and that he possessed almost every accomplishment that art could communicate, or application acquire.

Thus affected, they could not withhold their approbation from those who had contributed to render him so worthy of the throne which he now ascended. Their blessings were liberally poured forth on that excellent princess, who watched over his infancy with all the tenderness of maternal zeal; whose precepts enlightened his morals; whose example confirmed his virtue. Their veneration was extended to all those who had so effectually laboured in his improvement; to the venerable prelate* who had superintended his education; to the noble † lord who had been appointed the governor of his youth. But their applause was in a special manner due to the ability, assiduity, and unremitting attention of John earl of Bute; a nobleman of such probity as no temptation could warp; of such spirit as no adversity could humble; severely just in all his transactions; learned, liberal, courteous, and candid; an enthusiast in patriotism, a noble example of public, an amiable pattern of domestic virtue. His inviolable attachment to his sovereign's father was founded on personal regard, sustained by his love of liberty and independence, which no consideration of interest

Character
of John
earl of
Bute.

* Dr. Thomas, now bishop of Winchester.

† The earl of Harcourt.

could ever induce him to forego. His affection for the father devolved upon the son, whom he may be said to have cultivated from his cradle. He concurred in forming his young mind to virtue; in storing it with ideas and sentiment suitable to his birth and expectation; in improving his taste, and directing his pursuit of knowledge. He was the constant companion of his solitude, whom he honoured with his friendship; the bosom counsellor, on whose judgment and fidelity he with the most perfect confidence reposed. These connections being considered, the earl of Bute could not fail of being admitted to a share in the administration when his master ascended the throne; and this was a circumstance not at all disagreeable to the former minister, with whom he had lived on terms of friendly communication.

How much soever the king might have disapproved of those measures which had involved the nation in such an expensive war on the continent of Europe, affairs were so situated, that he could not abruptly renounce that system of politics, with any regard to the dignity of his crown, or to the honour of the public faith, which was in some measure engaged to support the German allies of Great Britain. With the crown he inherited a war, which he thought it his duty to prosecute with vigour, until it could be terminated by a general peace, in which the honour and advantage of the nation might be equally consulted. It was therefore agreed, in an extraordinary council assembled on purpose, that the armament at Portsmouth should proceed on the expedition for which it was

An. 1760. originally intended; but it was countermanded in the sequel. Mean while the king exhibited other agreeable specimens of his disposition, by doing justice to certain individuals who had suffered in the former reign, for having acted according to the dictates of conscience and honour; by inviting to his councils the wise and virtuous of all denominations; by opening his royal arms to embrace all his people, without distinction of party: by favouring merit with his peculiar protection; by extending his notice and his royal bounty, unsolicited, even to genius sequestered in the shade of obscurity.

Funeral
of the
late king.

On the tenth day of November, in the evening, the body of the late king was removed from Kensington to the apartment called the Prince's chamber, near the house of peers, where it lay in state until next night, when it was interred with great funeral pomp in the royal vault in the chapel of Henry VII. adjoining to Westminster-abbey, the duke of Cumberland appearing in the character of chief mourner. These last duties to the deceased monarch being piously discharged, the eyes of the nation were turned upon their youthful sovereign, and the majority seemed equally to wish and to hope that a new system of politics would be embraced. They could not reflect without regret, that notwithstanding the prodigious sum of eighteen millions sterling, granted in the last session of parliament for the prosecution of the war, not one expedition was carried into action upon the British element for the annoyance of the enemy; for, as to the reduction of Canada, it was the necessary

consequence

consequence of those conquests made, and those measures taken, in the course of the preceding year. They reflected that a great number of capital ships lay inactive in the different harbours of Great Britain, while the French privateers insulted the Channel, disturbing the commerce of England; and that an armament equipped at a monstrous expence, and seemingly sufficient to reduce all the remaining French settlements in the West Indian islands, was detained in idle suspence at Spithead, until the season for action was entirely elapsed. They saw, with concern, that the eyes and efforts of the ad——n were more and more directed to the operations in Westphalia and Saxony; and, indeed, their perception, in this respect, was considerably assisted by a performance published at this juncture, under the the title of “*Considerations on the present German War;*” a performance fraught with such perspicuity, candour, and precision, as could not fail to operate very powerfully on the conviction of the public, which accordingly, thus aroused, seemed to wake at once from an inconsistent dream of prejudice and insatiation.

As the sentiments of the author are exactly conformable to our own, and the subject of his enquiry extremely interesting to every honest Briton, we shall present the reader with a series of his chief arguments and positions, which will be found little more than a recapitulation of the remarks and reflections disseminated through the course of this history. He prefixes to his work, by way of advertisement, the rescript to a manifesto of the

Reflec-
tions
upon the
war in
Germa-
ny.

Prus-

An. 1760. Prussian monarch, delivered and printed by his minister at London during the late war, importing, That as no German prince has a right to meddle with the internal policy of Great Britain, nor with the constitution of its government, he had reason to hope the English nation would not meddle with the domestic affairs of the empire; more especially as England had no reason to interfere in this quarrel from any consideration of commerce, or otherwise: and granting that England should be more favourably inclined towards one German court than to another, yet he thought it too unreasonable to pretend that such powerful and respectable princes, as those of the empire are, should be obliged to regulate their conduct according to the inclinations of those among the English, who strive to involve their countrymen in foreign quarrels, that are of no manner of concern to England. He begins with a comparative view of the strength of France and England; and undeniably proves, that France is by far the most powerful in the number of men, in the greatness of revenue, and the variety of resources: every measure, therefore, which has a tendency to unite the powers of Europe, among themselves, and against France, must be for the general advantage of Europe, and the particular interest of Great Britain; and every measure tending to set the states of Germany, Holland, and England, either at war with each other, or among themselves, must be calculated for the advantage of France, and the prejudice of the other European powers. Of consequence, whenever such wars shall break out between any two states of Europe,

rope, or any two princes of the empire, it will be the policy of France to encourage and inflame the conquest, as it will be the interest of every other state to compose these differences. He observes, that when France interferes in the quarrels of the empire, should England or Holland espouse the opposite cause, such an interposition could only serve to extend and multiply the evil, and consequently to weaken the power of the empire: that nothing but a hearty union of the emperor and the several states which compose the empire, acting under one head, can either weaken France, or serve the general interest of Europe: that England, so long as it continues neuter in disputes between any two states of Germany, will always be courted by both parties, and generally be able to mediate a pacification; but this importance immediately vanishes, the moment she commences a party: that if the French will promote dissensions among the German princes, and these last become the dupes of such policy, Great Britain is surely not answerable for the consequences: that the powers of the empire, when united are sufficient of themselves to repel every invasion: if, therefore, they have so little affection for their country as to call in foreign troops to oppress it, the English can never be bound by any obligation to rescue it from oppression; and nothing can be more absurd than to suppose that Great Britain should constitute itself the general knight-errant of Europe, exhaust itself, and neglect its own wars, in order to save men, in spite of themselves, who will not take any step towards their own preservation. He then

An. 1760. then proceeds to demonstrate the folly of supposing the protestant interest is in danger: he reminds us, that in the last war the pretended champion of Protestantism was universally decried, by the subjects of this kingdom, as a man void of faith, religion, and every good principle; and that Great Britain was then strongly connected with the house of Austria, the head of the popish interest in Germany; yet the other religion was never supposed to be in the smallest jeopardy; that no popish power since that period had attempted to infringe the religious liberties of any protestant state; nor had any innovation been made in the empire, to the prejudice of that persuasion, except by the k— of P——a himself, who had built a popish church in his capital, and caused the foundation to be laid in his own name; a favour towards the Catholicks, for which the pope wrote him a letter of thanks and acknowledgement: that as many protestant states have declared against him as he can number among his allies; the Swedes and Saxons, the troops of Mecklenbourg and Wirtemberg, the Palatines, Bohemians, and Hungarians, being actually at open variance with this protestant hero; while the Dutch and Danes keep aloof with such indifference, as plainly proves they do not apprehend their religion is at all endangered: that no protestant power in Europe will thank England for what she has done in the empire; nor will any German protestant state act in concert with her, except those only which she has bought, and taken into her pay: that this supposed protestant champion commenced his operations by invading and taking

An. 1760.

taking possession of the first protestant state of the empire; and that though the minister of England accompanied him in this expedition, the minister of Hanover disowned him at the diet of Ratisbon, and even declared his master's detestation of such proceedings: that neither a Gregory nor a Ferdinand could have wished for any greater disaster to the protestants, than that Saxony, where the reformation began, should be ravaged with all the cruelty of war, its country wasted, its cities ruined, their suburbs burned, its princes and nobles driven into banishment, its merchants beggared; its peasants forced into arms, compelled to sheath their swords in the bowels of their countrymen, allies, neighbours, and fellow-protestants of Silesia, Hungary, and Bohemia; or obliged to take refuge in the service of France, to fight under popish banners against the protestants of Hanover and Great Britain. To those who plead the necessity of preventing France from making a conquest of Hanover he replies that an electorate of the empire cannot be annihilated but by the destruction of the whole Germanic constitution; and should a king of France seize Hanover, and eject a whole family from its rights, every member of the empire, even Sweden and Denmark, would take the alarm, and rise up against such an act of violence: it were therefore to be wished, that France should attempt to hold such a precarious conquest, that all Germany might be united against her encroaching power. Besides, were it possible that the empire could tamely behold France in possession of a German electorate, it would hardly quit the cost of

An.1760. maintaining troops to defend it; or should the French, contrary to all their usual maxims of policy, oppress and pillage these conquered dominions, the English might have reason to sympathize with their fellow-subjects in distress; but surely they could have no reason to expend perhaps twelve millions of their own, in fruitless endeavours to save the Hanoverians a twentieth part of that sum, which is more than they could possibly lose, were the French in possession of their country: a truth ascertained by experiment, inasmuch as they actually were possessed of the whole electorate, and, exclusive of outrages committed by a rapacious general, whose conduct was condemned by his sovereign, they contented themselves with the usual taxes and revenue; though this was no more than a temporary possession, at which the other states of the empire connived, because the Hanoverians had rendered themselves obnoxious to the rest of the Germans by their union with the king of Prussia, who had twice set all Germany in a flame, ravaged the richest parts of the empire, and sacrificed his own subjects, as well as those of other states, by thousands to his ambition. He observed, that the landgraviate of Hesse, the finest country in the north of Germany, was every year occupied by French armies; and the landgrave thought himself fully compensated for the damage it might sustain from their invasion by an English subsidy of three hundred and forty thousand pounds, in consideration of which he permitted his troops to serve in the army of Great Britain: if this was not deemed a full compensation

An. 1765.

tion, he might have enjoyed the benefit of a neutrality. He affirmed, it was not with a view to oppress the Hanoverians that the French penetrated into Westphalia; but because they knew the English would meet them there, and fight them at such a disadvantage as might ballance all the success of the British arms in every other part of the world. The French have no other country in which they can act against the power of England. They cannot invade Great Britain: if they could, not a regiment would be sent into Westphalia. They have neither transports to convey, nor a navy to protect their troops in the passage to any part of America, Africa, or the East Indies: they must therefore either remain at home unemployed, or be sent into Germany; and surely while they are prevented from invading the British dominions, and all their islands in the West Indies lie exposed to the attempts of the English, they could not wish for a more effectual diversion than that of transferring the war into Germany, where the utmost endeavours of the British nation serve only to entail misery on that electorate which it attempts to defend; and to exhaust those treasures, which, if applied to the purposes of a truly British war, would infallibly complete the conquest of every settlement possessed by France in America; consequently cut off that ambitious power from the chief source of its wealth and commerce. He demonstrated, that the English, instead of protecting the Hanoverians, had reduced them to the brink of ruin, by making their country the seat of war; and that there would be no end to the mis-

An. 1760. ries of that unhappy people, if the English—t, out of meer tendernefs to their fellow-subjects, fhould thus bring their own enemies into the country of Hanover, and make the back of the electorate rue the smart of every quarrel which may happen to arife between Britain and any other power on the continent of Europe. He then confiders the nature of the connexion fubfifting between England and the k— of P—; and does not fcuple to affert the English are tributaries to that monarch. He fays a fubfidy is an honourable penfion given by one ftate to another, in confideration of fervices done, or benefits to be received. What England had agreed to pay to Ruffia would have been a fubfidy, becaufe, in confideration of a certain ftipulated fum, the czarina obliged herfelf to furnifh an army of fifty-five thoufand men for the ufe of his Britannic majefty: the money payed to the landgrave of Hefle Caffel is a fubfidy, becaufe his country lies expofed as a frontier to Hanover, and his troops actually ferve in the army of Great Britain; but the k— of P— has done nothing for the immense fums received from England, except having invaded, feized, and oppreffed a proteftant electorate; lighted up a civil war in Germany, which hath been fed with the lives of above one hundred thoufand proteftants; involved Great Britain in a quarrel with the head and diet of the empire; compelled the queen of Hungary to unite with France, and, by ceding Nieuport and Oftend to that rapacious power, give up in a great meafure the advantages of the Barrier Treaty, which England gained at a prodigious expence

of

of blood and treasure. In the war of queen Anne, the k— of P—, for a subsidy of fifty thousand pounds, furnished a considerable body of troops to oppose the French in Savoy. In the present war, the k— of P—a receives an annual payment of above thirteen times that sum, without supplying so many regiments; a sum exceeding the whole amount of the subsidies granted in queen Anne's war to all her German allies put together; and this sum given to a prince who does not even oblige himself to yield any specific assistance in return. Far from sending troops to protect Hanover, he, after the ratification of the first treaty, withdrew his garrison from Wesel, of which the French took immediate possession. The sum given, therefore, seems calculated not to secure his aid, but to purchase his forbearance; and this is strictly the definition of a tribute.

Having shewn the absurdity of supposing that Great Britain was obliged, either by promise or treaty, to prosecute measures so pernicious to her allies, and destructive to her own interest, he adduces many arguments to prove that England's persisting to carry on the war in Germany is in itself ruinous, and will be found impracticable. He observes, that in this war Britain stands single, and alone, to contend with France by land, where it is impossible she should be a match for her antagonist. It was, during the last session of parliament, declared in the house of commons, by a member, who, from the nature of his office, ought to understand the subject, that the standing revenue of France amounted to twelve millions, five of these being anticipated, and the remaining

An. 1760. subject to any deficiencies in the other five; besides, the state has borrowed two millions; so that their whole fund for carrying on the war is equal to nine millions sterling. The standing revenue of England, consisting of the land and malt taxes, amounts to two millions seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds; to which may be added a million and a half from the sinking fund, and these sums will constitute four millions. Over and above this revenue, the state hath borrowed twelve millions for the service of the year. Let the same plan be pursued two years longer, France will owe six millions, and England thirty-six. The English navy for this year, costs five millions six hundred thousand pounds, though never employed in any actual service: France equipped no fleet during the course of this year; so that the difference of expence, in this particular, reduces the funds of the two nations, with respect to the land war, to nine and ten millions. If we consider the expence of transporting men and horses from England to Germany, the fleet of transports to be kept in readiness for all cases of emergency, the difference between French and English pay, the facility which the French have in recruiting and maintaining their forces; we must allow, that their nine millions are more than equal to England's ten; and that, on the present plan of the war, their ordinary revenue of seven millions will enable them to bring a greater number of men into the field, without borrowing at all, than Great Britain can afford, by running every year eight millions in debt. He takes notice, that a war of defence

fence is much more difficult than a war of offence, because it is almost impossible to defend a large extent of country from an enterprising enemy of superior number: that the French have every year brought a superiority of number into the field, and every summer penetrated into Hesse and part of Hanover: that whatever force England may send into Germany, France will always send a greater, because her troops are much more numerous: that while England, by running yearly ten or twelve millions in debt, is barely able to maintain an army of ninety-five thousand men in Germany, France, with very little addition to her ordinary expence, can pour one hundred and twenty thousand men into the same country; consequently may protract the war until the credit of Britain shall be entirely bankrupt, as it is prosecuted in a country where victory can do the English little good, and where a defeat can do the French little harm. Should they lose one battle, instead of maintaining their ground on the Weser, they will retreat to the Mayne; that is, to a greater distance from England, and so much nearer to their own country. Should the British army obtain a second victory, perhaps their enemies might repass the Rhine into France, where surely the English would not be so mad as to follow them, or undertake the reduction of their fortified frontier: they would therefore be recruited and reinforced, and return in the next campaign with superior numbers: but should the fate of battle turn against the British arms, they would be obliged to retreat until cut off from all communication with the sea; and, as they could

An. 1760. neither be recruited nor reinforced, must at the long-run submit to a capitulation. With respect to the loss of men, France never maintained a more innocent war; and all the advantages gained over them in Germany have served only to prevent their reduction of Hanover; but no decisive stroke hath been struck against them: for, though they have retreated for the present, they have returned every succeeding campaign with redoubled vigour. What purpose, therefore, can be answered by the prosecution of such a war, but the devastation of the territories belonging to the British allies, the accumulation of an enormous debt on the shoulders of Great Britain and a deplorable slaughter of her bravest sons, whose lives have been squandered away with the most savage profusion, under the direction of a foreigner, whom England could not punish, nor call to account, even though he had (which surely is not the case) made the most infamous use of the power and authority with which he was vested? Should Britain, by an extraordinary effort, and contracting an additional debt of twenty millions, be able to send a superior force into Germany, while the French are retired into their own country, this would undoubtedly be the consequence: the enemy would remain at home for that year, and, by saving their troops and their money, provide a better fund for the ensuing campaign, when England would be exhausted. At this rate, whatever the success of England may be in Germany, France can never be effectually injured by them: on the contrary, it will be her interest to keep alive the war in that quarter, as the
most

most effectual and infallible means of weakening the sinews of her great rival. An.1760.

After having farther discussed the merits of his P--n m--y, respecting Great Britain, deduced from his conduct towards her, both in the past and present war, the author proceeds to investigate that great political question, whether Britain ought to have any continental connections? He determines in the affirmative. He observes, that France is the only enemy upon the continent by which Britain can be endangered; and allows, that whenever the other nations of Europe will unite effectually in a war against France, it will then be the interest of England to join in that alliance; but to interfere as a party, or rather as an incendiary, in every quarrel between German princes, to take up the cudgels herself, and contract enormous debts by borrowing money to pay them for fighting their own quarrels, is such an absurdity in politics as one would think no nation could avow. He says, if king William III. instead of placing himself at the head of Europe, and uniting the several states of it in arms against France, had constituted himself the chief of a German party, formed petty connections in that country, and involved Great Britain in the internal broils of the empire, the French monarch might have thanked him for adhering to such a wretched system, which no other power of Europe would have joined him in supporting. All the treasures of England, in that case, had been expended to no purpose; and in the mean time Europe would have been enslaved. A clamour was raised against that prince, charging him with

An. 1760. having involved the nation in a ruinous land war; whereas the whole sum granted by parliament for the said service amounted to no more than two millions three hundred eighty thousand six hundred and ninety-eight pounds, destined for the maintenance of the forces in England and Ireland, of six thousand Danes hired for the recovery of Ireland, and for the English proportion of the grand alliance *. Of this sum not above one hundred thousand pounds were payed in subsidies among the German princes, who maintained four different armies of forty and fifty thousand men each on the frontiers of France. In those days England payed her money by thousands, to arm the whole empire against the dangerous ambition of the French monarch; whereas she now sends it to Germany by millions, without having any allies but such as she hires as mercenaries at an exorbitant price, or enables by tributary subsidies to maintain a civil war in the bowels of the empire. In the year one thousand seven hundred and six, the whole expence of the land army, including all

	l.	s.	d.
* For payment of her majesty's proportion of the subsidies to be paid to her allies for part of her quota of 40,000 men: } 21,672 foreigners, 18,328 subjects,	55,272	00	0
To the king of Denmark,	37,500	00	0
To the landgrave of Hesse Cassel,	11,848	00	0
To the elector of Treves,	5,924	00	0
To the states of Suabia,	31,642	00	0
To the elector Palatine,	712	00	0
To M. Moncado, for loss of waggons and horses,	8,000	00	0
To the marquis Miremont,	400	00	0
	151,298	000	0

the

An.1760.

the*subsidies payed by Great-Britain, and her quota of troops employed in the common cause, did not exceed two millions eight hundred fourteen thousand five hundred and eighty-three pounds fifteen shillings and nine pence. The French were opposed by different armies of the allies in Portugal, Spain, Italy, Savoy, Germany, and Flanders: they lost twenty thousand men at the battle of Ramillies; and a whole army, with half a million of treasure, at the siege and battle of Turin. For this expence of about two million eight hundred thousand pounds, advanced by England, the allies were induced to bring two hundred thousand men into the field: but England has this year expended more than double that sum in Germany, without being able to produce half the number.

Our sensible author, in the next place, considers that maxim which has been so strongly inculcated on the public; namely, that the war in Germany is a diversion in favour of the English. He denies that it is a diversion either of the forces, or of the treasures of France. The French forces are employed in a German war; but by no means diverted from any other service by which they could

	l.	s.	d.
* To the king of Denmark,	37,500	00	0
To the king of Portugal,	150,000	00	0
To the duke of Savoy,	160,000	00	0
To the landgrave of Hesse Cassel,	5,952	7	6
To the elector of Treves,	5,852	7	6
To the elector Palatine,	4,761	18	6
To the king of Prussia,	50,000	00	0
	414,066	13	6

annoy

An. 1760. annoy the English. They may assemble troops on the coast opposite to England; but they have neither ships to transport them, nor a fleet to protect them in their passage. Could they find means to throw over ten thousand men by stealth, or even double that number, what reason could Britain have to fear such an invasion, were those national troops, which she now maintains in Germany, to the amount of five and twenty thousand men, encamped or cantoned on the southern coast of England, ready to be reinforced by the rest of the regular forces and the militia of Great Britain? Could such a descent be effected in spite of all the difficulties attending it, which appear almost insurmountable while the English are masters at sea; the invaders must infallibly be defeated, and even obliged to surrender at discretion: but, granting such an attempt was practicable, it would not surely be prevented by their prosecuting the war in Germany.

The army of France in time of war does not fall short of three hundred thousand men. About one hundred and twenty thousand are employed in Germany: they have no other enemy to oppose on the continent of Europe; consequently one hundred and eighty thousand men remain inactive, and one half of these idle men would be more than sufficient to invade Great Britain with a good prospect of success: they are not therefore in want of troops; but destitute of the means of conveyance; an undeniable proof that a German war is not a diversion of the French forces. Neither can it be deemed a diversion of
their

their treasure; because their treasure could not be employed so effectually elsewhere in the annoyance of Great Britain. They were very sensible of the advantages they derived from their colonies in the East and West Indies, and justly considered them as the great source of their wealth, and the chief support of their marine. They knew that these settlements could not be protected against England, without a formidable fleet and a great number of transports, to waft over occasional succours and supplies. If we, therefore, suppose the French ministry governed by the dictates of true policy, or indeed of common sense, they would have converted their treasure and their whole endeavours to this, as the most important object that could engage their attention, had they not found the task altogether impracticable. Their ships were detained in English ports; their sailors in English prisons. Their fishery was destroyed; their navigation at an end; and all their principal harbours, both in Europe and America, were blocked up by the squadrons of Great Britain. They might perhaps purchase ships from the Swedes, Danes, or Genoese; but as the sea is covered with English cruisers, and their ports are beset by the squadrons of this nation, they would find it a very difficult task to assemble a navy; and should they succeed in this particular, their ships must rot in the harbour; for ships can be of no service without seamen; and seamen cannot be made but by the practice of navigation. In the beginning of the war, while there was any possibility of supporting their marine, they attended to this object with
the

An. 1760. the most assiduous care; and while there was any reasonable prospect of invading England, never dreamed of marching into Germany. The electorate of Hanover was so far from being thought in danger, that a body of its troops were brought over for the defence of England. In the sequel, when France perceived that Britain was prepared against insult; that her own navy was destroyed, and her colonies in danger of being conquered; then she bethought herself of Germany; and it was she in fact that made the diversion, in this country; and the German war was, on the part of England, not a war of diversion, but a war of defence, in favour of a barren electorate, which, if put up to sale, would not fetch one half of the money which is yearly expended in its behalf; for the protection of a country which cannot be protected, whose inhabitants are rendered miserable by the assistance which they receive; and for the support of an ally from whom no mutual service can be expected. On the other hand, had one third part of the sums expended in Germany, been employed in giving additional vigour to the naval armaments of Great Britain, France by this time would not have had one settlement left in the West Indies: all the profits of her external commerce must have ceased, and she must have been absolutely obliged to accept such terms of peace as England should think proper to impose. Nay, without any such additional reinforcement, this consequence must have ensued from a spirited use of that armament which loitered inactive at Portsmouth, until the season for action was elapsed.

Should

Should Britain persist in throwing her ineffectual shield before Hanover, it will be the signal for France to make that electorate the seat of war in every future quarrel. It will be giving up all the advantages of an insular situation, and, as it were, chaining Great Britain to the continent, from which she is so happily severed by nature. It is renouncing her naval superiority, and leaving her enemy the choice of a field where discomfiture can do them little harm, and where she herself must be infallibly exhausted, even by a succession of her own victories. Three such victories as those of Crevelt, Minden, and Warbourg, though obtained in the course of one campaign, could have little or no effect in bringing the war to a termination. The French army would retire to their own territories, and be ready to invade the electorate early in the next campaign: If France, therefore, can maintain the war for little more than the amount of its annual revenue, it can hardly be expected that she will sue for peace these ten years; before the expiration of which period the national debt of Great Britain will exceed two hundred millions, should it continue to encrease eight millions annually. This we conceive to be a very moderate calculation, considering that above fourteen millions were borrowed for the service of the present year; and certainly it must afford very melancholy reflections to every lover of his country, who considers that the British manufactures cannot possibly bear the load of such an augmented interest; and that national bankruptcy must be productive of horror, confusion, anarchy, and ruin.

The

An. 1760.

The parliament being assembled on the eighteenth day of November, the king appeared in the house of lords, seated on the throne, and the commons attending as usual, he harangued both houses to this effect :

The
king's
first
speech in
parlia-
ment.

“ My lords and gentlemen,
 “ The just concern which I have felt in my own
 “ breast, on the sudden death of the late king, my
 “ royal grandfather, makes me not doubt, but you
 “ must all have been deeply affected with so severe
 “ a loss. The present critical and difficult con-
 “ juncture has made this loss the more sensible, as
 “ he was the great support of that system, by which
 “ alone the liberties of Europe, and the weight
 “ and influence of these kingdoms can be pre-
 “ served, and give life to measures, conducive to
 “ those important ends.

“ I need not tell you the addition of weight
 “ which immediately falls upon me, in being called
 “ to the government of this free and powerful
 “ country at such a time, and under such circum-
 “ stances. My consolation is in the uprightnes of
 “ my own intentions, your faithful and united assist-
 “ ance, and the blessing of heaven upon our joint
 “ endeavours, which I devoutly implore.

“ Born and educated in this country, I glory in
 “ the name of Briton ; and the peculiar happiness
 “ of my life will ever consist in promoting the wel-
 “ fare of a people, whose loyalty and warm affec-
 “ tion to me, I consider as the greatest and most
 “ permanent security of my throne ; and I doubt
 “ not, but their steadiness in those principles will
 “ equal

“ equal the firmness of my invariable resolution to An. 1760.
 “ adhere to, and strengthen, this excellent confi-
 “ tution in church and state; and to maintain the
 “ toleration inviolable. The civil and religious
 “ rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to
 “ me with the most valuable prerogatives of my
 “ crown: and, as the surest foundation of the
 “ whole, and the best means to draw down the
 “ divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed pur-
 “ pose to countenance and encourage the practice
 “ of true religion and virtue.

“ I reflect, with pleasure, on the successes with
 “ which the British arms have been prospered this
 “ last summer. The total reduction of the vast
 “ province of Canada, with the city of Montreal,
 “ is of the most interesting consequence, and must
 “ be as heavy a blow to my enemies, as it is a
 “ conquest glorious to us; the more glorious, be-
 “ cause effected almost without effusion of blood,
 “ and with that humanity which makes an amiable
 “ part of the character of this nation.

“ Our advantages gained in the East Indies have
 “ been signal; and must greatly diminish the
 “ strength and trade of France in those parts, as
 “ well as procure the most solid benefits to the
 “ commerce and wealth of my subjects.

“ In Germany, where the whole French force
 “ has been employed, the combined army, under
 “ the wise and able conduct of my general prince
 “ Ferdinand of Brunswick, has not only stopt their
 “ progress, but has gained advantages over them,
 “ notwithstanding their boasted superiority, and
 “ their not having hitherto come to a general en-
 “ gagement.

“ My

An. 1760.

“ My good brother and ally, the king of Prussia, although surrounded with numerous armies of enemies, has, with a magnanimity and perseverance almost beyond example, not only withstood their various attacks, but has obtained very considerable victories over them.

“ Of these events I shall say no more at this time, because the nature of the war in those parts has kept the campaign there still depending.

“ As my navy is the principal article of our naval strength, it gives me much satisfaction to receive it in such good condition; whilst the fleet of France is weakened to such a degree, that the small remains of it have continued blocked up by my ships in their own ports; at the same time the French trade is reduced to the lowest ebb; and with joy of heart I see the commerce of my kingdoms, that great source of our riches, and fixed object of my never-failing care and protection, flourishing to an extent unknown in any former war.

“ The valour and intrepidity of my officers and forces, both at sea and land, have been distinguished so much to the glory of this nation, that I should be wanting in justice to them, if I did not acknowledge it. This is a merit which I shall constantly encourage and reward; and I take this occasion to declare, that the zealous and useful service of the militia, in the present arduous conjuncture, is very acceptable to me.

“ In this state I have found things at my accession to the throne of my ancestors: happy, in viewing the prosperous part of it; happier still
“ should

An. 1760.

“ should I have been, had I found my kingdoms,
 “ whose true interest I have entirely at heart, in
 “ full peace: but since the ambition, injurious
 “ encroachments, and dangerous designs of my
 “ enemies, rendered the war both just and neces-
 “ sary, and the generous overture, made last win-
 “ ter, towards a congress for a pacification, has
 “ not yet produced any suitable return, I am deter-
 “ mined, with your chearful and powerful assistance,
 “ to prosecute this war with vigour, in order to that
 “ desirable object, a safe and honourable peace.
 “ For this purpose, it is absolutely incumbent up-
 “ on us to be early prepared; and I rely upon
 “ your zeal and hearty concurrence to support the
 “ king of Prussia, and the rest of my allies, and
 “ to make ample provision for carrying on the war,
 “ as the only means to bring our enemies to equi-
 “ table terms of accommodation.

“ Gentlemen of the house of commons,

“ The greatest uneasiness which I feel at this
 “ time, is in considering the uncommon burthens,
 “ necessarily brought upon my faithful subjects.
 “ I desire only such supplies as shall be requisite to
 “ prosecute the war with advantage; be adequate
 “ to the necessary services; and that they may be
 “ provided for in the most sure and effectual man-
 “ ner. You may depend upon the faithful and
 “ punctual application of what shall be granted.
 “ I have ordered the proper estimates for the en-
 “ suing year to be laid before you; and also an
 “ account of the extraordinary expences, which,

Numb. 34.

M

“ from

An. 1760. “ from the nature of the different and remote operations, have been unavoidably incurred.

“ It is with peculiar reluctance that I am obliged, at such a time, to mention any thing which personally regards myself. But, as the grant of the greatest part of the civil list revenues is now determined, I trust in your duty and affection to me, to make the proper provision for supporting my civil government with honour and dignity. On my part, you may be assured of a regular and becoming œconomy.

“ My lords and gentlemen,

“ The eyes of all Europe are upon you. From your resolutions the protestant interest hopes for protection, as well as all our friends for the preservation of their independency; and our enemies fear the final disappointment of their ambitious and destructive views. Let these hopes and fears be confirmed and augmented by the vigour, unanimity, and dispatch of our proceedings.

“ In this expectation I am the more encouraged by a pleasing circumstance, which I look upon as one of the most auspicious omens of my reign. That happy extinction of divisions, and that union and good harmony which continue to prevail amongst my subjects, afford me the most agreeable prospect. The natural disposition and wish of my heart, are to cement and promote them; and I promise myself that nothing will arise on your part to interrupt or disturb a situation

“ tion so essential to the true and lasting felicity of An.1760.
 “ this great people.”

The king, in passing from the palace of St. James's to St. Stephen's chapel, was saluted by innumerable crowds of people, who rent the air with acclamation, and seemed to be transported to a very unusual pitch of loyalty and affection; and those who saw what passed in the house of peers were deeply affected with the scene. Their ears had been long accustomed to foreign accents from the throne; a circumstance at all times ungracious to an English ear: they could not therefore unmoved behold it filled with an amiable prince, born and educated among them, with an open ingenuous countenance, expressing sentiment and benevolence; but when they heard him declare himself a Briton, in the warmest terms of self-gratulation; when they heard him pronounce his oration in a clear melodious tone of voice, with all the graces of elocution, they could not help thinking themselves under the illusion of an agreeable dream: they were hurried back, in idea, to the favourite æras of their admired Edwards and Henrys; and many were melted into tears of tenderness and joy. These raptures, howsoever general and interesting, did not hinder some individuals from regretting certain expressions contained in this popular harangue: they took exceptions to the declared intention of supporting a continental war; and were sorry to hear the hackneyed pretence of the protestant interest repeated by a prince, who had so little occasion to use any disputable plea with a

M 2

people

An. 1760: people by whom he was so warmly beloved: but this they imputed to the force of habit in certain counsellors, who had adopted these maxims of state-policy under the auspices and example of a former administration.

In the beginning of every new reign all the members of both houses being obliged by law to take the oaths again, this ceremony was performed in both houses, according to the usual form, as soon as the king retired: then each prepared an address, replete with the most endearing expressions of loyalty and affection, and reverberating every paragraph as it proceeded from the throne. As the substance of both was similar, or rather the same, it will be sufficient to repeat the address of the commons, which ran in the following strain.

“ Most gracious sovereign,

“ We your majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, approach your royal presence, to express the deepest sense of the great and severe loss, which your majesty, and these kingdoms, have sustained by the death of your majesty’s royal grandfather, our late most excellent sovereign; the memory of whose just and prosperous reign will be held in reverence by latest posterity.

“ We beg leave to congratulate your majesty on your happy accession to the throne, the only consideration that can alleviate our grief for such a loss. The knowledge of your majesty’s royal virtues, wisdom, and firmness, opens to your
“ faith-

“ faithful subjects the fairest prospect for their fu- An. 1760.
 “ ture happiness at home, and for the continuance
 “ of that weight and influence of your majesty’s
 “ crown abroad, so essentially necessary, in this ar-
 “ duous and critical conjuncture, for the preserva-
 “ tion of that system, upon which the liberties of
 “ Europe depend.

“ We return your majesty our humble thanks
 “ for your most gracious speech from the throne ;
 “ and acknowledge, with the liveliest sentiments of
 “ duty, gratitude, and exultation of mind, those
 “ most affecting and animating words of our most
 “ gracious sovereign, That, Born and Educated
 “ in this country, he glories in the name of Bri-
 “ ton. And we offer to your majesty the full tri-
 “ bute of our hearts, for the warm expressions of
 “ your truly royal and tender affection towards
 “ your people. We venerate, and confide in,
 “ those sacred assurances of your majesty’s firm
 “ and invariable resolution to adhere to, and
 “ strengthen, this excellent constitution in church
 “ and state ; to maintain the toleration inviolate ;
 “ and to protect your faithful subjects in that
 “ greatest of human blessings, the secure enjoy-
 “ ment of their religious and civil rights.

“ Permit us to congratulate your majesty on the
 “ various successes, which, under the protection of
 “ God, have attended the British arms, during the
 “ last summer ; particularly in the reduction of
 “ Montreal, and the entire province of Canada ;
 “ a conquest equally important and glorious, at-
 “ chieved with intrepidity, and closed with huma-
 “ nity, the genuine attributes of that British spirit,

An. 1760. “ which, under the benign auspices of your majesty,
 “ will, we trust, continue, by the divine assistance,
 “ to give additional lustre to the arms of Great
 “ Britain.

“ This valuable and extensive acquisition, joined
 “ to the signal advantages gained in the East In-
 “ dies; the flourishing state of our commerce;
 “ the respectable condition of your majesty’s na-
 “ vy, by which the remains of the enemy’s fleet
 “ continue blocked up in their harbours, whilst
 “ their trade is almost annihilated; are considera-
 “ tions which fill our hearts with the most pleasing
 “ hopes, that your majesty will be thereby enabled
 “ to prosecute this just and necessary war, to that
 “ great and desirable object of establishing, in con-
 “ junction with your allies, a safe, honourable, and
 “ lasting peace.

“ We see, with the greatest pleasure, that the
 “ progress of the French arms in Germany,
 “ notwithstanding their superiority of numbers,
 “ has been stopt, and, to the honour of your ma-
 “ jesty’s arms, their attempts hitherto baffled, by
 “ the wise and able conduct of his serene highness
 “ prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

“ When we consider the stupendous efforts,
 “ made in every campaign, by your majesty’s
 “ great ally, the king of Prussia, the defeat of the
 “ Austrians in Silesia, and that recent and glorious
 “ victory obtained over the army commanded by
 “ marshal Daun, we cannot sufficiently admire the
 “ invincible constancy of mind, and inexhaustible
 “ resources of genius, displayed by that magna-
 “ nimonous monarch, to whom the most dangerous,
 “ and

“ and difficult situations have only administered An. 1760.
 “ fresh occasions for glory.

“ Our most dutiful acknowledgments are due
 “ to your majesty for the mention which you have
 “ so graciously made of the distinguished valour
 “ and intrepidity of your officers and forces at sea
 “ and land, and for the declaration of your ma-
 “ jesty’s constant resolution to encourage and re-
 “ ward such merit; and we return our most hum-
 “ ble thanks to your majesty for your favourable
 “ acceptance of the zealous and useful service of
 “ the militia, in the present arduous conjunc-
 “ ture.

“ We assure your majesty, that your faithful
 “ commons, thoroughly sensible of this important
 “ crisis, and desirous, with the divine assistance,
 “ to render your majesty’s reign successful and
 “ glorious in war, happy and honourable in peace
 “ (the natural return of a grateful people to a
 “ gracious and affectionate sovereign) will con-
 “ cur in such measures as shall be requisite for
 “ the vigorous and effectual prosecution of the
 “ war; and that we will cheerfully and speedily
 “ grant such supplies as shall be found necessary
 “ for that purpose, and for the support of the king
 “ of Prussia, and the rest of your majesty’s allies:
 “ firmly relying on your majesty’s wisdom, good-
 “ ness, and justice, that they will be applied in
 “ such a manner as will most effectually answer
 “ the ends for which they are granted, and with
 “ the utmost œconomy that the nature of such
 “ great and extensive operations will allow; and
 “ that we will make such an adequate provision

Ap. 1760. “ for your majesty’s civil government as may be
 “ sufficient to maintain the honour and dignity of
 “ your crown with all proper and becoming
 “ lustre.

“ Your majesty’s faithful commons approach
 “ your royal person with hearts penetrated by the
 “ warmest and liveliest sense of your unbounded
 “ tenderness and concern for the welfare of your
 “ people; and rejoicing at the high satisfaction
 “ your majesty takes in the union which so uni-
 “ versally prevails throughout your kingdoms : a
 “ deep sense of that national strength and prospe-
 “ rity visibly derived from this salutary source,
 “ and above all, your majesty’s approbation of
 “ that happy union, and the natural disposition
 “ and wish of your royal heart to cement and pro-
 “ mote it; are the strongest incentives to con-
 “ cord, and the surest pledge of its duration.
 “ The fixt resolution, which your majesty has de-
 “ clared, to countenance and encourage the prac-
 “ tice of true religion and virtue, will, we doubt
 “ not, prove the best means of drawing down the
 “ favour of God upon a dutiful and united nation :
 “ and we shall never cease devoutly to offer up our
 “ ardent vows to the Divine Providence, that, as
 “ a recompence for these royal virtues, your ma-
 “ jesty may reign in the hearts of a free and happy
 “ people; and that they, excited by your ma-
 “ jesty’s benevolent care to discharge your royal
 “ function, and animated by gratitude for the
 “ enjoyment of so many blessings, may make the
 “ due return, by a constant obedience to your
 “ laws,

“ laws, and by the most steady attachment and An.1760.
 “ loyalty to your person and government.”

The commons, not content with this manifestation of their love and attachment, agreed to a second address of thanks for the gracious manner in which the first had been received by his majesty. Even before they had established the orders and resolutions renewed at the beginning of every session, they proceeded to take this speech into consideration. A motion being made that a supply should be granted to his majesty, the house resolved itself into a committee, agreed to the motion, and immediately established the committee of supply, which was continued to the sixth day of March. It was in pursuance of their resolutions, that the commons of England granted for the support of his majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown, during his life, such a revenue as, together with the annuities payable by virtue of any acts of parliament made in the reign of the late king, out of the hereditary civil list revenues, should amount to the clear yearly sum of eight hundred thousand pounds, to commence from the demise of his late majesty; to be charged upon, and made payable out of the aggregate fund. At the same time they resolved, that the several revenues payable to his late majesty, during his life, which continued to the time of his demise (other than such payments as were charged upon, and issuing out of the aggregate fund) should be granted and continued from the time of the said demise, to his present majesty dur-

Grant of
the civil
list.

ing

An. 1760. ing his life; and the produce of the said revenues, together with the produce of the hereditary revenues, which were settled, or appointed, towards the support of the late king's household, should be, during the said term, added to and consolidated with the aggregate fund.

Number
of sea-
men and
soldiers
voted for
the ser-
vice of
the year
1761.

They voted seventy thousand men for the service of the ensuing year, including eighteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five marines; and a sum not exceeding four pounds per man per month, for their maintenance, including the ordnance for sea-service, the whole amounting to three millions six hundred and forty thousand pounds. They resolved, that a number of land-forces, amounting to sixty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-one effective men, should be employed for the service of the same year; and that the sum of one million five hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-five pounds ten shillings and seven-pence, should be granted for the maintenance of these men for guards and garrisons, and other land forces in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey. They granted nine hundred thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-two pounds six shillings and eleven-pence, for the maintaining the forces at the garrisons in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guadalupe, Africa, the East Indies, Nova Scotia, Providence, Quebec, and Newfoundland; for defraying the charge of three foot regiments on the Irish establishment serving in North America; as well as for the pay of general, staff officers, and officers of hospitals belonging to the army.

They

They granted, for defraying the expence of the embodied militia of the several counties in South Britain, of the Argyleshire fencible men, and lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders in North Britain, for the term of one hundred and twenty-two days; and, on account, for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia for the ensuing year, the sum of one hundred ninety-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven pounds fourteen shillings and sixpence. They allowed, for the charge of the office of ordnance, for the ensuing year, and for defraying the extraordinary expence of services performed by that office in the ensuing year, not provided for by parliament in the last session, the sum of seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and eleven pence. They allotted one million nine hundred fifty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety pounds seven shillings, for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-officers, for the ensuing year; for completing the works of the hospital for sea-men, at Haslar near Gosport; and for carrying on another near Plymouth; for the transport service of the last and current year, including the expence of victualling his majesty's land-forces, between the first day of October in the preceding, and the thirtieth day of September in the present year; and towards discharging the debts of the navy, the building, rebuilding, and repairs of ships of war. They granted one million to enable his majesty to discharge the like sum, raised in pursuance of an act passed in the last session, and charged upon the

An. 1760.

Supplies
granted.

first

An. 1760. first aids or supplies granted in this; and they allotted fifteen thousand pounds to be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London bridge. The sum of one million two hundred and thirty-two thousand pounds was voted, to enable the king to pay off and discharge such Exchequer-bills as were made out before the eleventh day of December in the present year, by virtue of an act passed in the last session of parliament, enabling his majesty to raise a certain sum of money towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, &c. and charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session. They granted four hundred sixty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-four pounds nineteen shillings one penny one farthing, for defraying the charge of thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-three men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and count of Buckebourg, actually employed against the common enemy in concert with the king of Prussia, for the service of the ensuing year, to be issued in advance every two months; the said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective roll thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces. They allotted two hundred sixty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty pounds eight shillings and eight pence, for defraying the charge of two thousand one hundred and twenty horse, and nine thousand nine hundred infantry, together with the general and staff officers, and others, belonging to the
train

train of artillery, being the troops of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel in the pay of Great Britain, for the ensuing year, including the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty. They moreover granted one hundred forty-seven thousand seventy-one pounds five shillings and two-pence, for the maintenance of an additional corps of fifteen hundred and seventy-six horse, and eight thousand eight hundred and eight infantry, likewise belonging to the same landgrave, in the pay of Great Britain, for the service of the next campaign. They gave fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight pounds sixteen shillings, for defraying the charge of twelve hundred and five cavalry, and two thousand two hundred and eight infantry, being the troops of the reigning duke of Brunswick in the pay of Great Britain, for the ensuing year, together with the subsidy for that time, pursuant to treaty; besides two thousand five hundred and sixty-nine pounds ten shillings, to make good a deficiency in the sum voted last session of parliament for the charge of the troops of Brunswick. They likewise allowed twenty-five thousand five hundred and four pounds six shillings and eight pence, for the charge of five battalions serving with his majesty's army in Germany, each battalion consisting of one troop of one hundred and one men, and four companies of foot of one hundred and twenty-five men in each company, with a corps of artillery, for the ensuing campaign. They granted one million one hundred sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and three pounds twelve shillings and sixpence, for the extraordinary ex-

pences

An. 1760. pences of his majesty's land-forces, and other services incurred, to the nineteenth day of November in the present year, and not provided for by parliament; as well as one million upon account, towards defraying the charges of forage, bread-waggon, train of artillery, provisions, wood, straw, and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his majesty's combined army, under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. They voted six hundred and seventy thousand pounds, to make good the engagements which the king of Great Britain had contracted with the Prussian monarch, pursuant to a convention concluded on the twelfth day of December in the present year. All these supplies were granted before Christmas, within one month after the first estimates were laid before the house; a circumstance which denotes the accuracy and precision with which the public accounts are exhibited; for we cannot suppose that the representatives of the people would agree to any demands made by the ministers of the crown, until they had strictly examined every article of the estimate or account, upon which the demand was founded.

An. 1761. The committee proceeded in the beginning of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, to complete what was left unfinished of the annual supply. They assigned one hundred twenty-seven thousand four hundred and four pounds nineteen shillings and eight pence half-penny, to replace in the sinking fund the like sums taken from thence to make good deficiencies in several duties on malt, offices, pensions,

sions, houses, and window lights; as well as in the subsidy of poundage upon certain goods and merchandizes imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate. They granted two hundred thousand pounds for enabling the king to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them, in levying, cloathing, and paying the troops raised by them, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces should be thought by his majesty to deserve. They indulged the East India company with twenty thousand pounds towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, in lieu of a battalion removed from that service. Thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-four pounds nine shillings and two pence were given on account of reduced officers for the ensuing year; two thousand nine hundred and seventy-three pounds nineteen shillings and two pence as allowance for the officers and private men of two troops of horse guards and a regiment of horse reduced; one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two pounds, for paying pensions to the widows of such reduced officers as died on the establishment of half-pay in Great Britain; eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty pounds two shillings and eleven pence, on account for out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital; ten thousand five hundred and ninety-five pounds twelve shillings and nine pence, for maintaining the settlement of Nova-Scotia; and four thousand fifty-seven pounds ten shillings upon account,

An. 1761. count, for the civil establishment of Georgia: They granted nine hundred ninety-three thousand eight hundred and forty-four pounds four shillings four pence three farthings, for defraying the extraordinary expences of the land forces and other services, incurred in the course of the preceding year, and not provided for by parliament. They voted two hundred and sixty-eight thousand pounds, to enable his majesty to pay off and discharge such exchequer bills as had been made out since the tenth day of last December, by virtue of an act passed in the last session on paying off the navy debt, and charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session. They allowed fifteen thousand pounds for defraying the charges of the king's mints, and the coinage of gold and silver monies, and other incidental charges; and thereby to encourage the bringing in of gold and silver to be coined, a revenue, not exceeding fifteen thousand pounds per annum, was settled and secured for seven years, commencing at the first day of next March. They resolved, that forty-four thousand one hundred ninety-seven pounds ten shillings should be granted upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling-hospital to maintain and educate such children as were received on or before the twenty-fifth day of March in the preceding year, to the last day of the present year; and they allotted thirteen thousand pounds to be employed in maintaining and supporting the fort of Anamaboe, and the other British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa. They allowed
three

three hundred thirty-six thousand four hundred seventy-nine pounds fourteen shillings one penny and one half-penny, for discharging the extraordinary expence of bread, forage, and fire-wood, furnished by the chancery of war at Hanover, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven, and the following, to the Hessian and Prussian forces acting in the army in Germany. They allowed three hundred twenty-one thousand and thirty pounds ten shillings and six pence, for the difference of pay to a regiment, which though on the Irish establishment, was in actual service; for several augmentations of the forces, since the estimate of the present year were presented to parliament; and in addition to what had been already granted for defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the several counties in South Britain. Seventy thousand pounds were granted, upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of England, when unembodied; and for cloathing part of the militia, now unembodied, for the present year. They assigned eighty-nine thousand five hundred and ten pounds twelve shillings and eleven pence, to make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the preceding year; and they allotted thirty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty-three pounds twelve shillings one penny-farthing, upon account, for paying and discharging the debts and mortgages claimed and sustained upon the lands and estate which became forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Simon lord Lovat. They granted one million, upon account, for enabling his majesty to defray any ex-

An. 1761.
Sum total
of the
supplies
for the
year
1761.

Aug. 1761. extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the current year; and to take all such measures as might be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of the enemies, and as the exigency of affairs might require; and the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds was given, on account, for assisting his majesty to grant a reasonable succour in money to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, pursuant to treaty. The sum total of all the supplies granted for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, amounted to nineteen millions six hundred sixteen thousand one hundred and nineteen pounds nineteen shillings nine pence three farthings. A sum which no man, who knows the value of money, can reflect upon without equal astonishment and concern: a sum seemingly the last effort of a mighty nation to terminate a destructive war, which, however, produced nothing but a petty triumph, distained with a vast effusion of British blood.

Funds appropriated.

This immense supply was raised by a continuation of the land and malt taxes, which constituted the standing revenue of the nation, and by borrowing the sum of twelve millions *, the interest to

* December 18. Resolved, 1. That the sum of twelve millions be raised in manner following; that is to say, that the sum of 11400000 l. be raised by annuities, after the rate of 3 l. per cent. per ann. transferrable at the bank of England, and redeemable by parliament; and that every contributor to the said 11400000 l. shall also be intitled to an annuity of 1l. 2s. 6d. for every 100 l. contributed, to continue, for a certain term of 99 years, irredeemable,

to be payed by an additional duty on beer and ale. By a continuation of the duties of ten shillings per ton

deemable, and to be transferrable at the bank of England; the said annuities of 3l. per cent. and 1l. 2s. 6d. per cent. to commence from the 5th day of January, 1761, and to be payable half-yearly, on the 5th day of July, and the 5th day of January, in every year; and that the sum of 600000l. be also raised, by a lottery, attendant on the said annuities, the blanks and prizes whereof to be converted into like 3l. per cent. transferrable annuities, at the bank of England, with the abovementioned 3l. per cent. annuities, to be payable in respect of the said 11400000l. the said lottery annuities to be payable half-yearly, in like manner, to commence from the 5th of January, 1762; and that, as well the said 3 per cent. annuities, payable in respect of 11400000l. as the annuities payable in respect of the said 600000l. be added to, and made part of, the joint stock of 3 per cent. annuities, consolidated at the bank of England; that every subscriber shall, on or before the 3d day of January next, make a deposit of 15l. per cent. on such sum as he

shall choose to subscribe towards the said sum of 12 millions, with the cashiers of the bank of England, as a security for his making the future payments, on or before the times herein limited; that is to say,

On the 12000000l.

£ 15 per cent. deposit, on or before the 3d day of January next, on the whole 12 millions.

On the 11400000l. in annuities,

£ 15 per cent. on or before the 28th day of February next.

10 per cent. on or before the 14th day of April next.

10 per cent. on or before the 27th day of May next.

10 per cent. on or before the 23d day of June next.

10 per cent. on or before the 31st day of July next.

10 per cent. on or before the 28th day of August next.

10 per cent. on or before the 25th day of September next.

10 per cent. on or before the 20th day of October next.

An. 1761. ton upon all wines, vinegar, cyder, and beer, imported into Great Britain, formerly granted by act of parliament for defraying the charges of the mint : by loans or exchequer-bills for one million five hundred thousand pounds, to be charged on the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament : by a sum remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, being part of ninety thousand

On the Lottery for 600000l.
 £. 25 per cent. on or before
 the 21st day of March next.
 30 per cent. on or before
 the 29th day of April next.
 30 per cent. on or before
 the 15th day of July next.

Which several sums, so received, shall, by the said cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services, as shall then have been voted by this house, in this session of parliament, and not otherwise ; and that every subscriber, who shall pay in the whole of his subscription to the said 11400000l. on or before the 18th day of September, 1761, shall be allowed a discount, after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. from the day such subscription shall be so completed, to the 20th day of October next ; and that all such persons, as shall make their full payments on the said lottery, shall have their

tickets delivered, as soon as they can conveniently be made out.

2. That an additional duty be paid for every barrel of beer, or ale, above six shillings the barrel (exclusive of the duties of excise) brewed by the common brewer, or any other person or persons, who doth, or shall, sell, or tap out, beer or ale, publickly or privately, (to be paid by the common brewer, or by such other person or persons respectively) of threeshillings, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity.

December 20.

That the annuities which shall be payable, in pursuance of a resolution of this house, of the 18th of this instant December, be charged upon the additional duties upon beer and ale, mentioned in a resolution of this house of the same day, for which the sinking fund shall be the collateral security, 12000000l.

pounds

pounds granted to the late king in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, upon account, towards defraying the charge of the militia : by issuing one million seven hundred sixty-two thousand four hundred pounds from the sinking fund. The whole of the provisions made in this session, fell very little short of twenty millions sterling. This, which may be termed the *giving parliament*, increased annually in their grants from their second session to their final dissolution. That the reader may have a summary idea of their bounty, we shall inform him that this, the eleventh parliament of Great Britain, raised at different times upon the subject, in the course of seven sessions, the sum of seventy-eight millions twenty thousand six hundred and seventy-four pounds five pence one farthing*.

A man who reflects upon the vast disproportion between the sums now allotted for the annual service of the nation, and those supplies which were granted in the beginning of the century, for the maintenance of an extensive and successful war ;

Reflections on the supply.

* No money was granted in the first session, which sat but a few days.

By the second session there was granted	4073779	11	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
By the third	7229117	4	6	$\frac{3}{4}$
By the fourth	8350325	9	3	
By the fifth	10486457	0	1	
By the sixth	12761310	19	5	$\frac{3}{4}$
By the seventh	15503563	15	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
And by the eighth and last	19616119	19	9	$\frac{3}{4}$

Sum total of the money granted by last } 78020674 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
parliament }

N 3

when

An. 1761.

when he compares the operations of these two wars, and considers that the pay and subsistence of armies and fleets was the same in both; when he sees how little the value of money is changed in the course of fifty years, and finds the supply of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, considerably more than three times as much as was ever granted in the reign of queen Anne, when half the potentates of Europe received subsidies from Great Britain; in revolving these circumstances, he would find it impossible to account for the difference, without detracting in his own mind from the integrity, wisdom, or œconomy of the ad——n. It would, therefore, become the guardians of the constitution to appoint a select committee, in the beginning of every session, to examine carefully the separate articles of the public accounts, in which it is very certain a thousand frauds may be concealed by the artifices of clerks and agents, actuated by undue influence.

Establishment of the civil list.

In the beginning of the session, before the committee had taken the civil list into consideration, the king sent a message by the chancellor of the Exchequer, informing the house of commons, that, being ever ready and desirous to give the most substantial proofs of his tender regard to the welfare of his people, he was willing, that whenever the house should enter upon the consideration of making provision for the support of his household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown, such disposition might be made of his majesty's interest in the hereditary revenues of the crown, as might best conduce to the utility and satisfaction of

of the public. By the accounts laid before the house it appeared, that for the last thirty-three years the funds appropriated for raising the civil list revenue, had, on the whole, fallen short of producing the annual sum of eight hundred thousand pounds: a circumstance the more surprising, as the civil list revenue, immediately before the Union, produced at the rate of six hundred ninety one thousand two hundred and four pounds; and those revenues have been greatly increased since the union of the two kingdoms; for the new subsidy of tonnage and poundage, which is one of the chief branches of the civil list fund, as well as the hereditary and temporary excise, which is another, must have been considerably increased since the Union, by the consumption of East India and other goods in Scotland, which are always entered, and pay the new subsidy in England, as well as by the expence incurred by great numbers of the Scottish nobility and gentry who reside in England. At the accession of king George I. therefore, the civil list revenues must have produced a great deal more than seven hundred thousand pounds per annum; and to this was added a certain and clear revenue of one hundred twenty thousand pounds per annum out of the aggregate fund: which addition having been continued during the whole succeeding reign, the civil list revenues, thus augmented, must either have considerably exceeded the annual sum of eight hundred thousand pounds, or been greatly mismanaged in the collection. Be that as it may, the king now willingly accepted a certain provision of

An 1761. eight hundred thousand pounds per annum, settled by act of parliament, in lieu of the former funds appropriated for the civil list revenue; and this consent was undoubtedly an instance of royal moderation, considering that this annuity is charged with fifty thousand pounds a year to his mother the princess dowager of Wales, fifteen thousand pounds per annum to the duke of Cumberland, and twelve thousand to the princess Amelia. After these deductions, his majesty touches no more than seven hundred and twenty-three thousand pounds annually, for the support of his royal state, the subsistence of all his brothers and sisters, and the maintenance of that progeny which it is to be hoped will be the fruit of his marriage.

Bills passed.

The bills founded on the resolutions of the committee of ways and means were regularly introduced, and passed into laws, according to the usual form, without any opposition or debate; for the whole house seemed to be actuated by the same spirit of loyalty and condescension. The navy bill and the mutiny bill underwent the annual discussion as usual; and the provisions in this last, relating to the trial and punishment for mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India company, were by a new bill extended to the company's settlement of Fort Marlborough, and to such other principal settlements, wherein the company might be hereafter impowered to hold courts of judicature. Among other regulations, they protracted the law intituled "An act to continue, for a limited time, the importation of

of salted beef, pork, and butter from Ireland;" because it was found conducive to the interest of Great Britain. In consequence of a message from the king, acquainting them that the South Sea company had intreated his majesty to become their governor, that he had complied with their request, and now desired the commons would consider of proper methods to render his compliance effectual, they passed a bill for that purpose, and it was enacted into a law. An. 1761.

As the accession of a new king to the throne of Great Britain has been generally distinguished by acts of grace in favour of debtors and delinquents, petitions were now presented to the house of commons by persons confined for debt in the different gaols of London, the borough of Southwark, and other parts of the kingdom, explaining their miserable situation, and imploring relief from the legislature. An act in behalf of these objects had generally passed in the first session of every parliament; but they were now encouraged to hope for immediate relief, not only from the elevation and character of the new sovereign, but also from these other considerations; that all the prisons in the kingdom were crowded; and many thousands of useful subjects lost to their country, at a time when the people were thinned by a cruel sanguinary war; and many branches of manufacture abandoned for want of labourers. The universal benevolence of the young monarch had even diffused a dawn of hope to those objects distinguished by the term of crown-prisoners, of all other captives the most wretched and forlorn; inasmuch as they are indulged

Petitions
from con-
fined deb-
tors.

An. 1751. indulged with no sort of allowance, and have no prospect of obtaining their liberty, except upon such an auspicious occasion. The same hope was extended to those unfortunate outlaws who were exiled from their country, for having obeyed the dictates of what they conceived to be their indispensable duty, and embraced ruin in their endeavours to support a family which Providence seems to have devoted to destruction. All these fond illusions, however, vanished in disappointment and despair. By pardoning atrocious crimes, a monarch certainly injures the community he was born to protect. But an act of grace, framed under proper exceptions and restrictions, would undoubtedly be an exertion of the royal prerogative, in which the generosity of the prince might happily coincide with the advantage of the people.

To the cries of the debtors the legislature lent a favourable ear, and a bill in their behalf was brought into the house of commons. While they deliberated on this measure, an humble remonstrance was offered by the bankrupts confined within the prison of the King's Bench, representing the hardships to which they were exposed from a clause in the bill now depending, by which those unfortunate bankrupts, who had not obtained their certificates, would be excluded from the benefit of the act; and expressing their hope, that, as the legislature had hitherto judged other insolvents to be proper objects of favour, they should be no longer debarred the benefit of that mercy which their fellow-sufferers enjoyed. Little attention, however, was payed to this request; though we

cannot see any good reason to distinguish, in the distribution of mercy, between a bankrupt, who has honestly conformed to the statute, and any other kind of insolvent debtor. The bill, which was now passed into an act for the relief of these prisoners, contained a clause which indeed operates as a perpetual indulgence*. It imports, that as many persons too often choose rather to continue
in

* By the present insolvent act, no prisoner can take the benefit of it, that was not actually in custody before the 25th of October last; but those who were arrested before the said 25th of October, and surrendered themselves before the 28th of Nov. last, may receive the benefit of this: also debtors who were beyond the seas on the same 25th of October, surrendering themselves, may have the same benefit. All persons discharged by this act, are liable to be arrested for debts contracted before the 25th of October. Bankrupts not obtaining their certificates in due time, are excluded in this act. All attorneys embezzling their clients money are also excluded. The future effects and estates of prisoners discharged, liable to their creditors. Debtors to the crown, and prisoners who owe above 1000l. to one person, unless the creditors consent, are excluded in this

act; and creditors opposing the prisoner's discharge, to allow him 3s. 6d. per week; on non-payment to be discharged. All persons entitled to the benefit of this act, are to obtain their discharges before the 31st of March, 1763. Creditors may compel any prisoner, charged in execution, to appear at the quarter-session, with the copy of his detainer, and deliver in a schedule of his estate, and on his subscribing the same, and making a discovery of his estate, he is to be discharged; on refusing so to do, or concealing to the amount of 20l. suffers as a felon. Prisoners upon process out of the courts of conscience are included in this act; and all who took the benefit of the act 28th George II. to be excluded. Mariners, and those who have been in the sea or land service, are upon their discharge, if under fifty years of age, and approved of, to serve
curing

An. 1761. in prison, and spend their substance there, than discover and deliver up to their creditors their estates or effects, towards satisfying their just debts; the creditor may compel any prisoner, committed, or who shall hereafter be committed, and charged in execution, to appear at the quarter-sessions, with the copy of his detainer, and deliver, upon oath, a just schedule of his estate; that a prisoner, subscribing the schedule, and making a discovery of his estate, shall be discharged at the general or quarter sessions, under this act; and that on his refusal so to do, or concealing to the amount of twenty pounds, he shall suffer as a felon.

Bad consequences of the compelling clause.

This compulsive clause was attended with a consequence, which, in all probability, the legislature did not foresee. Great numbers of tradesmen, and people in the lower classes of life, and even many who had moved in a superior sphere, were said to have laid hold on this opportunity of disencumbering themselves from their debts, which might have been honestly payed by a proper exertion of industry and temperance. Every person, desirous of reaping the benefit of the act, prevailed upon some relation or friend to perform the part of compelling creditor. The public complained that the gaols about London were crouded with a succession of these voluntary captives; and that a great number of honest men were ruined by this indulgence shewn to their debtors by the clemency of parliament. Certain it is, the common council

during the present war; and if they desert, may be arrested and imprisoned at the suit of their creditors.

of

of the city of London, in their instructions to their representatives in the new parliament, recommended to them to use their best endeavours to procure the repeal of this compulsive clause, as a manifest grievance to the public. That it is an encouragement to idleness and profligacy, and a strong temptation to fraud, in the minds of the vulgar, are truths which cannot be denied. At the same time we must consider, that the greatest national advantage may be attended with some inconvenience; that the advantage flowing from this clause is great and manifest, as it emancipates many citizens from the worst kind of slavery, prevents great numbers from abandoning their country, and reunites to the community many useful members, of whose talents and industry it would otherwise be totally deprived.

A bill was formed, and passed into a law, for extending to hog's lard and grease the late act to discontinue, for a limited time, the duties payable upon tallow imported from Ireland. They took measures for continuing the act "for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his majesty's sugar-colonies in America," which was near expiring. A bill was prepared, and passed, enabling the king to make leases and copies of offices, lands and hereditaments, parcel of his dutchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned. Another was established for preventing frauds committed by persons navigating small boats, with provisions and refreshments, upon the river Thames. This measure was the effect of a petition, representing the

nume-

Other
bills that
received
the royal
assent.

An. 1761.

An. 1761. numerous thefts and robberies that were committed upon the river, to the great loss and detriment of merchants, owners of ships, vessels, and other crafts belonging to the port of London, as well as to the inhabitants and occupiers of wharfs, yards, and tenements adjoining to the river. The sanction of the legislature was also given to a bill for amending the law intituled, "An act to amend, and render more effectual, a former act for the further qualification of justices of the peace," so far as it obliged those who had already taken and subscribed the qualification-oath, to take and subscribe the same again at the general or quarter session of the peace for the county, riding, or division, for which they intend to act in quality of justices. Earl Marischal of Scotland, who had so lately obtained his pardon, was now further indulged by the royal bounty: a small ballance on the purchase of one of his family estates, which had been forfeited in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, remaining still unpaid to the government by the trustees of the purchaser, the earl presented a petition to the house of commons, expressing his hope that his present majesty would, in compassion to the sufferings of the petitioner, and the distresses of his family, be graciously pleased to grant unto him, for his present support, what remained due to the crown of the purchase money, provided his majesty was enabled so to do by the authority of parliament: he therefore prayed, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for this purpose. The king reinforced this petition with a gracious message, signified to the house by the chancellor of the

Exchequer. The request was granted; and the bill being admitted, soon passed into a law. In consequence of this favour, the earl, in his old age, retrieved about six thousand pounds of his original fortune, which was valued at above fifty thousand pounds when he suffered the attainder: but this wretched pittance being insufficient to maintain him in his own country, he found himself obliged to reside abroad; so that he seemed to reap very little comfort from the pardon which he had been so solicitous to obtain.

In the month of January the king sent a message to the commons, importing, that his majesty being sensible of the zeal and vigour with which his faithful subjects in North America have exerted themselves, in defence of his just rights and possessions, recommended it to the house to take their services into consideration, and enable his majesty to give them a proper recompence for the expence incurred by the respective provinces in levying, cloathing, and maintaining the troops they had raised, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces should appear to merit. This intimation was referred to the committee of supply, and that resolution taken in favour of the American provinces which we have mentioned above among the grants of the year. The royal message was likewise procured in favour of the East India company, for enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in India; and they were accordingly gratified with the sum already specified under that article. The sums which the commons granted for the support of the

Messages from the king to the commons.

An. 1761. the Foundling-hospital, and the further reparation of London-bridge, were the result of accurate inquiry. The parliament passed several private bills for the naturalization of foreigners; and a good number relating to the improvement of highways, as well as of wastes or commons.

King's
speech in
favour
of the
judges.

In the beginning of March the king proposed a step for securing the independency of the judges, which could not fail to impress the subject with the most favourable opinion of his royal candour and moderation. In a speech from the throne he informed both houses of parliament, that, upon granting new commissions to the judges, the present state of their offices fell naturally under consideration; that notwithstanding the act passed in the reign of king William III. for settling the succession to the crown, by which act the commissions of the judges were continued in force during their good behaviour; yet their offices had determined at the demise of the crown, or in six months after that event, as often as it had happened: that as he looked upon the independency and uprightness of the judges as essential to the impartial administration of justice, one of the best securities to the rights and liberties of his subjects, as well as conducive to the honour of the crown, he recommended this interesting object to the consideration of parliament, in order that such further provision might be made for securing the judges in the enjoyment of their offices during their good behaviour, notwithstanding any such demise, as should be most expedient. He desired of the commons, in particular, that he might be enabled to grant,
and



LORD Chief Justice WILLES



and establish upon the judges; such salaries as he should think proper, so as to be absolutely secured to them during the continuance of their commissions. He thanked both houses for the great unanimity and application with which they had hitherto carried on the public business; exhorting them to proceed with the same good disposition, and with such dispatch, that this session might be brought to a happy conclusion.

The speech was received with that applause which was due to such a declaration. The commons unanimously resolved to display their satisfaction in an address to the throne. They acknowledged the most grateful sense of his majesty's attention to an object so interesting to his people. They assured him, that his faithful commons saw with joy and veneration the warm regard and concern which animated his royal breast for the security of the religion, laws, liberties, and properties of his subjects; that the house would immediately proceed upon the important work recommended by his majesty with such tender care of his people; and would enable him to establish the salaries of the judges in such a permanent manner, that they might be enjoyed during the continuance of their commissions. They forthwith began to deliberate upon this subject; and their resolutions terminated in a law, importing, among other articles, That such part of the salaries of the judges as was before payable out of the yearly sums granted for the support of the king's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown, should, after the demise of his present majesty, be charged upon

Resolutions taken in consequence of that speech.

An. 1761. and payable out of all or any such duties or revenues, granted for the uses of the civil government, as should subsist after the demise of his majesty, or of any of his heirs and successors. Thus the individuals, intrusted with the administration of the laws, were effectually emancipated from the power of the prerogative, and of all undue influence.

King's
message
to the
house of
com-
mons.

It was also in the beginning of March that the chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a message from the king to the commons, couched in these terms: "His majesty, relying on the known zeal and affection of his faithful commons, and considering that in this critical conjuncture, emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them; is desirous that this house will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty one; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require." The message was immediately referred to the consideration of the committee of supply; and his majesty was provided with one million, upon account, as we have specified above.

Honours
conferred
upon Mr.
Onslow.

Mr. Onslow, who had so long filled the speaker's chair with dignity, capacity, and candour, having declared his intention to retire from business, in consequence of age, infirmities, and other motives
of

of a private nature, the commons immediately An. 1761, honoured him with very distinguishing marks of regard. They unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the house should be given to Mr. Speaker, for his constant and unwearied attendance in the chair, during the course of above thirty-three years; in five successive parliaments; for the unshaken integrity and steady impartiality of his conduct there; and for the indefatigable pains he had, with uncommon abilities, constantly taken to promote the real interest of his king and country, to maintain the honour and dignity of parliament; and to preserve inviolable the rights and privileges of the commons of Great Britain. The venerable patriot was so much affected by this proof of their love and esteem, that he could not answer but in broken sentences, bursting unconnectedly from a heart that swelled too big for easy utterance*.

For

* " I was never under so great a difficulty in my life to know what to say in this place, as I am at present — Indeed it is almost too much for me. — I can stand against misfortunes and distresses: I have stood against misfortunes and distresses; and may do so again; but I am not able to stand this overflow of good will and honour to me. It overpowers me; and had I all the strength of language, I could never express the full sentiments of my heart; upon this occasion, of

thanks and gratitude. If I have been happy enough to perform any services here; that are acceptable to the house; I am sure I now receive the noblest reward for them; the noblest that any man can receive for any merit, far superior, in my estimation, to all the other emoluments of this world. I owe every thing to this house; I not only owe to this house, that I am in this place, but that I have had their constant support in it; and to their good will and assistance, their

An. 1761. For that reason his speech was the more agreeable to the house, who forthwith resolved, that thanks should be given to Mr. Speaker for what he now said; that his answer should be printed in the votes of the day; that an address should be presented to the king, humbly to beseech his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to confer some signal mark of his royal favour upon the right honourable Arthur Onslow, esquire, speaker of their house, for his great and eminent services performed to his country, for the space of thirty-three years and upwards, during which he had with such distinguished ability and integrity presided in the chair; and to assure his majesty, that whatever expence he

tenderness and indulgence towards me in my errors, it is, that I have been able to perform my duty here to any degree of approbation; thanks therefore are not so much due to me for these services, as to the house itself, who made them to be services in me.

“ When I began my duty here, I set out with a resolution, and promise to the house, to be impartial in every thing, and to shew respect to every body. The first I know I have done, it is the only merit I can assume: if I have failed in the other, it was unwillingly, it was inadvertently; and I ask their pardon, most sincerely, to whomsoever it may have happened. — I can truly say,

the giving satisfaction to all has been my constant aim, my study, and my pride.

“ And now, Sirs, I am to take my last leave of you. It is, I confess, with regret, because the being within these walls has ever been the chief pleasure of my life: but my advanced age and infirmities, and some other reasons, call for retirement and obscurity. There I shall spend the remainder of my days; and shall only have power to hope and to pray, and my hopes and prayers, my daily prayer, will be, for the continuance of the constitution in general, and that the freedom, the dignity, and authority of this house may be perpetual.”

should

should think proper to be incurred upon that account, the house would make it good. This application was very agreeable to the king's own generous disposition. He expressed a proper sense of the speaker's great services and unblemished character; and he was gratified with an annual pension of three thousand pounds, payable out of his majesty's treasure at the Exchequer, for his own life and that of his son. All the business of the session being dispatched, and all the bills having received the royal sanction, the king closed the scene with a speech from the throne on the nineteenth day of March †. He afterwards dissolved the present, and issued out writs for electing a new parliament.

The

† “ My lords and gentlemen,

“ I cannot put an end to this session, without declaring my entire satisfaction in your proceedings during the course of it. The zeal you have shewn for the honour of my crown, as well as for my true interest, and that of your country, which are ever the same, is the clearest demonstration of that duty and affection to my person and government, of which you so unanimously assured me at your first meeting. Nothing could so much add to the pleasure, which these considerations afford me, as that I am now able to acquaint

you with the great progress made of late by the combined army in Germany, under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. I formerly told you, that the nature of the war, in those parts, had kept the campaign there still depending; and it now appears, to the surprize of my enemies, that the superior ability and indefatigable activity of my general, and the spirit and ardour of my officers and troops, have greatly profited of this perseverance, notwithstanding all the difficulties arising from the season.

“ By your assistance, I have taken the best care to recruit
that

An. 1761. The new tax laid upon beer excited loud clamours among the class of labouring people, especially

that army, in an effectual manner; and have made such a disposition of my fleet, for the next summer, as may most advantageously defend my kingdoms, protect the commerce of my subjects, maintain and extend our possessions and acquisitions, and annoy the enemy.

“As in all my measures I have nothing in view but the security and felicity of my dominions, the support of my allies, and the restoring of the public tranquillity, I trust in the divine Providence, to give a happy issue to our further operations.

“Gentlemen of the house of commons,

“I cannot sufficiently thank you for your unanimity, and dispatch, in providing for the expences of my civil government, and the honour and dignity of the crown: and I think myself as much obliged to you, for the prudent use, which in framing that provision, you have made of my consent to leave my own hereditary revenues to such disposition of parliament, as might best conduce to the utility and satisfaction of the

public, as for what more immediately concerns myself.

“In making my acknowledgements for the large and extensive supplies, which you have granted me this session, I am at a loss, whether most to applaud your cheerfulness in giving, or your wisdom in proportioning them to the extraordinary occasions of the public, notwithstanding those uncommon burthens, which I heartily regret. No care shall be wanting, on my part, to see them duly applied to the national ends for which you intended them.

“My lords and gentlemen,

“The expiration of this parliament now drawing very near, I will forthwith give the necessary orders for calling a new one. But I cannot take my leave of you, without returning my thanks for the many eminent proofs you have given of your fidelity and affection to my family and government, and of your zeal for this happy and excellent constitution.

“During this parliament, the flame of war was kindled by the injurious encroachments and usurpations of our enemies; and therefore it became

cially in the metropolis, where some few publicans attempted to raise the price, in consequence of this imposition: but, as they did not act in concert, those houses in which the experiment was made were immediately abandoned by their customers. Menacing letters and intimations were sent to some individuals, supposed to have advised the new duty. The streets resounded with the noise of vulgar discontent, which did not even respect the young f---n, although the measure had been settled before his accession to the th---e; and if the price of strong beer had been actually raised

An. 1761.

Popular
clamour
against
the new
tax upon
beer.

came just and necessary on our part. In the prosecution of it you have given such support to my royal grandfather and myself, and such assistance to our allies, as have manifested your public-spirited concern for the honour of the nation, and the maintenance of its undoubted rights and possessions, and been attended with glorious successes, and great acquisitions, in various parts of the world; particularly in the entire reduction of Canada, a conquest of the utmost importance to the security of our colonies in North-America, and to the extension of the commerce and navigation of my subjects.

“ May God Almighty grant continuance to these successes! The use which I

purpose to make of them is, to secure and promote the welfare of my kingdoms, and to carry on the war with vigour, in order to procure to them the blessings of peace, on safe and honourable conditions for me and my allies; to which I have been always ready to hearken.

“ Firm in these resolutions, I do with entire confidence, rely on the good dispositions of my faithful subjects in the choice of their representatives; and I make no doubt but they will thereby demonstrate the sincerity of those assurances, which have been so cordially and universally given me in the loyal, affectionate, and unanimous addresses of my people.”

An. 1761. to the consume, in all probability some dangerous tumult would have ensued.

The committee appointed to prepare an estimate of the pay of the militia of England, when unembodied, having duly deliberated on this subject, which was also recommended to their attention by a message from the throne, certain resolutions were formed; and these constituted the basis of a bill, which passed into a law, for applying the money granted in this session of parliament towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of that part of Great-Britain called England, when unembodied, for one year, commencing at the twenty-fifth day of March*.

Not

* By this new militia law it is enacted, that within ten days after that his majesty's lieutenant, or, in his absence, three deputy-lieutenants of any county, &c. where pay has not been issued for the militia, shall have certified to the commissioners of the treasury, that three-fifths of the number of private men of any regiment, battalion, or independant company of such county, &c. have been chosen and enrolled, and that the like proportion of commission-officers have been appointed, and have taken out their commissions, and entered their qualifications, as is by law required; they shall also certify the same to the receiver, or receivers-general

of the land-tax for such county, &c. and shall also certify to such receivers-general, when any regiment, battalion, or independant company, that shall have been embodied and called out into actual service, shall be disembodied, and return home by order of their commanding officers, and thereby be no longer intitled to full pay; and the receivers-general, upon receipt of any such certificate, shall issue the whole sums required for the several uses herein aftermentioned, viz. For the pay of the said militia, for four months in advance, from the date of such certificate, at the rate of 6s. a day for each adjutant, where an adjutant is by

Not a year passes without some furious commotion among the populace of England. As the militia in the northern counties have already served the term of three years, prescribed by law, it was necessary to ballot for a succession of men; and in the month of March the Justices of peace in the county of Northumberland were assembled at Hexham for this purpose. The common people being determined to oppose this regulation, as an insupportable grievance, assembled to the number of five thousand of both sexes, and of all ages, some of them armed with clubs, and some with fire-arms. The justices, apprehensive of some such

An. 1761.

Dangerous commotion at Hexham.

by this act allowed; 1s. a day for each serjeant, with the addition of 2s. 6d. a week for each serjeant-major, where a serjeant-major is allowed 6d. a day for each drummer, with the addition of 6d. a day for each drum-major, where a drum major is allowed; 1s. for each private militia-man, with the addition of 6d. to each corporal, for every day in which such private militia-man or corporal shall be respectively employed in the militia; 2s. for each private militia-man, with the addition of 1s. to each corporal, for his march, on the Monday and Saturday in Whitsun week, to and from the place of general exercise; and also 5d. a month for each private man and drummer for defraying the contingent ex-

pences of each regiment, battalion, or independent company; half a year's salary for the clerk of each regiment, or battalion, at the rate of 50l. a year; and for the allowances to the clerk of the general meetings, at the rate of 5l. 5s. for each meeting; and to the clerks of the sub-division meetings, at the rate of 1l. 1s. for each meeting; and also for the cloathing of the militia for such county, &c. where the militia hath not already been cloathed, at the rate of 1l. 10s. for each private man, 2l. for each drummer, and 3l. 10s for each serjeant. All which issues or payments the receivers-general shall make, without any new or other certificate for that purpose."

dis-

An. 1751.

disorder, had procured a battalion of the Yorkshire militia for their guard, and these were drawn up in the market-place. The populace being reinforced by a body of desperate keelmen from Newcastle, began to insult the guard with reproaches, missiles, and even with blows, which the militia for some time sustained with all the temperance of perfect discipline. The riot act was read, and the people were exhorted to retire to their respective habitations. But instead of complying with this advice, they became more intractable. Encouraged by the forbearance of the militia, and possessed with a notion that they would not commit hostilities, they proceeded from one act of outrage to another; assaulted them as they stood arranged in order of battle, and with fire-arms killed an officer and a private soldier. Thus exasperated, the militia poured in upon them a regular discharge, by which forty-five of the populace were killed upon the spot, and three hundred miserably wounded. The survivors immediately betook themselves to flight, and many dropped down upon the road in their retreat. The most lamentable part of this disaster was a circumstance which attends all such unfortunate occasions: some hapless women and children, drawn thither by curiosity, or the more laudable motive of persuading their husbands, parents, or kinsmen to retire, were confounded and perished in the undistinguishing vengeance of the day. Some of the rioters, being apprehended, were tried for high treason, convicted, condemned, and executed for examples.

The

The spirit of murder and assassination still exerted itself in different parts of the kingdom. Women attempted the lives of their husbands; and men embued their hands in the blood of their own wives. As the last year was distinguished by an atrocious murder committed in London by a foreigner, so the present exhibited an instance of another stranger, who, in the same city, performed a deed of the same kind, though attended with much more savage and horrible circumstances. One Theodore Gardelle, a Swiss painter, being warmed with some trivial provocation, layed violent hands on Mrs. King, in whose house he lodged, near Leicester-square, and deprived her of life in her own apartment. The rage of passion which prompted him to this excess was succeeded by a transport of terror, which hurried him into such measures for his own preservation as the humane reader will not understand without shuddering. He concealed what had passed by locking the apartment where the body lay, and by dismissing the maid-servant, who happened to be absent when the murder was committed. He had sent her upon some errand to a different part of the town, as if the murder had been a premeditated scheme: when she returned, he told her Mrs. King was gone suddenly to the country, and had directed him to dismiss her from her service. He accordingly payed what wages were due to this woman, and she retired. Being now in possession of the house, he passed the night alone in his own apartment. Next morning he descended to the chamber where the body of the unhappy woman lay, separated the

head,

An. 1761.

Remark-
able murder by
one Gardelle.

An. 1761. head, and even dissected it with the most gloomy deliberation. This he consumed by fire: the bowels he took out, and buried in the soil of the privy. He then dismembered the body, and destroyed the limbs with a fire made of green wood, that the smell of flesh might not alarm the neighbours. He divided the trunk in small pieces, and carrying part of them in a sack, threw them into the river. This was a work of time, which he seemed to brood over with a kind of horrid enjoyment. In the intervals of his labour, he solaced himself with the conversation of a prostitute, who lay with him in the house, and from whose side he rose early in the morning, in order to finish his dreadful task. His guilt could not be long concealed. The sudden disappearance of Mrs. King, and the distracted behaviour of the assassin, created suspicion. He found it necessary to employ an occasional domestic, who perceived signs of blood. The servant whom he had dismissed exerted herself in his detection: a warrant was granted for apprehending Gardelle; and search being made in the house, parcels of the body were found. The murderer, being brought to trial, was convicted on the fullest evidence, and executed in the open street, not far from the place where the crime was committed. He confessed the murder; but denied that it was premeditated. He declared that Mrs. King had first reproached, and then struck him; that in pushing her from him, he was the occasion of her falling backwards; that her head pitching on the side of a bed, she seemed to have sustained a fracture of the skull; that terrified by her cries,
which

which were loud and continued, he, in despair, stabbed her in the neck with an ivory bodkin, which happened to lie on her toilet, and finished the tragedy by stifling her with the bedcloaths; that the measures he took in the sequel were prompted by the terrors of detection; that the few days intervened between the murder and the discovery, he passed in a continual perturbation of mind, a kind of hideous dream of horror, from which he waked to penitence and resignation.

In the beginning of the year the attention of government was sufficiently employed in renewing commissions for the officers and servants of the crown, in their different departments; in executing measures for prosecuting the war with vigour; in establishing the administration on a solid basis; in conferring posts and dignities on those whom the king was pleased to distinguish and honour; in communicating to allies the political system of the new reign; and in receiving or acknowledging the felicitation of foreign powers on the king's succession to the crown of Great Britain. With respect to the new parliament, his majesty, with the genuine spirit of a patriot king, declared he would in no shape intermeddle with the freedom of election. He rejected, with disdain, the expedient, practised in former reigns, of employing the public money to secure what were called the c——n b——ghs. He would not suffer one farthing to be issued from the treasury on this account; but is said to have told a certain m——r, who pleaded the custom of former times, that, as his whole ambition was to render the nation flourishing

Patriotical declaration of the king.

An. 1761.

An. 1761. rishing and happy, he would trust intirely to the loyalty of his people, not doubting that their affection would sufficiently strengthen the hands of his government.

Appoint-
ment of
the great
officers of
state.

No revolution of any consequence took place in any branch of religious, civil, or military administration. The metropolitan see of Canterbury was worthily filled by Secker, renowned for his piety, candour, and urbanity. The office of lord high chancellor was conferred upon lord Henley, baron Grange, who had eminently distinguished himself at the bar by his independent spirit, knowledge, and integrity. Lord Mansfield maintained his seat on the King's Bench, and judge Willes in the Common Pleas. The ministry and cabinet council underwent no material alteration, except in the accession of the earl of Bute, who succeeded the earl of Holderness as secretary of state for the northern department and was supposed to stand with Mr Pitt, the other secretary, as joint pilot at the helm of administration. The duke of Newcastle still directed the treasury, and, like Fortune's chief minister, dispensed the blessings of preferment among a vast number of dependants. Earl Granville presided at the council; and lord Anson at the board of admiralty, Earl Temple kept the privy seal; and Mr. Legge acted as chancellor of the Exchequer, though in a little time he was dismissed from that employment. Mr. Charles Townshend being appointed secretary at war, soon proved by his conduct the fallacy of that maxim which holds genius inconsistent with industry; and performed every part of this office with such accuracy





DUKE of DEVONSHIRE.

racy and expedition, as had never before appeared in that scene of transaction. The lucrative post of paymaster remained with Mr. Henry Fox, who had fought a surprising battle with the first demagogues of the age; and who, in shrewdness, policy, and perseverance, yielded to none of his contemporaries. The management of the king's household devolved upon noblemen of unblemished characters. The chamberlain's wand was delivered to the duke of Devonshire, universally beloved for his generosity and sweetness of disposition. The duke of Rutland, so distinguished for his benevolence, was created master of the horse; and the office of lord steward was bestowed upon earl Talbot, whose sense and probity added lustre to that unconquerable spirit of patriotism which he possessed. To the irresistible penetration and invincible courage of this nobleman the Herculean task was left of reforming the numerous and enormous abuses which had crept into the œconomy of the king's household; and this arduous task he performed with unremitting vigour, unmoved by clamour, unseduced by sollicitation: unnecessary offices were extinguished, pluralities dissolved, unconscionable perquisites retrenched, and all sorts of fraud abolished. The earl of Halifax was nominated lord lieutenant of Ireland. Divers young noblemen were appointed lords of the king's bed-chamber*; and a very few alterations made in places

* The earl of Kildare was created a marquis of the kingdom of Ireland. Lord Delaware was promoted the rank of earl of Cantalupo. The honourable John Spencer,

An. 1761. places of trust and profit: but, in general, all the members of the great offices, and all the commissioners of the revenue, throughout the three kingdoms, were retained in their respective employments.

Com-
manders
in the
army and
navy.

The chief command of the army in Great Britain rested in the person of lord Ligonier. The German army in Westphalia, payed by England, remained under the auspices of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; the marquis of Granby commanded the British forces on that service; and the direction of the troops in America was still retained by Sir Jeffery Amherst. Neither was any material change produced in the disposition of the different squadrons which constituted the navy of Great Britain. Admiral Holborne's flag continued flying at Spithead. Sir Edward Hawke and

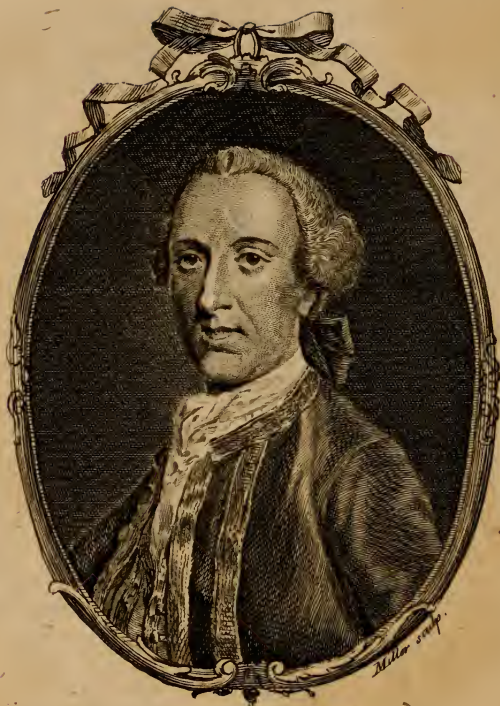
Spencer, first cousin to the duke of Marlborough, was ennobled by the title of baron Spencer of Althorp in the county of Northampton, and viscount Spencer. George Doddington was made lord Melcomb, baron of Melcomb-Regis in the county of Dorset. Sir Thomas Robinson was created baron Grantham in Lincolnshire; Sir Richard Grosvenor, baron Grosvenor of Eaton in Cheshire; Sir Nathaniel Curzon, baron Scarf-dale in the county of Derby; and Sir William Irby, lord Boston, baron of Boston in the county of Lincoln. Mary

countess of Bute was vested with the title of baroness Mountstuart, of Wortley in the county of York; the title of baron to devolve to her lawful issue male by John earl of Bute.

Archibald duke of Argyle dying in April, the title and estate devolved on his cousin lieut. general John Campbell. The marquis of Tweeddale was constituted justice general of Scotland, in the room of the deceased duke; whose post of keeper of the seal for Scotland was given to Charles duke of Queensberry.

Sir





ST. PIERCY BRETT K^t.

Sir Charles Hardy were stationed in the bay of Quiberon. Sir Charles Saunders kept the sea in the Mediterranean. The rear-admirals Stevens and Cornish commanded one squadron in the East Indies; rear-admiral Holmes another at Jamaica; Sir James Douglas a third at the Leeward Islands; Lord Colvil a fourth at Halifax in Nova Scotia. These were stationary; but other squadrons were equipped occasionally, under different commanders; besides the single ships that cruised in and about the Channel, and those that were stationed to protect the trade of Great Britain in different parts of the world.

At this period the strength of Great Britain appeared in the zenith of its power and splendour. The people of England were seemingly transported beyond the limits of sober reason and reflection. The trophies of war with which their fancies were dazzled, in a succession of favourable events, had accustomed them to idleness, arrogance, and festivity. The spirit of revelry maddened through the land. Even to the extremities of the kingdom the highways were crowded with the votaries of pleasure, whirled to and fro in gaudy equipages, as if they had been actuated by the demons of desperation. In the metropolis the snares of luxury were extended to the refuse of the people. The lowest traders were hurried into the vortex of dissipation: they grew enamoured of diversion, and vied with their superiors in finery and expence. They had their balls, and their musick-meetings. They affected to rival the first quality of the kingdom in their manners, habit, and domestic parties. They

Increase
of luxury
and riot.

An. 1761. intruded themselves into all public assemblies; which degenerated accordingly in point of elegance and decorum. Every place of polite resort became a temple of brutal confusion; and the conductors of the theatrical exhibitions thought their entertainments but indifferently received, if every repeated representation did not produce a tumult, and some lives were not endangered by the thronging of the audience. This riotous disposition was inflamed by those scenes of military parade and preparation, which were continually passing before the eyes of the people; the processions of recruiting parties, the evolutions of discipline, new levies of troops, marches and countermarches of entire battalions, and the warlike appearance of the national militia, which was by this time improved into a body of established troops fit for service. All these circumstances ushered in a profusion of idle pageantry, displayed in scenes of barbarous pomp, prescribed by the forms of the constitution, for celebrating the king's coronation. A proclamation was issued, appointing the twenty-second day of September for this ceremony; so that the curiosity of weak minds was fostered, during the whole summer, to such a degree of impatience, that the whole attention of the people seemed to center in this gaudy spectacle; such preparations were made, and such eagerness was expressed by persons of all degrees, that one would have imagined the whole nation on the brink of lunacy.

The king, ever attentive to the great purposes of his elevation, and desirous of giving all possible permanency to the present happy establishment,

resolved to chuse a consort, whose participation might sweeten the cares of government, and whose virtues should make his private happiness coincide with the satisfaction of his people. Struck with the character of the princess Charlotta-Sophia, princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, he privately employed persons, in whom he could confide, to ascertain the report of her engaging qualifications: being fully convinced of her personal attractions, her amiable disposition, and superior understanding, he made a formal demand of her in marriage. The proposal of such an illustrious alliance could not but be acceptable to the court of Mecklenburg; and the princess herself was not insensible to the extraordinary accomplishments of the young monarch, who had thus distinguished her by his affection and esteem. In the month of July, the members of the privy council being assembled to a very considerable number, the king gave them to understand, that, "having nothing so much at heart as

The king's declaration in council, with respect to his intended marriage.

* The dutchy of Mecklenburg lies between Lunenburg and the Baltick, and is neither rich nor extensive. The dukes are said to be derived from the kings of the Vandals. The people were converted to the christian religion in the twelfth century, and at present profess the Lutheran persuasion. The duke of Mecklenburg Swerin, being the eldest branch, possesses a yearly revenue a-

mounting to about forty thousand pounds. The duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz does not receive above twenty thousand pounds a year; but he has a voice in the diet of the empire. The princess, Charlotta-Sophia, now in the seventeenth year of her age, is sister to this prince, born of Elizabeth, daughter of Ernest-Frederick, duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen.

An. 1761. to procure the welfare and happiness of his people, and to render the same stable and permanent to posterity, he had ever since his accession to the throne, turned his thoughts towards the choice of a princess for his consort; and now with great satisfaction acquainted them, that, after the fullest information, and mature deliberation, he had come to a resolution to demand in marriage the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; a princess distinguished by every eminent virtue, and amiable endowment; whose illustrious line had constantly shewn the firmest zeal for the protestant religion, and a particular attachment to his family; that he had judged proper to communicate to them these his intentions, in order that they might be fully apprized of a matter so highly important to him and to his kingdoms, and which he persuaded himself would be most acceptable to all his loving subjects."

This declaration was so agreeable to the council, that they unanimously requested it might be made publick for the satisfaction of the nation in general. The earl of Harcourt was appointed ambassador-plenipotentiary to the court of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to demand the princess, and sign the contract of marriage; and the royal yachts were prepared, under convey of a squadron commanded by lord Anson, to convoy the future queen to England. Mean while her household being established, the ambassador set out for the continent on this important affair. The dutchesses of Ancafter and Hamilton were appointed ladies of the bed-chamber, to attend her from the court of Mecklenburg in her

her passage to England; and embarking at Harwich, the whole fleet set sail for Stade on the eighth day of August. The contract of marriage being signed by the earl of Harcourt at Strelitz, her royal highness was complimented by the states of the country, and the deputies of the towns. The ambassador and the ladies were magnificently entertained; and the event was celebrated with the most splendid rejoicings. On the seventeenth day of the month, the princess, accompanied by the reigning duke her brother, set out with all her attendants for Mirow, and proceeded to Perleberg, where the count de Gotter complimented her in the name of the Prussian monarch. From thence she continued her journey to Leutzen and Gourde, and on the twenty-second arrived at Stade, under a general discharge of cannon, and amidst the acclamations of the people. She was received by all the burgeses in arms: the whole town was illuminated: triumphant arches were erected; and the public joy appeared in all the variety of expression. Next day she embarked in the yacht at Cuxhaven, where she was saluted by the British squadron assembled for her convoy, the officers and mariners of which were enchanted by the dignity of her deportment, and the affability of her address.

In this interval the expectation of the English people arose to a surprising pitch of eagerness and impatience. The king having signified his intention that the princess should land at Greenwich, both sides of the Thames were for several days lined with innumerable multitudes. The river itself was covered with pleasure-boats, wherries,

An. 1761.

Contract of marriage between the king of Great Britain and the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

An. 1761. and other vessels filled with spectators, and cruising between Blackwall and Gravesend, in order to meet and welcome their future queen's arrival. Seats and scaffolds were prepared along the shore for several miles; and all the publicans residing near the banks of the river, both in Kent and Essex, were enriched by an amazing conflux of company. Every individual observed the wind as earnestly as if his whole fortune depended on the first change of weather; and London poured forth her swarms, like an immense hive, during the first gleams of vernal sunshine. All the medicinal wells to which wealthy people resort in the summer, either for health or pleasure, were now deserted; and numbers flocked to the metropolis from all parts of the united kingdom to see their sovereign's bride, and be eye-witnesses of the ensuing coronation. After a tedious voyage of ten days, during which the fleet was exposed to contrary winds and tempestuous weather, the princess landed on the seventh day of September in the afternoon at Harwich, where she was received by the mayor and aldermen in their formalities. She advanced with her attendants by the way of Colchester to Witham, and lodged at a house belonging to the earl of Abercorn, where she gratified the curiosity of the people with the most obliging condescension. Mean while the king, whose ardour far surpassed the impatience of his subjects, being apprized by couriers of her arrival, dispatched his own coaches, with a party of the horse-guards, who met her at Rumford, and conducted her to London through innumerable crowds of people, assembled

Her arrival and nuptials.



CHARLOTTE
Queen of Great Britain &c.

affembled on the road to gratify their curiosity, and welcome her arrival. Their applaufe was fignified in tumultuous acclamations, which attended her for feveral miles; and the eagernes of the populace was carried even to a degree of licentious zeal, which the guards could hardly refrain within the bounds of decent refpect. Thus accompanied by great numbers of people in carriages, on horfeback, and a-foot, this amiable princefs proceeded through Hyde-park, down Constitution-hill, to the garden-gate of the palace of St. James, where ſhe was handed out of her coach by the duke of Devonshire, in quality of lord chamberlain. At the gate ſhe was received by the duke of York, and in the garden ſhe was met by the king himſelf, whoſe looks declared the tranſports of his joy. When ſhe made her obeifance, he raiſed her by the hand, which he kiſſed, and then led her up-ftairs to the palace, where they dined together, with the whole royal family. At nine the nuptial ceremony was performed in the royal chapel, which had been magnificently decorated for the occaſion. Beſides the royal family, all the great officers of ſtate, the nobility, peers and peeresses, and the foreign miniſters, were preſent at the ſervice, the concluſion of which was announced to the people by the diſcharge of the artillery in the Park and at the Tower; and the cities of London and Weſtminſter were illuminated in honour of this auſpicious event. Nothing was now ſeen at court but ſplendour and feſtivity, exhibiting all the marks of mirth and ſatisfaction. The great acceſſion of domeſtic happineſs that the king enjoyed in this connexion, en-

An. 1751. abled him to support the fatigue of receiving fresh addresses of felicitation, which were ushered in as usual by the city of London, and poured upon him by the clergy, the universities, the different sects of religionists, the cities, towns, and corporations in all parts of the British dominions.

Ceremo-
ny of the
corona-
tion.

But the ceremony of the coronation still remained to be undergone, and was undoubtedly a severe trial of patience to a prince of true taste and sentiment. A commission had long ago passed the great seal, constituting a court to decide the pretensions of a great number of people, who laid claim to different offices and privileges in the celebration of this necessary form; many of these so frivolous, and uncouth, as to throw an air of ridicule on the whole transaction. Westminster-hall was prepared for the coronation-banquet, by removing the courts of judicature, boarding the floor, erecting canopies, and building three rows of galleries for the accommodation of spectators. A platform was laid between this Hall and the Abbey-church, where the king is actually crowned. All the houses and streets within sight of the procession were faced and crowded with benches and scaffolding, which extended on both sides within the Abbey from the western entrance almost up to the choir. The prospect formed by these occasional erections, which were surprisngly calculated for security and convenience, could not fail to awaken the expectation of the spectator for something solemn and sublime: but when all these benches were filled with above two hundred thousand people, of both sexes, arrayed in gay apparel, they

they filled the mind with an astonishing idea of the wealth and populousity of Great Britain, and intirely eclipsed the procession, notwithstanding the incredible profusion of jewels and finery, and all the other circumstances of pomp by which it was distinguished. The principal objects, however, still maintained their importance in the eyes and bosoms of all the spectators, who could not without the most lively emotions of admiration and joy behold such attractive accomplishments in the royal pair, whose virtues adorned the crowns they were destined to wear; he, like Titus, the delight of every eye; and she the fairest pattern of sweetness and complacency.

The ostentation of this year was closed with the anniversary pageants that celebrate the election of a new lord-mayor in the city of London. As the kings and queens of Great Britain are always entertained at Guildhall by the magistrate who happens to be chosen in the year of the coronation, extraordinary preparations were made for the reception of their majesties; who, with a great number of the nobility, honoured the banquet, in the midst of the most tumultuous expressions of loyalty and attachment that ever were known on any former occasion.

Having thus particularized the most remarkable occurrences of the year, as it revolved in Great Britain, except one material transaction, which will be recorded in its proper place, we shall now review the operations of the war by sea and land, as they occurred in the different climates of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

A French frigate taken on the coast of Holland.

Even

An. 1761.

Even from the beginning of winter, the single ships that cruised in the Channel were conducted with such care and dexterity, that they made prize of a great number of French privateers; a circumstance that evinced their own vigilance and the enemy's activity. In the month of January captain Elphinston, commander of the *Richmond*, mounted with thirty-two guns, fell in with the *Felicite*, a French frigate, of the same force, off the coast of Holland; and a severe engagement began about ten in the morning, near *Gravesande*, about eight miles from the *Hague*, to which place the prince of Orange, general Yorke the British envoy, and the count d'Affry the French ambassador, repaired with a great multitude of people, to behold the progress and issue of the battle. About noon both ships ran ashore: nevertheless the action was still maintained, until the enemy deserted their quarters; they afterwards abandoned the ship, which was intirely destroyed, after having lost their captain and about one hundred men, who fell in the dispute. The *Richmond* soon floated, without any damage: and the victory cost but three men killed, and thirteen wounded. The French court loudly exclaimed against this attack as a violation of the Dutch neutrality, and demanded signal satisfaction for the insult and damage they had sustained. Accordingly the States General made some remonstrances to the court of London, which found means to remove all cause of misunderstanding on on this subject. The *Felicite* was bound for *Martique*, with a valuable cargo, in company with another

another frigate of the same force, which suffered shipwreck on the coast of Dunkirk. An. 1761.

In the course of the same month, captain Hood, commander of the Minerva frigate, cruising in the chops of the channel, descried a great ship of two decks steering to the westward, and found it was the Warwick, an English ship, which had carried sixty cannon, and been taken by the enemy. She was now mounted with thirty-five guns, and commanded by Mr. le Verger de Belair, with a commission from the French king. Her crew amounted to about three hundred men, including a detachment of soldiers; and he was bound to Pondicherry in the East Indies. Captain Hood, notwithstanding her superior size, attacked her without hesitation, and was very warmly received. Several masts in both ships were shot away, and they fell foul of one another, while the sea ran very high; so that the crews on both sides were greatly encumbered by their broken masts and shattered rigging. At length the waves separated them, and the Warwick fell to leeward. Captain Hood, having cleared ship, bore directly down upon the enemy: then the engagement was renewed, and lasted about an hour; at the expiration of which the captain of the Warwick struck his colours, having lost about fourteen men killed outright, besides thirty-five wounded. The loss in number of men was equal on board the Minerva, and all her masts went by the board: nevertheless the prize was brought in triumph to Spithead. In the progress of the same cruize captain Hood had also taken the Ecurneil privateer from Bayonne,

Engage-
ment by
captain
Hood.

An. 1761. Bayonne, of fourteen guns, and one hundred and twenty-two men.

Exploit
by capt.
Nightingale.

In March another French ship, called the *Entreprenant*, pierced for forty-four guns, but mounted with twenty-six only, having two hundred men on board, and a rich cargo, bound for St. Domingo, was encountered near the Land's-end by the *Vengeance* frigate of twenty-six guns, commanded by captain *Nightingale*. The action was maintained on both sides with uncommon fury, until the *Vengeance* being set on fire by the enemy's wadding, the French resolved to take advantage of the confusion produced by this accident, and, running their bowsprit upon the taffaril of the English frigate, attempted to board her. In this design however they miscarried, through the courage and activity of captain *Nightingale*, who found means to disengage himself, and sheered off to repair his rigging, which had greatly suffered in the engagement. The ship was no sooner in proper condition than he ranged up again close to the enemy, and renewed the contest, which lasted a full hour: then the *Entreprenant* bore away. Captain *Nightingale*, though a second time disabled in his masts and rigging, wore ship, ran within pistol-shot, and began a third vigorous attack, which lasted an hour and a half before the enemy called for quarter. Fifteen of their men were killed, and about twice that number wounded. The victors lost about half as many. The issue of all these engagements, between single ships, proves, to demonstration, that the French mariners neither work their ships nor manage their artillery with

with that skill and dexterity which appear in the English navy: a circumstance the more remarkable, as all the French seamen are regularly taught the practical part of gunnery; whereas no such pains are taken with the sailors of Great Britain.

In April another French frigate, called the Comete, of two and thirty guns, and two hundred and fifty men, just sailed from Brest, was taken to the westward of Ushant by the Bedford, an English ship of the line, commanded by captain Deane, who conveyed her in safety to Plymouth. About the same period, and near the same place, a fourth frigate of the enemy, called the Pheasant, manned with one hundred and twenty-five mariners, was engaged, taken, and brought to Spithead, by captain Brograve, commander of the Albany sloop, whose victory was the cheaper, as the crew of the Pheasant had thrown fourteen of their guns overboard during the chase. In the course of the same month a large East-India ship, fitted out from France, with twenty-eight guns, and three hundred and fifty men, fell in with the Hero and the Venus, commanded by the captains Fortescue and Harrison, and, being taken without opposition, were carried into Plymouth.

The cruizers belonging to the Squadron commanded by vice-admiral Saunders in the Mediterranean, were distinguished by the same spirit of enterprize and activity. In the beginning of this very month, the Oriflame, a French ship of forty guns, being off Cape Tres Foreas, was descried by the Isis, under the comand of captain Wheeler,

Other ships taken from the enemy.

Exploits in the Mediterranean.

who

An. 1761. who came up with her at six in the evening, and a running fight was maintained until half an hour after ten. Captain Wheeler being unfortunately killed in the beginning of the action, the command devolved to lieutenant Cunningham, who perceiving at length that the enemy's design was to reach, if possible, the Spanish shore, boarded her without further hesitation: and in a little time, her commander submitting, she was brought into the bay of Gibraltar. The number of her killed and wounded amounted to forty-five, out of a complement of three hundred and seventy: the loss of the *Ifis* did not exceed four killed and nine wounded. In July another exploit was performed by a small detachment from the squadron commanded by the same admiral. Captain Proby, in the *Thunderer*, together with the *Modeste*, *Thetis*, and *Favourite* sloop, being ordered to cruize upon the coast of Spain, with a view to intercept the *Achilles* and *Bouffon*, two French ships of war, which lay in the harbour of Cadiz: they at length ventured to come forth, and on the sixteenth day of the month were descried by the British cruizers. About midnight the *Thunderer* came up with the *Achilles*, which struck, after a warm engagement of half an hour: yet, in this short action, captain Proby had near forty men killed, and above one hundred wounded, he himself having sustained a slight hurt in the right arm. About seven in the same morning the *Thetis* engaged the *Bouffon*, and the fire was maintained on both sides with great vivacity for half an hour, when the *Modeste* ranging up, and firing a few guns, the French captain submitted.

mitted. His ship and her consort suffered considerably, both in their crews and rigging; nevertheless, the victors carried them safely into the bay of Gibraltar. An. 1761.

One of the most remarkable and shining actions that distinguished this war, and proved beyond all contradiction the superiority which the English claimed over the French in point of naval discipline, was an incident which we shall now relate. On Monday the tenth of August, captain Faulkner of the *Bellona*, a ship of the line, and captain Logie of the *Brilliant*, a frigate of thirty guns, sailed from the river Tagus for England, having on board a considerable sum of money for the merchants of London. On Thursday in the afternoon, being then off Vigo, they discovered three sail of ships standing in for the land, one of the line of battle, and two frigates. They no sooner descried captain Faulkner, than they bore down upon him, until within the distance of seven miles, when, seeing the *Bellona* and the frigate through the magnifying medium of a hazy atmosphere, they mistook them both for two-decked ships, and dreading the issue of an engagement, resolved to avoid the encounter. For this purpose they suddenly wore round, filled all their sails, and crowded away. Captain Faulkner being by this time convinced of their size, and conjecturing, from the intelligence he had received, that the large ship was the *Courageux* (in which particular he was not mistaken), he hoisted all the canvas he could carry, and gave chase until sun-set, when one of the French frigates hauling out in the offing, he displayed a
signal

Remarkable engagement by the captains Faulkner and Logie.

An. 1761. signal to the Brilliant to pursue in that direction, and his order was immediately obeyed. They kept sight of the enemy during the whole night, and at sun-rise had gained but about two miles upon them in a chace of fourteen hours; so that the French commodore might have still avoided an engagement for the whole day, and enjoyed the chance of escaping in the darkness of the succeeding night; but he no longer declined the action. The air being perfectly serene, he now perceived that one of the English ships was a frigate; and the Bellona herself, which was one of the best constituted ships in the English navy, lay so flush in the water as to appear at a distance considerably smaller than she really was. The French commander, therefore, being a man of spirit, hoisted a red ensign on the mizzen shrouds, as a signal for his two frigates to close with and engage the Brilliant. At the same time he hauled down his studding sails, wore round, and stood for the Bellona under his topsails; while captain Faulkner advanced towards her with an easy sail, and ordered his quarters to be manned. The sea was undulated by a gentle breeze, which facilitated the working of the ships, and at the same time permitted the full use of their heavy artillery. The two ships were equal in burthen, in number of guns, and in weight of metal. The crew on board of the Courageux amounted to seven hundred men, able to stand to their quarters; and they were commanded by M. du Guy Lambert, an officer of approved valour and ability. The Bellona's complement consisted of five hundred and fifty chosen men,

men, accustomed to discipline, and inured to service. All the officers were gentlemen of known merit, and the commander had on many occasions distinguished himself by his bravery and conduct. The fire on both sides was suspended until they were within musket shot of each other; and then the engagement began with a dreadful discharge of fire-arms and artillery. In less than nine minutes all the Bellona's braces, bowlings, shrouds, and rigging, were cut and shattered by the shot; and the mizen mast fell over the stern, with all the men on the round top, who, nevertheless, saved their lives, by clambering into the port-holes of the gun-room. Captain Faulkener, apprehensive that the enemy would seize the opportunity of his being disabled, and endeavour to escape, gave orders for immediate boarding; an attempt which the position of the two ships soon rendered altogether impracticable. The Courageux was now falling athwart the fore-foot, or bows of the Bellona, in which case the English ship must have been raked fore and aft with great execution. The haul yards, and most of the other ropes by which the Bellona could be worked; were already shot away. Captain Faulkener, however, with the assistance of his master, made use of the studding sails with such dexterity, as to wear the ship quite round, and fall upon the opposite quarter of the Courageux. His presence of mind and activity in this delicate situation, were not more admirable than the discipline and dispatch of his officers and men, who perceiving this change in their position, flew to the guns on the other

An. 1761. side, now opposed to the enemy, from whence they poured in a most terrible discharge, and maintained it without intermission or abatement. Every shot took place, and bore destruction along with it. The sides of the *Courageux* were shattered and torn by every successive broadside, and her decks were strewed with carnage. About twenty minutes did the enemy sustain the havock made by this battery, so incessantly plied, and so fatally directed. At length it became so intolerable, that the French ensign was hauled down: the rage of battle ceased; the English mariners had left their quarters, and the officers congratulated each other on the success of the day. At this juncture a shot being unexpectedly fired from the lower tier of the *Courageux*, the British seamen ran to their quarters, and, without orders, poured in two broadsides upon the enemy, who now called for quarter, and an end was put to the engagement. The damage done to the rigging of the *Bellona* was considerable, but she suffered very little in the hull, and the number of the killed and wounded did not exceed forty. The case was very different with the *Courageux*, which now appeared like a wreck upon the water. Nothing was seen standing but her foremast and bow-sprit; large breaches were made in her sides; her decks were torn up in several parts; many of her guns were torn up in several parts; many of her guns were dismounted; and her quarters were filled with the mangled bodies of the dying and the dead. Above two hundred and twenty were killed outright, and half that number was brought ashore wounded to Lisbon, to which place the prize

An. 1761.

prize was conveyed. Captain Faulkener was not more commendable for his gallantry in the action, than for the humanity and politeness with which he treated his prisoners, whose grateful acknowledgement, and unsolicited applause, constitute the fairest testimony that a man of honour can enjoy. Nor ought we to withhold our praise from Capt. Logie of the Brilliant, whose valour and dexterity, in a great measure, contributed to the success of his commodore. Perceiving it would be impossible for him to acquire any thing but laurels from two frigates, the least of which was of equal strength with the ship he commanded; he resolved to amuse them both, so as to hinder either from assisting the Courageux. He accordingly began the action by engaging one of them, called la Malicieuse. The other coming up, he withstood their joint efforts, so as to employ their whole fire, while the great ships were engaged, and even above half an hour after the Courageux had struck her colours. Finally, he obliged them both to sheer off, and to consult their safety in flight, after they had suffered considerably in their masts and rigging. Captain Faulkener returned to Lisbon with his prize, which had well nigh perished by accident, before he reached the Tagus. A cask of spirituous liquor catching fire near one of the magazines, the ship must have blown up, had not she been saved by the presence of mind and resolution of Mr. Male, the first lieutenant. Observing the flames already communicated to some combustibles that happened to be in the way, he leaped down the hatch-way into the midst of

An. 1761: them, and by his personal endeavours they were happily extinguished. The centinel who had kindled the fire by admitting a candle too near the spirits, was burned to death; and twenty French prisoners hearing the alarm, leaped into the sea, where they perished. The two English captains joined in a liberal subscription with the British factory at Lisbon, for the relief of the wounded French prisoners, who, without this generous interposition, must have starved, as no provision was made by their sovereign.

Reduction of
Mihie, in
the East
Indies.

Nothing else of any importance was atchieved against the enemy in this part of the world: but some advantages were gained in the East and West Indies. After the reduction of Pondicherry on the coast of Coromandel, an armament was equipped against the French settlement of Mihie, situated on the coast of Malabar, about thirty miles to the northward of Tillicherry. A body of forces was embarked at Bombay for this expedition, under the command of Major Hector Monro, who took his measures so well, in concert with Mr. Hodges, commander for the English at Tillicherry, and acted with so much vigour in the execution of the scheme, that in the beginning of February, Mr. Louet, commander in chief of the French garrison at Mihie, surrendered the place with all its dependencies. Though this acquisition is of no great consequence to the English, merely as a trading port, the loss of it must be severely felt by the enemy, who had fortified it at a considerable expence, and mounted the fortifications with above two hundred pieces of cannon.

The

The French officers in the East-Indies, notwithstanding the loss of Pondicherry employed the arts of insinuation with such success, as to interest in their cause a prince of the Mogul empire, called the Shah Zadda, who took the field at the head of fourscore thousand men, against the forces of the English East-India company, commanded by Major John Carnack, and reinforced by the suba of Bengal. This whole army consisted of five hundred Europeans, two thousand five hundred sepoy, and twenty thousand black troops, with twelve pieces of cannon. Both sides advanced to the neighbourhood of Guya, and on the fifteenth day of January, the Mogul army was defeated in a pitched battle. All their artillery was taken, together with part of their baggage, and a number of French officers, including Mr. Law, their principal commander. The shah made an effort to join two rajas, who had taken up arms against the subah; but, receiving intelligence that they were already reduced by the English troops, he surrendered at discretion to the suba, who treated him with great respect, and promised, with the assistance of the English company, to support him in his pretensions to the Mogul empire.

An. 1761.
Victory
obtained
by the
English
over the
Mogul
forces.

In the opposite scale to these successes of the English, we must place the achievements of the Count d'Estaing, who, with a small squadron, had, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, made himself master of the English fort of Bender-Abassi, in the gulph of Persia, taken two frigates, with three other vessels belong-

Successes
of the
French
in the
gulph of
Persia,
and at
Sumatra.

AN. 1761. ing to the company. In the succeeding year the fort of Natal surrendered to him at discretion, and he found two ships in the road. After these exploits, he sailed to Sumatra, where he reduced Ben-couli, Tappanopoli, and Marlborough fort; which last, though in a good state of defence, was ingloriously given up by the English, after they had themselves burned a rich company's ship that lay in the harbour*.

A Dutch settlement destroyed on the island of Ceylon.

In the course of the succeeding month a revolution happened in the island of Ceylon, lying off Cape Comorin, the extremity of the peninsula of Indus. The Dutch settled on this island, having discontinued the payment of certain duties demanded by the king of Candia, and being suspected of a design to render that kingdom tributary to their power; the prince marched with a considerable army against their settlements; surprised Point de Galle, and having taken Colombo, their principal establishment, massacred all that were found in it, without distinction of sex or age. Then he ordered his troops to hew down all the cinnamon and other spice trees that grew in the part of the country to which the European traders had access, and threatened to extirpate every Dutch family from the island.

† It may not be amiss to inform the reader, that in the latter end of the preceding year, Jaffier Ali Kawn, who had been established nabob or subah of Bengal by the arms of the English, was now, for his cruelty and mal-administration, deposed by the in-

fluence and address of the English president Vansittart, and the government conferred on his son-in-law Mir Mahmoud Cossim Ali Kawn, who confirmed and augmented the privileges of the English company.

The operations of war on the continent of America, during this campaign, were confined to an expedition against the Cherokee Indians, under the direction of Colonel Grant, a brave and vigilant officer, at the head of two thousand six hundred men, who, in the beginning of July, began his march from Fort Prince George, on the frontiers of Carolina, for the country of the Cherokees, which he resolved to ravage with fire and sword. On the tenth day of the month, he was attacked on his march by a body of Indians, who fired for some time with great vivacity, but little effect, and then disappeared. After this attempt he met with no opposition in traversing their country. He reduced fifteen towns to ashes, besides little villages and farm houses; destroyed about fourteen hundred acres of corn, drove the inhabitants to starve in the mountains, and filled their whole nation with dismay. This terror produced the desired effect, and compelled them to sue for peace. A deputation of their chiefs waited on the colonel, to explain their distresses, and signify their sentiments on the subject, and he forwarded them to the lieutenant-governor at Charles-Town, where a new treaty was actually concluded. Sir William Johnson made a tour round the other Indian nations, in order to quiet their fears, aroused at the conquests of Great-Britain; which fears the French emissaries had fomented with their usual industry and success. A conference was held between the Six Nations and some of the American governors, in order to ratify the treaties subsisting with those

An. 1761.
Operations against the Cherokees in America.

An. 1761. tribes; but a warm dispute arose from a demand of certain lands, made by a Delaware chief, who complained that the English settlers had taken possession of them in consequence of a fraudulent purchase; and though the rising animosity was stilled for the present, it may acquire new force, and be productive of mischievous consequences, unless proper means shall be used for the satisfaction of those savages. The more northern Indians settled on the frontiers of Nova Scotia, seemed extremely well pleased with their new protectors and allies. Their chiefs in great numbers visited the governor of Halifax, owned their dependence on the king of Great-Britain, and, in token of perpetual friendship and alliance, buried the hatchet with the usual solemnity.

Prize taken by rear-admiral Holmes.

In the West-Indies, rear-admiral Holmes, commander of the squadron at Jamaica, planned his cruises with equal judgment and success. Having received intelligence in the beginning of June, that several ships of war belonging to the enemy had sailed from Port Louis, and in particular that the St. Anne had just quitted Port au Prince, he forthwith made such a disposition of his squadron as was most likely to intercept them; and on the thirteenth day of the month he himself in the Hampshire fell in with the St. Anne, and chased her to leeward down upon the Centaur. Her captain discovering this last ship, hauled up between them, ran close in shore, until he was becalmed, about a league to the northward of Donna Maria bay. Then he began to fire his stern-chase; but when the Centaur came along-side, he struck his

his colours, and surrendered. The *St. Anne* was a beautiful new ship, pierced for sixty-four cannon, but mounting only forty, manned with near four hundred mariners and soldiers, under the command of Mr. Aiguillon, and loaded with a rich cargo of coffee, indigo, and sugar. Nor was the squadron stationed off the Leeward Islands, under the direction of Sir James Douglas, less alert and effectual in protecting the British traders, and scouring those seas of the Martinico privateers, of which he took a great number.

In the month of June, the island of Dominique, which the French had settled and put in a posture of defence, was attacked and reduced by a small body of troops commanded by Lord Rollo, and conveyed thither from Guadalupe by Sir James Douglas, with four ships of the line, and some frigates. Two officers being sent on shore at Roseau, with a manifesto directed to the inhabitants, two deputies came off in order to treat of a surrender; but the first transports of their fear subsiding, and Monsieur Longprie, their governor, encouraging them to stand upon their defence, they afterwards refused to submit, and manned their entrenchments with a face of resolution. The ships immediately anchored close to the shore, and a disposition was made for disembarking. The troop landed in the evening, and formed on the beach side, under the fire of the squadron. Lord Rollo seeing the forces galled by an irregular fire from trees and bushes; considering that the intrenchments commanded the town, which he had already occupied; that the country

Reduction of the island of Dominique.

was

An. 1761. was naturally strong, and the enemy might be reinforced before morning; moved by these considerations, he resolved to attack their entrenchments without delay; and this service was performed by himself and Colonel Melville at the head of the grenadiers, with such vigour and success, that the enemy were driven successively from all their batteries and entrenchments: Mr. Longprie, their commandant, and some other officers, were taken at their head-quarters. Next day the inhabitants submitted, delivered up their arms, and took the oaths of allegiance to his Britannick majesty. Thus the whole island was conquered at a very small expence, and a defensible post established at Roseau by the British commander.

Very little of consequence happened in the British settlements on the coast of Africa, except the destruction of the town of Goree, which was consumed by fire; and an attempt on James fort, in the mouth of the river Gambia, by two French snows, one of which perished by running on shore, and the other sailed away, after having sustained some damage.

Trans-
action in
the bay of
Basque.

According to the laudable custom of these latter times, a powerful squadron had been stationed all the winter in the bay of Quiberon, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke and Sir Charles Hardy. In the month of January, they took two small French frigates bound to the coast of Guiney, and a few merchant-ships of little value; and in the month of March the two admirals returned to Spithead: but another squadron was afterwards sent to occupy the same station. In the month

An. 1761.

month of July, while the English were employed in demolishing the fortifications on the isle of Aix, the great ships that protected this service were attacked by a French armament from the Charente, consisting of six prames*, a few row-gallies, and a great number of launches crowded with men. They dropped down with the ebb, and placing themselves between the isle d'Enet and fort Fouras, played upon the English ships in Aix road, with twelve mortars, and seventy large cannon: but they met with such a warm reception from the British squadron, that in a few hours they retreated to their former station, where the water was too shallow for the English ships to return the attack.

These were part of that armament which had loitered in the preceding year at Spithead, until the season for action was elapsed. It had been a favourite scheme of the minister, to reduce the island of Belleisle on the coast of Brittany, and this was the aim of the expedition. Belleisle lies about four leagues from the point of Quiberon, about half way between Port Louis and the mouth of the Loire. It extends about six leagues in length, and little more than two in breadth; contains a pretty large town called Palais, fortified with a citadel, besides a good number of villages, and the whole number of inhabitants, exclusive

Arma-
ment a-
gainst
Belleisle.

* A prame is a long, broad vessel of two decks, mounted with six and twenty large cannon below, and three

mortars above. They are rigged like ketches, and draw very little water.

AD. 1761. of the garrison, may amount to six thousand, chiefly maintained by the fishery of pilchards. It was supposed the reduction of this island would be easily atchieved, and the conquest attended with manifold advantages: that it would alarm the French nation, and oblige them to maintain a numerous body of forces on the opposite continent; consequently make a considerable diversion in favour of the British army in the north of Germany: that its central situation would render it an effectual check upon Port l' Orient, and disable the enemy from equipping any naval armament at Brest; as all the materials for building and fitting out ships in time of war, were brought thither from Port Louis, Nantz, and Rochfort, through the channel between Belleisle and the main land, which conveyance they could not pretend to use, if the English were masters of Belleisle: finally, that as all the French ships homeward bound from the East and West-Indies, as well as from other parts of the world, ran in with the land, so as first to make Belleisle, the English, by keeping a small squadron between the island and the main, and a good look-out in the offing, would be able to make prize of all those vessels. Such were the reasons urged in favour of this expedition; to which, however, many plausible objections might have been started. Supposing the French ministry so alarmed at this enterprize as to keep twenty thousand men assembled on the opposite shore, this step they could have easily taken, without draughting one man from the war in Germany. The whole forces of France amount to above two hundred
and

and thirty thousand men: the German war does not require half that number; consequently they could spare three times the number that would be necessary to defend their sea-coast from invasion; therefore the reduction of Belleisle could make no sort of diversion in favour of the British army in Germany, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. With respect to the interruption of the French navigation, the same purpose is more effectually answered by maintaining a squadron in the bay of Quiberon, without which the island can be of no use, as it affords not one harbour in which a ship of war could lie at anchor. But the strongest argument against this expedition, was derived from the nature of the island, fenced around by inaccessible rocks, except at a few openings, which the enemy had raised strong bulwarks to defend. In the course of the last summer they had been apprized of the destination of the British armament, and taken great pains to entrench and fortify every place where they thought it was possible to make a descent. The citadel of Palais, planned and executed by the celebrated engineer Vauban, was counted one of the strongest fortifications belonging to France; and the garrison, amounting to above three thousand choice men was commanded by the Chevalier de St. Croix, one of the most resolute and active officers of that kingdom. Why this scheme was preferred to other objects of seemingly greater importance, we shall not pretend to explain: far less can we account for its being delayed a whole year at such an expence to the nation; as if hostilities had
been

An. 1761. been purposely suspended, until the enemy should be prepared to oppose them: certain it is, the troops which had been disembarked and quartered around Portsmouth, during the winter, were re-assembled in March, and again put on board of the transports, to the amount of ten battalions, under the command of Major-general Hodgson, assisted by Major-general Crauford, with proper engineers, some troops of light horse, and a detachment of artillery.

Unsuccessful attempt to land.

The squadron equipped for this enterprize consisted of ten ships of the line, several frigates, two fire ships, and two bomb-ketches, commanded by Commodore Keppel, brother to the earl of Albemarle, a gallant officer, who had signalized himself on several occasions, in the course of this and the last war. The whole armament sailed from Spithead on the 29th day of March; and on the seventh of April came to anchor in the great road of Belleisle, where a disposition was made for landing the forces. The commanders having agreed that the descent should be made on the sandy beach near the point of Lomaria, towards the south-east end of the island, a feint was made to attack the citadel of Palais, while two large ships convoyed the troops to the landing-place, and silenced a battery which the enemy had there erected. This service being performed, the flat-bottomed boats advanced to the shore; and about two hundred and sixty landed, under the command of Major Purcel and Captain Osborne; but the enemy, who had intrenched themselves on the heights, appeared suddenly above them, and poured in such a severe fire,



COMMODORE KEPPEL.



fire, as threw them into confusion, and intimidated the rest of the troops from landing. Captain Osborne, at the head of sixty-grenadiers, advanced with great intrepidity so near as to exchange several thrusts with the French officer, until having received three shots in the body, he fell dead on the spot. Major Purcel shared the same fate, which was extended to several other officers. In a word, this handful of men being overpowered with numbers, were totally routed, and either killed or taken prisoners; so that this attempt was attended with the loss of near five hundred men, including two sea-officers, and about fifty mariners belonging to the ships that endeavoured to cover the landing. This discouraging check, was succeeded by tempestuous weather, which damaged some of the transports. When the wind abated, the Prince of Orange ship of war sailed round the island, in order to survey the coast, and discover, if possible, some other place for disembarkation: but the whole seemed to be secured by rocks and batteries in such a manner, as precluded all access.

Notwithstanding this unfavourable prospect, another scheme was laid, and the execution of it crowned with success. On the twenty-second day of the month in the morning, the troops were disposed in the flat-bottomed boats, and rowed to different parts of the island, as if they intended to land in different places: thus the attention of the enemy was distracted in such a manner, that they knew not where to expect the descent, and were obliged to divide their forces at random.

Mean

The
troops are
disem-
barked.

An.1761. Mean while brigadier Lambert pitched upon the rocky point of Lomaria, where Captain Paterfon, at the head of Beauclerk's grenadiers, and Captain Murray, with a detachment of marines, climbed the precipice with astonishing intrepidity, and sustained the fire of a strong body of the enemy, until they were supported by the rest of the English troops, who now landed in great numbers. Then the French abandoned their batteries, and retired with precipitation: but this advantage was not gained without bloodshed. About forty men were killed, and a considerable number wounded, including Colonel Mackenzie and Captain Murray of the marines, who seemed to vie with the marching regiments in valour and activity, and Captain Paterfon of Beauclerk's grenadiers, who lost his arm in the dispute. Monsieur de St. Croix perceiving that all the English troops were disembarked, to the number of eight thousand men, recalled all his detachments to Palais; and prepared for a vigorous defence, his forces, now joined by the militia of the island, amounting to four thousand men fit for service.

Palais in-
vested. On the twenty-third of April, the English troops were formed into columns, and began their march towards the capital of the island. Next day General Hodgson ordered a detachment of light horse to take post at Sauzon; and on the twenty-fifth, a corps of infantry took possession of a village called Bordilla, where they began to throw up an entrenchment; but they were dislodged by a party of the enemy's grenadiers: the whole army, however, entrenched itself in the neighbourhood. The
artillery

artillery, and implements of siege for breaking ground, being still on board the fleet, and the tempestuous weather rendering it impracticable to send them ashore, the French governor seized this opportunity for erecting six redoubts to defend the avenues of Palais; and these were finished with admirable skill and activity, before general Hodgson had it in his power to commence his operations. All that he could do, in the mean time, was to publish a manifesto, addressed to the inhabitants, declaring, that, if they would put themselves under the protection of the British government, they should be indulged with the free exercise of their religion, and retain all the rights and privileges which they had ever enjoyed. This assurance produced a considerable effect among the natives, a good number of whom immediately closed with the proposal. The next step the general took was to summon the French commandant, who remained encamped under the walls of the citadel, and declared he would defend the place to the last extremity; and indeed it must be owned, for the honour of this gentleman, that, in the course of the siege, he performed every thing that could be expected from a gallant officer, consummate in the art of war. About the latter end of April, some mortars being brought up, began to play upon the town, within the walls of which the enemy now retired; and at this juncture Sir William Peere Williams, a captain in Burgoyne's light horse, was shot by a French centinel, in reconnoitring their situation. He was a gallant young gentleman, of a good family and great hopes; consequently his fate was universally regretted.

An. 1761. The besiegers broke ground on the second of May; but next night the trenches were attacked by the enemy with such vigour, that the piquets on the left were thrown into confusion. Major-general Crawford, who commanded in the trenches, rallied the troops, and endeavoured to animate them by his own example; but on this occasion they did not act with their usual spirit: some hundreds were killed, and the major-general with his two aids-du camp fell into the hands of the enemy, who retreated without having made any attempt upon the right, where the piquets stood their ground, determined to give them a warm reception. The damage they had done was next day repaired: a redoubt was begun near the right of their works; and from this period the operations of the siege were prosecuted with unremitting vigour, notwithstanding a severe fire maintained without interruption, and a succession of well-concerted sallies, which were not executed without a considerable effusion of blood.

The French redoubts taken by assault.

The engineers giving it as their opinion that the works could not be properly advanced, until the French redoubts should be taken, the general made the disposition for the attack, which began on the thirteenth at day-break. A terrible fire from four pieces of cannon, and above thirty cohornes, was poured into the redoubt on the right of the enemy's flank: then a detachment of marines, sustained by part of Loudon's regiment, advanced to the parapet, drove the French from the works, and, after a very obstinate dispute with their bayonets fixed, took possession of the place. All the other five were reduced, one after another, by the

same

same detachments, reinforced by Colvil's regiment, under the command of colonel Teesdale and major Nesbit; and a considerable slaughter was made of the enemy, who retired into the citadel with some precipitation. Such was the ardour of the assailants, that they entered the streets of Palais pell-mell with the fugitives, made a good number of prisoners, and took possession of the town, in which they found the French hospital, and some English prisoners, who had been taken in different sallies.

The English being now masters of the whole island except the citadel of Palais, bent all their endeavours to the reduction of this fortress, which was very strong both by art and situation, and defended with uncommon courage and perseverance on the side of the besiegers. Parallels were finished, barricadoes made, and batteries constructed; and an incessant fire from mortars and artillery was mutually maintained, by night and by day, from the thirteenth of May to the twenty-fifth, when that of the enemy began to abate. In the course of such desperate service, a great number of men must have been killed, and many died of distemper. The island was in itself so barren, and Mons. de St. Croix had taken such effectual precautions to remove its produce, that the English army had neither fresh provision nor refreshments, except what was brought by sea from England. From thence, indeed, they were tolerably well supplied with live cattle: they were also reinforced by one regiment from Portsmouth, and another from the island of Jersey. By the end of May a breach was made in the citadel; and notwithstanding the

The citadel capitulates.

An. 1761. indefatigable industry of the garrison and the governor in repairing the damage, the fire of the besiegers increased to such a degree, that great part of their defences was ruined, and the breach practicable by the seventh day of June, when Mons. de Croix, being apprehensive of a general assault, demanded a capitulation. He was indulged with the most honourable conditions, in consideration of the noble defence he had made. The articles were immediately signed and executed, and Beauclerc's grenadiers took possession of the citadel*.

Thus,

* *Capitulation for the Citadel of Belleisle, made June 7, 1761.*

Preliminary Article.

“ The chevalier de St. Croix, brigadier in the king's army, and commandant of the citadel of Belleisle, proposes that the place shall surrender on the 12th of June, in case no succours arrive before that time; and that, in the mean while, no works shall be carried on, on either side, nor any act of hostility, nor any communication between the English besieging, and the French besieged.

Refused.

Article I. The entire garrison shall march through the breach with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, lighted matches, and three pieces of cannon, with twelve rounds each. Each soldier shall have fifteen

rounds in his cartouch-box.

All the officers, serjeants, soldiers, and inhabitants, are to carry off their baggage; the women to go with their husbands.

Art. I. Granted. In favour of the gallant defence which the citadel has made under the orders of the chevalier de St. Croix.

Article II. Two covered waggons shall be provided, and the effects which they carry shall be deposited in two covered boats, which are not to be visited.

Art. II. The covered waggons are refused; but care shall be taken to transport all the baggage to the continent by the shortest way.

Article III. Vessels shall be furnished for carrying the French

Thus, at the expence of an exorbitant sum, and about two thousand choice troops that perished in the

An. 1761.

French troops by the shortest way into the nearest ports of France, by the first fair wind.

Art. III. Granted.

Article IV. The French troops that are to embark are to be victualled in the same proportion with the troops of his Britannic majesty; and the same proportion of tonnage is to be allowed to the officers and soldiers which the English troops have.

Art. IV. Granted.

Article V. When the troops shall be embarked, a vessel is to be furnished for the chevalier de St. Croix, brigadier in the king's army, to M. de la Ville the king's lieutenant, to M. de la Garique, colonel of foot, with brevet of commandant in the absence of the chevalier de St. Croix, and to the field-officers, including those of the artillery, and engineers; as also for the three pieces of cannon, as well as for the soldiers of the cour royale, to be transported to Nantz, with their wives, servants, and the baggage which they have in the citadel, which is not to be visited. They are to be victualled in the same proportion with the English officers of the same rank.

Art V. Care shall be taken that all those who are mentioned in this article shall be transported, without loss of time, to Nantz, with their baggage and effects, as well as the three pieces of cannon, granted by the first article.

Article VI. After the expiration of the term mentioned in the first article, a gate of the citadel shall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannick majesty, at which there shall be kept a French guard of equal number, until the king's troops shall march out to embark. Those guards shall be ordered to permit no English soldier to enter, nor no French soldier to go out.

Art. VI. A gate shall be delivered to the troops of his Britannic majesty, the moment the capitulation is signed; and an equal number of French troops shall occupy the same gate.

Article VII. A vessel shall be furnished to the commissaries of war, and to the treasurer, in which they may carry their baggage, with their secretaries, clerks, and servants, without being molested or visited. They shall be conducted as well as the other

AN 1761. the expedition, the English atchieved the conquest of a barren rock, without produce, harbour, convenience,

troops, to the nearest port of France.

Art. VII. Granted.

Article VIII. Mess. de Taille, captain-general of the garde coste, lamp, major, two lieutenants of cannoneers, of the garde coste, and ninety bombardeers, cannoneers, serjeants and fusileers, gardes costes of Belleisle, paid by the king, shall have it in their choice to remain in the island, as well as all the other inhabitants, without being molested, either as to their persons or goods. And if they have a mind to sell their goods, furniture, boats, nets, and in general any effects which belong to them, within six months, and to pass over to the continent, they shall not be hindered; but, on the contrary, they shall have proper assistance, and the necessary passports.

Art. VIII. They shall remain in the island under protection of the king of Great Britain, as the other inhabitants, or shall be transported to the continent, if they please, with the garrison.

Article IX. M. Sarignon, clerk of the treasury of the French troops, the armourer, the bourgeois cannoneers,

the store-keepers, and all the workmen belonging to the engineers, may remain at Belleisle with their families, or go to the continent with the same privileges as above mentioned.

Art. IX. Granted. To remain in the island, upon the same footing with the other inhabitants, or to be transported with the garrison to the continent, as they shall think proper.

Article X. The Roman catholick religion shall be exercised in the island with the same freedom as under a French government. The churches shall be preserved, and the rectors and other priests continued: and in case of death, they shall be replaced by the bishop of Vannes. They shall be maintained in their functions, privileges, immunities, and revenues.

Art. X. All the inhabitants, without distinction, shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion. The other part of this article must necessarily depend on the pleasure of his Britannick majesty.

Article XI. The officers and soldiers who are in the hospi-

venience, or consequence; while the enemy were suffered quietly to strengthen and improve their establish-
An. 1761.

hospitals of the town and citadel, shall be treated in the same manner as the garrison; and after their recovery, they shall be furnished with vessels to carry them to France. In the mean while, they shall be supplied with subsistence and remedies till their departure, according to the state which the comptroller and surgeons shall give in.

Art. XI. Granted.

Article XII. After the term mentioned in the preliminary article is expired, orders shall be given, that the commissaries of artillery, engineers, and provions, shall make an inventory of what shall be found in the king's magazines; out of which bread, and wine, and meat, shall be furnished to subsist the French troops to the moment of their departure.

Art. XII. They shall be furnished with necessary subsistence till their departure, on the same footing with the troops of his Britannick majesty.

Article XIII. Major-general Craufurd, as well as all the English officers and soldiers, who have been made prisoners since the 8th of

April, 1761, inclusive, shall be set at liberty after the signing of the capitulation; and shall be disengaged from their parole. The French officers of different ranks, volunteers, serjeants, and soldiers, who have been made prisoners since the 8th of April, shall also be set at liberty.

Art. XIII. The English officers and soldiers, prisoners of war in the citadel, are to be free the moment the capitulation is signed. The French officers and soldiers, who are prisoners of war, shall be exchanged according to the cartel of Sluys.

All the above articles shall be executed faithfully on both sides, and such as may be doubtful shall be fairly interpreted.

Granted.

After the signature, hostages shall be sent on both sides, for the security of the articles of the capitulation.

Granted.

All the archives, registers, publick papers, and writings, which have any relation to the government of this island, shall be faithfully given up to his Britannick majesty's commissary: two days shall be

An. 1761. establishment on the river Mississippi, from whence they might have been driven by part of the forces under Sir Jeffrey Amherst, without sending one additional regiment from Great Britain.

General
state of
Europe.

In Germany, fortune had not so far declared in favour of any one belligerent power, as to produce the least alteration in the political system of Europe. Those states that professed a neutrality still kept aloof, and enjoyed the fruits of their forbearance. The Dutch continued to trade, and grumble at the interruption which their navigation received from the English cruisers: nay, the states of Holland and West Friesland resolved, in consequence of the proceedings of the English, that twelve ships of the line should be equipped with all expedition, and employed in cruising in the Mediterranean for the protection of their commerce. The Danes extended their trade in silence. The Spaniards at last began to feel the benefit of an active traffick. The Portuguese monarch was engrossed by the trial and expulsion of jesuits and conspirators. The court of Vienna seemed more and more determined against a pacification. The empress of Russia promised to act

allowed for the evacuation of the citadel; and the transports, necessary for the embarkation, shall be ready to receive the garrison and their effects. A French officer shall be ordered to deliver up all the warlike stores and provisions; and, in general, every thing which belongs to his

most Christian majesty to an English commissary appointed for that purpose. And an officer shall be ordered to shew us all the mines and souterrains of the place.

S. Hodgson. A. Keppel.

Le Chevalier de St. Croix." with

with redoubled vigour in behalf of her allies : An. 1761.
 the Swedes appeared still irresolute : as for the French monarch, whatever ambition or interest he might have to atchieve conquests, or to retrieve what he had lost in the war, his finances were reduced to such a low ebb, that he could no longer pay the subsidies which he had promised to the allies of his crown ; and therefore professed an earnest desire to terminate the troubles in which great part of Europe was so deplly involved.

In the month of February his ambassador at the court of Stockholm delivered a declaration to the Swedish monarch, importing, that the most Christian king, moved by the calamities of war, so widely diffused, and so severely felt in different parts of the world, thought it his indispenfible duty to declare, that his humanity in general, and his regard to his own subjects in particular, prompted him to exprefs his desire that his allies would concur with him in restoring the peace of Europe : that in adjusting the differences between France and England, he would abundantly display his moderation, whenever Great Britain should be inclined to acquiesce in reasonable terms : that common humanity required his allies to concert with him a plan of pacification ; and he hoped every member of the alliance would labour to strengthen, if possible, the bands of amity with which they were connected : that, in the mean time, an accumulation of distress among his unhappy subjects, an additional depopulation of countries, a disorder in the finances of several powers, and the greatest doubt whether an advantageous peace could be made in

Declara-
 tion of
 the
 French
 king to
 the court
 of Stock-
 holm

Ger-

An.1761. Germany, induced him to declare, that as the war had considerably diminished his resources, he was constrained to lessen his subsidies, and even to give notice, that, should the war continue, he could no longer promise an exact compliance with the letter of his engagements.

Proceed-
ings
against
the Je-
suits in
France.

France was not only exhausted by external wars, but likewise embroiled with internal dissensions. The disputes between the clergy and the civil administration of justice, far from being quieted by the royal authority, seemed to derive fresh rancour from some late complaints exhibited against the Jesuits; a society which at this juncture incurred universal odium, from the intrigues and conspiracy which some of their members had conducted in the kingdom of Portugal. They were extremely unpopular in France, not only on account of the doctrines which they taught and promulgated in their seminaries and writings, but also for their officious interfering in temporal concerns; and particularly for some frauds in commerce, of which they were loudly accused. They had carried on a considerable trade with the island of Martinique; and some of their vessels being taken by the English cruizers, seized this pretence for stopping payment, in order to defraud their creditors: but they were cited before the tribunals of the kingdom, and compelled to do justice to those whom they had intended to injure. The issue of this prosecution was attended with new disgrace to the whole order, and the people in general wished for their expulsion from France. The parliament of Paris took cognizance of their books, some of which they

they condemned to the flames, as containing doctrines subversive of all government and morality. They moreover issued some severe edicts against the society; but the king, interposing in their behalf, published an arret, suspending all proceedings against them for a twelvemonth. This the parliament agreed to register, on condition that it should continue in force no longer than the first of April: at the same time they directed the first president to represent in the strongest terms, to his majesty the ill consequences of protecting such a pernicious order; the more dangerous from their great number, which in France alone was computed to exceed twenty thousand.

We shall now turn our attention to the operations of war, as it hath been prosecuted in Germany during the last campaign. In the beginning of January, while both armies remained in winter-quarters, the head-quarters of prince Ferdinand being at Uslar, and those of the French general in Hesse-Cassel, divers hot skirmishes happened in different parts of Westphalia. General Luckner, with four thousand men of the allied army, had in December been driven from Heli-genstadt by a more numerous body of French, under the command of the count de Broglio. In the beginning of January the same count, reinforced by Mr. de Stainville, compelled general Mansberg to abandon the town of Duderstat, where he was posted; but a reinforcement arrived, under Kilmansegge and Luckner, the French were expelled in their turn, and pursued with considerable loss as far as Witzenhausen.

Opera-
tions in
Germa-
many.

Prince

An. 1761.

Fritzlar
taken by
the here-
ditary
prince of
Brunf-
wick.

Prince Ferdinand, having assembled his army in the beginning of February, began his march towards Cassel on the eleventh day of the month, in four columns, by the way of Warbourg, Liebenau, Sielen, and Dringelbourg, the command of the vanguard being assigned to the marquis of Granby, who advanced to Kerchberg and Metze. In the mean time, the hereditary prince having received intelligence that the French garrison of Fritzlar was not prepared for an attack, he marched thither with a few battalions, in hope of carrying the place by a sudden assault with musquetry only: but he met with such a warm reception, that he was obliged to wait for the arrival of some cannon and mortars, which were plied with great vivacity; and the garrison being destitute of artillery, colonel de Narbonnes their commander, capitulated on honourable terms, after having made a very gallant defence. During these transactions, lieutenant general Briedenbach took possession of a large magazine at Rosenthal, and made an unsuccessful attempt upon Marpurg, in which he lost his life; but this place was afterwards abandoned by the French at the approach of the marquis of Granby, who took possession of it without opposition. Gudersberg likewise surrendered to the same nobleman*.

* This month was distinguished by the death of Clement-Augustus, elector and archbishop of Cologne, bishop of Munster, Paderborn, Osnabrug, and Heildesheim, and

grand master of the Teutonic Order. The bishopric of Osnabrug should now devolve to a prince of the house of Hanover.

An. 1761.

Success of
general
Sporcken
on the
Unstrut.

Cassel be-
sieged by
the allies.

General Sporcken, with the united corps of Kilmansegge and Wangenheim, had advanced by the way of Dargelstadt to Thomas-spruck, upon the Unstrut. There being joined by a body of Prussians, he attacked the Saxon forces, cantoned between Mulhausen and Eysenach, with such vigour and success, that a great number were slain, and five entire battalions made prisoners of war. On the other hand, the enemy attacked the post of Gentzungen near Filtzberg, from whence they were repulsed with some damage. The design of prince Ferdinand was to reduce Ziegenhayn and Cassel, before the duke de Broglio should receive his reinforcements; and these two places were accordingly invested.

The allied army was cantoned in two lines, with the right extending to the Lahne, and the left stretched towards Fulda; while prince Ferdinand established his quarters at Schwienberg. Lord Granby, having left a garrison in Marpurg, moved into the neighbourhood of Lohr. Another body, under general Hardenberg, advanced to Kircham; while the detachment employed at the siege of Cassel proceeded very slowly in their operations, and sustained some mortifying checks from vigorous sallies that were made by the garrison. At length the marechal de Broglio, being reinforced by all the detachments he expected from the Lower Rhine, advanced towards the army of the allies, which at this time was in no condition to give him battle. On the twenty-first day of March the detachment under the hereditary prince was, in its retreat from Heimbach, attacked by a numerous
body

An. 1761. body of the enemy near the village of Stangerode, in the neighbourhood of Grunberg. Baron Clofen, who commanded the French troops on this occasion, charged nine regiments of Hanoverians, Hessians, and Brunswickers, at the head of his dragoons, with such impetuosity, just as they were entering a defile, that they were totally routed, with the loss of two thousand men either killed or taken, eighteen pair of colours, and twelve pieces of artillery. Major-general de Rhede fell in the action, and the rest of the detachment retired in tolerable order.

Prince
Ferdinand
retreats.

After this disaster, the allies continued to retreat as the enemy advanced. They abandoned the siege of Ziegenhayn, from which they did not retire without considerable loss. All the places they had lately reduced were now deserted. The siege of Cassel was raised; the army retired behind the Dymel, and prince Ferdinand established his headquarters at Neuhas near Paderborn. In consequence of these motions, the French were again in possession of the whole landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, masters of Gottingen and Munden in Hanover, and at liberty to penetrate into the heart of that electorate. The situation of the allies seemed the more critical, as the prince de Soubise was at the head of a second French army, cantoned on the Lower Rhine; and if he had heartily co-operated with the marechal de Broglio, there is no doubt but they might have terminated the war before the close of summer. It was, however, the interest of France to protract the war in Germany, until England should be exhausted; and the g—— of the allied

allied army found his own private account in favouring this scheme, by remaining ever on the defensive. The general hospital of the allies was now established at Bremen. An. 1761.

The progress of the French was retarded by the loss of a large magazine of hay, collected at Wesel on the Rhine, which was consumed by fire, not without suspicion that it was wilfully destroyed. The hereditary prince of Brunswick, at the head of a separate body, advanced to Nettelen, in the neighbourhood of Munster, about the middle of May, to observe the motions of the army under Soubise, who ordered three different camps to be formed at Duffeldorff, Burich, and Rees, though part of his forces still remained in cantonment. The war was in the mean time carried on by detached parties, and skirmishes were fought with various success. Progress of detached parties.

The army of the duke de Broglio, having passed the Dymel about the latter end of June, drove general Sporcken from his post on the left of that river, with the loss of eight hundred men taken prisoners, nineteen pieces of cannon, four hundred horses, and two hundred waggons. After this exploit, the French made themselves masters of Warburg, Paderborn, and Dringelbroen, and obliged prince Ferdinand to repass the Lippe on the second day of July. These successes, however, were overballanced by the achievements of detached parties, which he sent forth from time to time to harass them in their motions, and intercept their conveys of provision. On the thirteenth day of July, in the morning, general Luckner with his detachment advanced to Salme, where the count de Chabot

An.1761. bot was encamped with a strong body of horse and foot; which he attacked with such impetuosity, that they were obliged to repass the Lippe with precipitation, and lost about two hundred men, and as many horses, in their retreat. Other parties destroyed the French convoys in the neighbourhood of Cassel, and did such considerable damage to the enemy, that they resolved to join the armies, and give battle to prince Ferdinand.

Battle of
Kirch-
Denck-
ern.

The allies were encamped at Hohenover: the right wing, at the extremity of which the hereditary prince was posted, extended as far as the village of Buderch, and this was guarded by a detachment. The body of the army occupied the heights of Wambeln; and the prince of Anhalt possessed the ground between Illingen and Hohenover. The marquis of Granby maintained his position on the heights of Kirch-Denckern: lieutenant-general Wutgenau, moving from the heath of Untrup, marched by his right, in order to approach the village of Kirch Denckern: the avenues and posts on the little rivers Aast and Sultzbah were guarded by the piquets of the army. On the fifteenth day of July, in the evening, the army of Soubise, having struck their tents, advanced on the left of the allies, and dislodged the advanced posts of lord Granby, against whose corps their chief effort was directed. Prince Ferdinand now thought proper to make a new disposition. The marquis was directed to maintain his ground to the last extremity. Wutgenau was ordered to make a motion to the left, to block up the high road from Lipstadt to Ham, and to act in concert with the

mar-

marquis, whose right was moreover supported by the left of the body commanded by the prince of Anhalt, and this general's own right extended to the Aast, above Kirch-Denckern. Lieutenant-general Conway replaced the prince of Anhalt, between Illingen and Hohenover. The hereditary prince ordered lieutenant-general Bose to occupy the heights of Wambeln, leaving count Kilmansegge on the side of Buderich. The greatest part of the artillery was distributed by count Shaumbourg Lippe on the front of the left. General Sporcken, who encamped with a separate body at Hartzfeld, was ordered to detach six squadrons, and as many battalions, over the Lippe, to support M. de Wutgenau, and to act with the rest as he should judge most effectual for the advantage of the whole. Lord Granby, being furiously attacked by the enemy, sustained a prodigious fire of artillery and small arms, and with unshaken resolution withstood all their efforts until the arrival of Wutgenau; who, advancing on his left, and charging them in flank, obliged them to retire into the woods with precipitation: then he extended his right to Haus-Vilinghausen, and turned his left towards the high road of Ham, the defence of which place was his chief object. Prince Ferdinand having learned from the prisoners that marshal Broglio had decamped from Erwitte at break of day, in order to join Soubise, and give battle to the allies, concluded that the strongest efforts would be made upon his left, and took his precautions accordingly. He ordered general Howard to bring up the brigade of infantry commanded by

An. 1761. lord Frederick Cavendish, and the cavalry of lord Pembroke. Colonel Grevendorff was detached with two battalions to barricade and fortify the village of Kirch-Denckern, and to be there supported, in case of necessity, by General Howard. Mean while, the enemy kept possession of some posts opposite to the picquets of the allied army, and the patroles skirmished all night. At three in the morning the whole French army advanced again to the attack on the side where Wutgenau was posted, and a dreadful fire of cannon and musquetry was maintained on both sides for five hours, during which the enemy was not able to gain one inch of ground. About nine, prince Ferdinand receiving intimation that their design was to cannonade the camp of lord Granby from an opposite eminence, immediately ordered a body of troops to anticipate this operation by a vigorous charge. This movement proved decisive. The troops advanced with amazing intrepidity, and attacked with such vigour as in a little time obliged the enemy to give way, and abandon the field in confusion. Their left, which still maintained a severe cannonade on that side where the hereditary prince commanded, no sooner understood the miscarriage on their right than they desisted from the attack, and retreated in order. The left of the enemy was pursued as far as Hiltrup, about a league from the field of battle; but as the nature of the ground did not permit the cavalry to act, they sustained the less damage in their retreat. In this unsuccessful attack they lost about four thousand men, killed or taken, with a few colours, and
pieces

pieces of cannon; whereas the loss on the side of the allies did not exceed twelve hundred. In other respects, the victory would have been attended with little advantage, had the enemy continued to act in concert, and avail themselves of their great superiority in point of number. But their generals were said to be actuated by motives of personal pique, and to have mutually thwarted the schemes of each other. Broglio, proud, warm, and enterprising, valued himself upon his military talents, and owed his command to the prevailing opinion that he was the best general in France. The prince de Soubise was deemed a better citizen than a soldier: generous, humane, and amiable in his private character, he aspired not to military glory; but suffered himself to be used as an instrument to gratify the resentment of the marchioness de Pompadour, who hated the marechal duke de Broglio.

Certain it is, after the action of Kirch Denckern, which the French denominate from the village of Fillinghausen, their two armies were disunited. Broglio marched back towards Cassel; and Soubise, retreating to Dortmund, passed the Roer; as if they had laid aside for that campaign all thoughts of acting further on the offensive. But his passage of the Roer was designed to secure a great number of barges coming down the Rhine, loaden with forage for his army; and, before he took this step, he sent off two large detachments to reinforce Broglio. Having received his forage, he repassed both the Roer and the Lippe, and advanced as far as Dulmen; while Broglio, penetrating further into the electorate of Hanover, took possession of

Soubise
retreats to
the Roer.

An. 1761. Kester, which he fortified, and seemed resolved to undertake the siege of Hamelen. Prince Ferdinand, being greatly outnumbered, retired to Dumolt, and called in most of his detachments. The French general encamped in his neighbourhood, on the heights of Neim, and many skirmishes ensued; in one of which prince Henry, brother to the hereditary prince of Brunswick, was mortally wounded. About the middle of August an advantage was gained at Cassel by general Luckner, who attacked and routed a body of the enemy, from whom he took a considerable number of men and horses.

Wolfem-
buttle
taken by
the
French.

Marechal Broglio having passed the Weser with his whole army, as if his intention had been to attack the city of Hanover, pince Ferdinand made a forced march, passed the Dymel, and approached Cassel. This movement obliged the French general to return with the greater part of his army: then prince Ferdinand, retreating to Paderborn, established his head-quarters at Buhne, from whence he extended his forces towards Hamelen. Broglio once more passed the Weser, encamped near Eimbeck, and laid the whole country under contribution. In the mean time, Soubise having established his ovens at Dorsten, and garrisoned the place with one battalion, the hereditary prince found means to attack and reduce the town, to make prisoners of the garrison, to demolish the ovens, and destroy the magazines there provided: an exploit, in consequence of which the prince de Soubise retreated to the other side of the Lippe; but he soon repassed that river, and advanced again
towards

towards Caeffelt, from whence his detachments overspread all the northern parts of Westphalia. While prince Ferdinand lay encamped at Willhemsthall in the neighbourhood of Hamelen, and the hereditary prince at the head of a detachment scoured the open country of Hesse-Cassel, the mar-echal Broglio made reprisals in the Hartz, where he reduced and demolished the strong castle of Schutzfels, and made the garrison prisoners of war. A detachment, commanded by his brother the count de Broglio, and prince Xavier of Saxony, having made a forced march, took possession of Wolfembutte, and then invested Brunswick; but before they could reduce this city, the hereditary prince being joined by general Luckner, flew to the relief of his own capital. At his approach they abandoned their enterprize, and evacuated Wolfembutte with such precipitation as to leave some of their cannon behind, and about five hundred men, who were taken.

An. 1761.

Towards the end of September, a detachment from the army of Soubise, commanded by the marquis de Conflans, appeared before Embden, which was garrisoned by two companies of English invalids, who obtained an advantageous capitulation, and embarked for Bremen: then the French troops laid the town under contribution, and evacuated the place; but the boors of the country rising in arms, and sinking the pontoons on which the enemy had passed the river, the French general sent a second detachment, which brought off the first, after having dispersed and hanged some of the peasants in terrorem. Another party from the army

Embden and Onnabrug laid under contribution.

Apr. 1761. of Soubise entered the city of Osnabrug, which the soldiers were permitted to pillage, as the inhabitants could not pay the exorbitant contribution which was demanded. A third made an attempt upon Bremen; but the inhabitants joining the garrison, obliged the French to retreat with precipitation; and they were afterwards reinforced by two battalions of the British legion, the better to secure the magazines deposited in that place for the use of the allied army. This period seems to have been altogether critical. Had Soubise reduced Bremen, passed the Weser, and cut off prince Ferdinand's communication with Stade, while Broglio co-operated with vigour in the countries of Hanover and Brunswick, by prosecuting every measure which his superiority of numbers enabled him to take; in all probability the allied army would have been reduced to the necessity of demanding a capitulation; but, as we have already observed, it was not the interest of France to terminate the war in this part of Germany.

The allies offer battle to Broglio at Eimbeck.

Broglio lay inactive at Eimbeck, without attempting any thing of consequence; nor was he at all disturbed in his position until the beginning of November, when prince Ferdinand had formed a plan for attacking him suddenly, before he could call in his detachments; or, at least, to intercept and cut off a large body of fifteen battalions posted at Eschershausen, under the command of Mons. de Chabot. With this view he ordered the hereditary prince and general Luckner, reinforced by the garrison of Wolfembutte, to advance from their respective posts, so as to be in the neighbourhood of

of Eimbeck at a certain hour on the fifth of November. He directed the marquis of Granby to force the French post at Cappelnhagen on the fourth: to advance next day to Wickensen, and block up a defile in that neighbourhood, on the road from Eschershausen to Eimbeck. He sent general Hardenberg with a detachment to pass the Weser at Badenwerder, that he might at the appointed time take possession of a defile at Amelunxhorn, on the other road from Eschershausen to Eimbeck. Having taken these precautions, he himself with the main body of the army passed the Weser on the fourth near Hastenbeck, and advanced towards Eschershausen. M. de Chabot no sooner understood that he had passed the river, than he began early in the morning of the fifth to retreat towards Eimbeck; but, when he approached Wickensen, he found the road possessed by a strong body of British grenadiers and Highlanders: for the marquis of Granby had gallantly forced the enemy's post at Cappelnhagen, and blocked up the defile by the hour appointed. Chabot, perceiving himself intercepted, retreated immediately towards Eschershausen, and struck into the other road to Eimbeck, which general Hardenberg had been ordered to occupy: but in his march to Badenwerder some of his pontoons were overturned, and this accident retarded him so long, that he did not reach the place appointed until seven in the morning; and by that time Chabot had passed the defile in his way to Eimbeck, where he arrived at noon, without further interruption. Thus the plan miscarried; and this will generally be the fate

Ap. 1761. of every scheme that depends upon a variety of incidents. Prince Ferdinand, notwithstanding the disappointment, advanced to the French camp, which he found too strong to be attacked with any prospect of success. Then he resolved to turn their flank, as if he intended to cut off their communication with Gottingen; a motion which he knew would either bring Broglio to an engagement on equal terms, or oblige him to retreat. The last part of the alternative he chose to embrace, and on the ninth retired with his whole army. This was the last transaction of any consequence that happened between the contending armies in Westphalia. Broglio quartered his army in Cassel, and that neighbourhood. The forces of Soubise were distributed at Duffeldorp, and along the Lower Rhine. The allies established their quarters at Hildersham, Munster, Hamelen, and Eimbeck. The British cavalry wintered in East Friesland, and the infantry in the bishopric of Osnabrug.

Inactivity
of the
Austrian
and Prus-
sian ar-
mies in
Saxony
and Sile-
sia.

The Austrian and Prussian armies remained quietly in their winter-quarters in Saxony and Silesia, until the spring was far advanced. Whether they found it difficult to provide forage, or thought it more for their interest to remain on the defensive, and observe each other's motions, than to hazard any movement of consequence, we cannot pretend to determine. Certain it is, the generals on both sides were, by a long course of mutual hostilities, become perfectly well acquainted with the genius, manner, and resources of each other; while the forces that constituted both armies had attained

to the same strength of body, and the same perfection of discipline ; so that little or no advantage remained on either side in point of conduct, courage, and military institution. The king of P— had derived caution and circumspection from a repetition of miscarriages and disappointments. He knew too well the vigilance, activity, and fortitude of the Austrian general Laudohn, to hope he should acquire any material advantage from a sudden impetuosity of attack. The number of his forces was considerably diminished by the diseases of the camp, as well as by a succession of indecisive battles. His dominions were already half depopulated by the draughts he had made to recruit his armies ; whereas the countries possessed by his enemies were much more capable to supply such continual drains. The stake which he hazarded was therefore the more important ; and he plainly perceived, that even a repetition of victory would complete his ruin. Besides, Laudohn had taken his measures so artfully, that he could not be attacked with any prospect of advantage ; and the Prussian monarch could not shift the scene into another country, without abandoning his magazines and cities of refuge in Silesia. Such indeed was his situation, that he could not move, without exposing himself to loss or discomfiture. He therefore determined to maintain his ground, and act upon the defensive ; and instructions to the same purpose were communicated to his brother prince Henry, whose army was cantoned in Saxony, in the neighbourhood of that commanded by count Daun the Austrian general.

While

An. 1761.

Exploits
of parti-
zans.

While the main armies were thus disposed, their partizans exerted themselves, as usual, in bold and sudden incursions. In the beginning of April the Prussian majors-general Schenkendorff and Sybourg, advancing with a body of troops from Gera towards Neustadt on the Orla, continued their march to Saalfeld, where they attacked an Austrian detachment commanded by general Kleist, who was routed with considerable loss. They likewise drove a body of the army of the Empire from the village of Schwartz, which they had occupied with two battalions, as a post of importance. In this expedition the Prussians took several pieces of cannon, colours, waggons loaded with baggage and ammunition, and above eleven hundred men, including two and thirty officers. After this exploit, the Prussian generals sent a detachment to attack the corps under general Gualco near Plaune in Voightland, who was obliged to retire with loss, and abandon four pieces of cannon, with all his baggage. Other petty advantages of the same kind were obtained in the beginning of summer by the Prussian detachments; but the king in person undertook nothing of consequence in the field.

Alliance
between
the Otto-
manPorte
and the
k— of
F——.

Surrounded by enemies on every hand, and all other resources beginning to fail, he is said to have turned his eyes towards Constantinople, and contracted an alliance with the Ottoman Porte. That he made some efforts of this kind is not to be doubted; and certainly he could not have pursued a more effectual measure, than that of prevailing upon the Turk to make a diversion in his favour by sending an army into Hungary, and ordering a
body

body of troops to advance into the Ukraine. But, probably, the Porte was too pacifically inclined to take such vigorous steps in behalf of such a remote and inconsiderable ally. An. 1761.

In Pomerania the Swedes were not in motion till the month of August, when prince Henry, having received intelligence that they had begun to advance towards the Prussian territories, detached general Stutterheim to reinforce colonel Belling in that country with a few battalions, at whose approach the enemy retreated. It was in the beginning of the same month, that the army of the empire advancing in Saxony as if they intended to attack Leipzig, prince Henry sent general Seydlitz with a detachment of seven thousand men, who fell upon them with such impetuosity, that they were obliged to give way, and retreated with great precipitation to a considerable distance from the Prussian cantonments, which they never afterwards presumed to approach. The Russian ministry, having been long sensible of the inconveniencies to which their operations were subject from their great distance from the scene of action, resolved, if possible, to reduce Colberg, which would serve as a magazine and a key to Pomerania. For this purpose, general Romanzoff was detached, in the month of July, with a considerable body of forces to invest that fortress by land, while it should be blocked up by sea by a strong squadron, in which an additional number of troops with the artillery and warlike stores were transported. This was joined by the Swedish fleet in August, and Romanzoff began to cannonade the place; but, as he did

Colberg
invested
by the
Russians.

An. 1761. did not open the trenches in a regular manner; as the town was strongly fortified and defended by a numerous garrison under the command of an excellent officer; as the Russians were little accustomed to sieges, and the season was pretty far advanced; the Prussian monarch hoped it would hold out until the frost should set in, and render the approaches of the enemy impracticable. The Swedes, at the same time, seemed to favour the operations of their allies. Their army in western Pomerania, having received a reinforcement, began to advance again to the Prussian territories, and skirmished with Stutterheim; but no action of consequence was hazarded on either side.

Russian detachments penetrate into Silesia.

The main Russian army, commanded by Butturlin, could not take the field till the season was far advanced. In May, however, a detachment advanced towards Silesia without artillery, and formed a camp at Bojanovo: another body established a considerable magazine at Posen; a third, under count Tottleben, penetrated into Pomerania in the beginning of June, and made a furious attack upon Belgarde, from whence he was repulsed with considerable loss. After this miscarriage, he sent out detachments as far as the frontiers of the New Marche, where they took possession of Landsberg upon the Wartha. In the month of August, while the head-quarters of the Prussian monarch were at Strehlen, the Russian general Czernicheff advanced, with the van-guard of that army, to Wohlau; and the Cossacks, with other light troops, passing the Oder, ravaged the country in the neighbourhood of Jauer. Another detachment, more considerable, pene-

penetrated into Silesia as far as Breslau, and began to cannonade that capital: but lieutenant general Tauslein, who commanded the garrison, being reinforced by a body of troops under major-general Knoblock, marched out of the place, and attacked the enemy with such resolution, that they abandoned their batteries and decamped, after having sustained some damages. An. 1761.

At length general Butturlin advanced with the grand army of the Russians; and, notwithstanding all the vigilance and activity of the Prussian king, whose motions and measures for some time prevented their junction with the Austrian army under Laudohn, this was effected; and now his affairs seemed altogether desperate. Yet, far from being abandoned by his courage and recollection, he had recourse to expedients, which seem to have frustrated the designs of his enemies. He detached a considerable body of forces into Poland under the command of general Platen, whose motions were conducted with such secrecy and expedition, that he had burned three Russian magazines in that kingdom, before the object of his march was known; and the great magazine at Posen narrowly escaped the same fate. Immediately after this achievement, general Butturlin separated the main body of his army from the Austrians, and retreated towards Poland; yet he left general Czernicheff with a considerable body of forces to co-operate with Laudohn, who, about this juncture, distinguished himself by an extraordinary exploit, which proved very detrimental to the Prussian monarch's affairs.

Butturlin
retreats
towards
Poland.

Schweid-

An. 1761.

Schweidnitz surpris'd by the Austrians.

Schweidnitz, which had changed masters more than once in the course of this war, he considered as the most valuable place he now possessed in Silesia. It was central in its situation, strongly fortified, and contained a great magazine of military stores and artillery. Laudohn formed a scheme for reducing it by surprize, and it succeeded beyond expectation. On the first day of October, at three in the morning, the troops selected for this service advanced to the attack in four different places, and, under the favour of a thick fog, not only approached, but even fixed their scaling ladders, before they were perceived by the garrison, who scarce had time to fire a few cannon at the assailants. The contest, however, was maintained for some time with small arms, until a powder-magazine in one of the outworks blew up, and about six hundred men on both sides were destroyed by the explosion. The Austrians, taking advantage of the confusion occasioned by this accident, advanced to the body of the place, and bursting open the gates, entered the town without much opposition. At day-break they found themselves masters of the place; and the governor, lieutenant-general Zastrow, with all his garrison, amounting to three thousand men, were made prisoners. Thus Laudohn, at the expence of about six hundred men, who fell in the attack, took above five times that number; and made himself master of a strong important fortress, in which he found a vast magazine of meal, and a numerous train of artillery. The king of Prussia could not but severely feel this stroke, which was equal to a defeat in the open field

field: but he bore his loss with fortitude, contenting himself with declaring he would suspend his opinion of Zastrow's conduct, until he should be better informed of the particulars. In the mean time, this event obliged him to change his position, and approach nearer to Breslau.

In the beginning of December he there cantoned his army, and the Austrian forces were quartered in the neighbourhood of Scheweidnitz. Immediately before the king repaired to Breslau, he had the good fortune to detect a conspiracy, which was formed against his person by the baron de Warkotch, a man of considerable rank and fortune in Silesia, and one Francis Schmedt, a priest. Their intention was to seize the king when he should come forth unattended, and convey him to the Austrian camp: but whether they were countenanced in this scheme by the court of Vienna, is a question which hath not yet been determined. The discovery was made by one of the baron's domestics, who, being charged with a letter from the baron to the ecclesiastic, and suspecting the contents, delivered it to the Prussian monarch. Thus the mystery was unravelled: a detachment was immediately sent to apprehend the baron, and seize all his papers. Both were accordingly secured; but he afterwards found means to escape through a window. His lady was, however, detained in custody. Schmedt having likewise consulted his safety by flight, the king caused them to be cited to appear by the twenty-first day of January, to answer to the charge brought against them, on pain of forfeiting their lives and estates. This expedient

An. 1761.

Conspiracy against the person of the Prussian monarch.

An. 1761. dient of kidnapping, howsoever inexcusable in a subject towards his sovereign, hath been often attempted, and sometimes succeeded, among princes at open enmity with each other; and, indeed, if it were practised only against those turbulent powers, whose rapacity no treaties can restrain, and whose ambition hath embroiled all their neighbours, we think it would be a much more laudable hostility than that of bombarding neutral towns, which the enemy has possessed by violence, or burning magazines by stealth. The captivity of an incendiary prince will generally stop the effusion of blood, and put an end to the horror and desolation of war; but the destruction of towns and magazines involves the innocent in calamity, and extends the miseries of the human species: for the magazines, thus destroyed, are commonly repaired at the expence of the unhappy country into which the seat of war has been transferred.

Count Daun makes an attempt upon the army of prince Henry.

In the month of November the marechal count Daun, having received a large reinforcement from the army of Laudohn, formed a plan for attacking the strong camp of prince Henry of Prussia in the neighbourhood of Meissen. An attempt was accordingly made, and some of the Prussian advanced posts were carried; but the prince was found so advantageously situated, that the Austrian general thought proper to desist, and return to his camp. He then cantoned his forces in the neighbourhood of Dresden, while the Imperial army was put into quarters at Naumburg and Zwickaw. These motions induced prince Henry to distribute his troops also in quarters of cantonment, extending

on the right, to Meissen, and on the left, to Katzenhausen. An. 1761.

The great Russian army retreated beyond the Vistula; but the corps under Romanzoff still continued before Colberg, notwithstanding all the efforts of the prince of Wurtemberg, whom the king of Prussia had sent to command his forces in Pomerania. The blockade had for some time been converted to a regular siege; and colonel Haden, who commanded the garrison, made a very obstinate defence. In the beginning of October, the boisterous weather obliged the Swedish squadron to retire. A Russian ship of the line was wrecked, and all the crew perished: their hospital ship was accidentally set on fire and destroyed: in a word, the Russian fleet likewise withdrew, and returned to Cronstadt; and then the garrison of Colberg received a large supply of provision from Stetin. These circumstances concurring with the severity of the season, it was imagined, would compel even the Russians to quit the field, and at any rate render the operations of the siege impracticable; but Romanzoff seemed to set the winter at defiance, and prosecuted his works with unabating vigour, until he reduced a small fort that commanded the harbour. By means of this acquisition he excluded the garrison of Colberg from all communication by sea; so that they were in danger of perishing by famine, when colonel Haden surrendered, on the seventeenth day of December. By this important conquest, it will be in the power of the Russian ministry to supply and reinforce their armies in Germany by sea. In the mean time, the possession of

Colberg
invested
by the
Russians.

An. 1761. Colberg secures to them all the eastern part of Pomerania, where accordingly Romanzoff's forces are distributed for the winter; his own head-quarters being established at Stargart, about twenty miles from Stetin. Thus, the Russians have at length obtained an advantageous pass, through which they may deluge the northern parts of Germany, and make an effectual settlement in the empire, which has been the constant aim of the court of Petersburg, since, and even before the foundation of that city by Peter Alexiowitz. In that case a certain p----- will be the first to rue his own conduct, in kindling the flames of war in the bowels of his country; and the house of Austria will have cause to wish it had relied on its own internal strength, rather than have recourse to the assistance of such dangerous auxiliaries.

Incident
relating
to Malta.

We shall conclude the foreign transactions of this year, with an incident that demonstrates the cautious regard with which the powers of Europe avoid every opportunity of giving umbrage to the Ottoman Porte. In the course of the preceding year, a large Turkish ship of the line, called the Ottoman Crowne, was seized by the Christian slaves on board, who rose upon the Turks, and, having defeated them, brought the ship into Malta; where, according to custom, the prize was divided among the captors. The Porte demanded the restitution of the ship in the most insolent terms; and the knights of Malta, who are at perpetual war with the infidels, treated this demand with disdain. The grand signior, incensed at the refusal, sent a public manifesto to Naples by the

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the capuchins of Tunis, in which he bitterly complained of the Maltese knights, and threatened their total extirpation; at the same time he began to equip a formidable fleet of ships and galleys: but as he caused large quantities of warlike stores to be conveyed by the Black Sea to the mouth of the Danube, and the report prevailed that he had lately concluded a treaty of alliance with the Prussian monarch, certain powers suspected that he harboured some other design; under the pretext of an armament against Malta. The empress queen of Hungary, to avoid all occasion of giving umbrage to the Porte, forbade all the knights of Malta residing in her dominions, to repair to the defence of that island, in case it should be attacked: a circumstance that plainly evinces what regard even the most bigotted powers pay to the institutions of religion, when they interfere with temporal interests. The French king acted on this occasion, with more delicacy and discretion. He purchased the Turkish ship which had been taken, and sent it to Constantinople as a present to the sultan. It was protected in the voyage by the British cruisers; and the grand signior was pleased to signify that his resentment was appeased.

The most important transaction that distinguished this year, was a negociation for peace between Great Britain and France, which was brought upon the carpet at the request of the court of Versailles. We have already observed, that the powers at war had agreed to open a general congress at Augsburg; and the British plenipotentiaries were actually nominated at the court of London; when

Account
of a ne-
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for peace
between
the courts
of Lon-
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Versailles

An. 1761. the French king made advances towards a separate pacification with England, under the mediation of the Spanish monarch. The count d'Affry, ambassador from France at the Hague, had several conferences on this subject with general York, the British minister; but these proving abortive, and the issue of the congress being distant and uncertain, the court of Versailles took an extraordinary step to effectuate an immediate peace with England. A memorial of his most Christian majesty was, in the month of March, transmitted by the hands of prince Gallitzin, the Russian ambassador at London, to Mr. secretary Pitt, with a letter from the Duc de Choiseul the French minister, signifying that the king of France hoped the frank and ingenuous manner in which he proposed to treat with his Britannic majesty, would banish all suspicion and mistrust from the negociation, and engage the king of England to disclose his real sentiments, either with regard to the continuation of the war, or the re-establishment of peace. He likewise declared, that, with respect to the king of Prussia, his master's allies were determined to act at the future congress, according to the dictates of justice and good faith, sincerely disposed to promote the interests of humanity, and restore the peace of Europe. The French king, in his memorial, expressed his desire that the particular accommodation between France and England should be united with the general pacification of Europe; but, as the objects of the war between France and England were totally foreign to the disputes in Germany, he thought it would be necessary to agree with his

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Britannic majesty upon certain principal points which should form the basis of their particular negotiation. In order to avoid the delays which a minute and tedious discussion of particular circumstances might occasion, he proposed that the two crowns should remain in possession of what they should have conquered from each other in different parts of the world, at the following periods of time; in the East-Indies, on the first day of September in the present year; in the West-Indies and Africa, on the first of July; and in Europe, on the first of May: but, as these terms might be thought either too near or too remote; and the king of England might be of opinion that compensations should be made in whole, or in part, for the reciprocal conquests of the two crowns; he would willingly commence a negotiation on these subjects; his chief aim being to evince his hearty desire of removing all obstacles which might obstruct the salutary object of peace. These advances met with a favourable reception at the court of London. Mr. secretary Pitt wrote an immediate answer to the Duc de Choiseul, expressing his master's sincere desire to correspond with the pacific sentiments of his most Christian majesty. At the same time he declared, that the king of England was determined to support the interest of the Prussian monarch and his other allies, with the cordiality and efficacy of a sincere and faithful ally. This letter was accompanied with a memorial, in which his Britannic majesty acknowledged that the objects which occasioned the war between England and France, were totally foreign from the disputes in Germany.

An. 1761. He agreed that the two crowns should remain in possession of the conquests they had made upon each other; but he objected to the dates prescribed, without proposing any other. Nevertheless, he declared he should be glad to see in London, a person duly authorized by his most Christian majesty, to enter with the British ministers into a final discussion of these points, so essential to the interests of the two nations. Accordingly, in the course of the correspondence between the two secretaries, it was agreed that the sieur de Buffy, who had formerly resided in a public character at London, should be appointed minister, and repair to that court in order to manage the negociation; while Mr. Stanley should act at Versailles in the same capacity. In the mean time several letters and memorials were interchanged between the two courts. It was in the month of May that Mr. Stanley crossed the sea from Dover to Calais, and at the same time M. de Buffy arrived at London. His instructions were to adhere to the *uti possidetis*, as the basis of the negociation; to demand an explanation of his Britannic majesty's sentiments touching the dates or æras at which that proposal should take place; to declare to the court of London, that, as the war between France and England was entirely detached from that which had broke out between the empress-queen of Hungary and the king of Prussia, his most Christian majesty, excepting Wesel and Gueldres which belonged to the Queen, was at liberty to withdraw his troops from the city of Göttingen, the landgraviate of Hesse, and the county of Hanau; and this evacuation should be made on these

these conditions: The court of England should give security that the army commanded by prince Ferdinand of Brunswic should be disbanded, and no longer serve against the allies of France; and his Britannic majesty should agree to such restitutions on his part, as might be judged equivalent to this proposed evacuation. In the conferences which ensued at London and Versailles, the French ministers continued to press a specification of the æras at which the two nations should be entitled to the *uti possidetis*; and the discussion of this point the English negociators avoided, until the citadel of Belleisle was reduced. Then the English ministry declared by a memorial, in explicit terms, that the first of July, September, and November next ensuing, should be the established æras, after which all the conquests that might be made on either side, should be mutually restored: but, to these æras, the king of England agreed only on the following conditions: That every thing settled between the two crowns, in relation to their particular disputes, should be finally conclusive and obligatory, independant of the negociations of Augsburg, for adjusting and terminating the contests of Germany; and that the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and France, or at least the preliminaries, should be concluded, signed, and ratified by the first of August. With respect to the ulterior compensations to be made, he desired to know the sentiments of the French king on that subject, promising then to declare himself with the utmost freedom and sincerity. The ministry of Versailles undertook to deliver a memorial of propositions in

An. 1761. form, to the court of London. In the mean time they gave Mr. Stanley to understand, that France would guarantee to England the possession of Canada, provided England would restore the island of Cape Breton, and confirm the right of French subjects to take and cure fish in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, as well as on the banks, and in the island of Newfoundland: that the fortifications of Louisbourg should be demolished, and the harbour laid open: that Minorca should be restored to Great Britain, in exchange for the islands of Guadalupe and Mariegalante: that, with respect to the East-India affairs, the treaty concluded in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, between the sieur Godcheu and governor Saunders, should be confirmed; that in Africa, either Senegal or Goree should be restored to France; on which consideration the French king should evacuate Gottingen, Hesse-Cassel, and the county of Hanau; withdraw his troops to the Rhine and the Maine, and leave no forces in Germany, but a number equal to that of the enemy which should remain in the British army assembled in Westphalia. These articles were by no means agreeable to the English ministry, who, by the canal of Mr. Stanley, signified that his Britannic majesty would not restore the island of Cape Breton upon any condition whatsoever; and that France, in consideration of being allowed to fish on the banks of Newfoundland, should consent to the demolition of Dunkirk. At the same time the proposal relating to Senegal and Goree was rejected. France complained that this demand concerning Dunkirk, was altogether foreign to the
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negociation, which was founded on the *uti possidetis*; and looked like a design to take advantage of her eagerness after peace: but she was in no condition to stand upon punctilio, and she considered the fortifications of Dunkirk, as indeed they were, a matter of too little consequence to frustrate the end of the negociation. In her memorial, dated on the fifteenth of July, she offered to cede and guarantee to England, all Canada without restriction, on these conditions: That the inhabitants of that country should enjoy liberty of conscience, and publicly profess their religion according to the rites of the catholic church: that such as are inclined to quit that country, might retire to the French colonies with all manner of freedom and safety; that they should be allowed to sell their estates, and transport their effects, without lett or molestation; and the English government should supply them with the means of conveyance at the most reasonable expence: that the limits of Canada and Louisiana should be ascertained in such manner, as to preclude all possibility of disputes on this subject, after peace should be re-established: that France should, as formerly, enjoy a share of the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland; and as this privilege would be of no signification without some harbour for the protection of her fishermen, the king of England should restore Cape-Breton; in which case no fortification of any kind should be raised in any part of that island: that France should restore to Great Britain the island of Minorca, and St. Philip's fort, with all the artillery found in it at the time of its reduction; in consideration of which, the king
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An. 1761.

An. 1761. of England should agree to the restitution of Guadalupe and Mariegalante, in the same condition as when they were subdued : that, with respect to the neutral islands, Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Tobago, the two first should remain in possession of the Caribbee Indians, under the protection of France, according to the treaty concluded in the year one thousand six hundred and sixty : otherwise, that the four islands should remain absolutely neutral ; or that only the two possessed by the Caribbees, should be declared neutral ; while England takes possession of Tobago, and France occupies St. Lucia : that the East India companies of the two nations should mutually refrain from hostilities, and the treaty mentioned above serve as the basis of a new pacification in Asia : that, as the French colonies in South America cannot subsist without negroes, which were furnished from the settlements of Senegal and Goree ; and as these settlements bring no real advantage to the crown of Great Britain, one of them should be given up and guarantied to France by his Britannic majesty : that Belleisle, with its fortifications and artillery, should be restored ; in consideration of which, the French king should withdraw his army from Germany, leaving the navigation of the Maine free and open, and entirely evacuating the countries of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and Hanau ; but these evacuations should be preceded by a cessation of hostilities between the two crowns, to take place on the day of the ratification of the preliminaries or articles of the definitive treaty, not only in Germany, but in all other parts of the world : that no part of the army

commanded by prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, should, on any pretence whatsoever, join the troops of the king of Prussia, or act offensively against the empress-queen or her allies; in like manner, as no body of French forces should assist the empress-queen or her allies against the allies of Great Britain; that, after the evacuations proposed, the army commanded by the marechal de Broglie, should retire and occupy Frankfort on the Maine, while that under the marechal de Soubise should retreat to Wesel and Gueldres, on the Lower Rhine: that, as the king of Prussia's dominions on the Lower Rhine have been conquered for the empress-queen, and the towns are actually governed in her name, the French king could not undertake to evacuate them, without the consent of that princess; but this point would be discussed in the congress of Augsburg; nevertheless, he would engage, whenever his Britannic majesty should think proper, to recall his national troops from Germany, to withdraw double the number of French troops from the Higher and Lower Rhine, and leave no more in those countries than should be proportioned to the number there retained in the pay of Great Britain: that all further conquests which may be made by either power before the ratification of the treaty, should be restored without difficulty or compensation: that the captures which England made by sea before the declaration of war, form an object of restitution which the French king would gladly submit to the justice of his Britannic majesty, and the determination of English courts of judicature, that subjects trading under the faith of treaties, and under the

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An. 1761. protection of the law of nations, ought not to suffer from misunderstandings which may arise in the cabinets of princes, before these misunderstandings are publicly known: that the practice of declaring war was established by the law of nations, to make subjects acquainted with the quarrels of their sovereigns, that they might take care of their persons and effects; without which notice there would be no public safety, and every individual must be in fear and danger the moment he passes the confines of his own country. If these principles are incontestible, it will be proper to compare the time when the captures were made, with the date of the declaration of war; and no prize taken anterior to this declaration can be deemed legal, without overturning the most sacred of human institutions. Should it be alledged they were made by way of reprisal, for hostilities which the French had committed in America, this objection was anticipated by observing that there was no sort of affinity between hostilities pretended to be commenced at Fort du Quesne on the Ohio, and ships taken trading among the islands of the West Indies: that such hostilities might be the motives of declaring war; but the effects could not take place before that declaration was published; and it would be unjust to aggrieve innocent individuals, ignorant of the facts and circumstances of remote hostilities which have kindled the flames of a general war between two nations. Moved by these considerations, the French king demanded an indemnification for his subjects, for the losses they had sustained before the war commenced, without pretending to reclaim his own ships of war taken before

before that declaration. Finally, he offered to guarantee the succession of the present royal family to the throne of Great Britain; and proposed, that immediately after the ratification of the peace, the prisoners on both sides should be set at liberty, and re-conveyed to their own country without ransom. Together with this memorial, monsieur de Buffy delivered to the English ministry, another of a very singular nature, importing, that the disputes subsisting between Spain and England gave his most Christian majesty cause to apprehend a new war in Europe and America, unless they could be now adjusted: that the Spanish monarch had communicated to him the three points of discussion, namely, the restitution of some ships taken in the course of the present war, under Spanish colours; the liberty claimed by the Spanish nation to fish on the banks of Newfoundland; and the destruction of the settlements made by the English on the Spanish territories in the Bay of Honduras. Besides these points, the court of Madrid had lately given the French king to understand, that he had pretensions to the neutral islands, which he would not fail to explain upon a proper occasion. His most Christian majesty, therefore, passionately desired that these differences might be amicably terminated; and that the king of Spain should be invited to guarantee the treaty between the two crowns; because, should they kindle up a new war, he should be obliged to perform his engagements to his allies. Whether this remonstrance was an expedient calculated to preponderate against the demand with respect to the demolition of Dunkirk, or really the effect

An. 1761.

Memorial
relating
to Spain.

An. 1761. effect of the French king's earnest desire to establish peace on the most solid foundation, we cannot pretend to determine. Perhaps, according to the opinion of some politicians, it was artfully thrown in as an obstacle to the peace, which the court of Versailles never sincerely desired, or at least was now rendered unnecessary by a more intimate connection with Spain. Certain it is, the ministers of France had long been employing all their art and influence to inspire the Spanish monarch with jealousy at the growing power of Great-Britain, her absolute empire at sea, and her extensive conquests in America; and it is equally certain that these intrigues, at the long run, answered the end proposed. The two French memorials were accompanied by a third notification, signifying, that the empress-queen had consented to a particular peace between France and England, on these terms, and these only: That France should, for her benefit, keep possession of the countries belonging to the king of Prussia: that the king of Great Britain, elector of Hanover, should afford no longer any assistance, either in troops or subsidies, to the Prussian monarch, in like manner as France should be restricted with respect to the empress-queen and her allies. If these insinuations were intended to defeat the declared purpose of the negociation, they could not have been better contrived. The court of London received them with disdain, as insults upon the dignity and good faith of Great Britain. Mr. Secretary Pitt, in a letter to Mr. Buffy, declared his master would not suffer the disputes with Spain, to be intermingled in any shape in the negociation

Rejected
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gociation for peace; that the bare mention of such an idea would be considered as an affront; and that the memorial relating to the king of Prussia could not be admitted without derogating from the honour of Great Britain, and that inviolable fidelity with which the king of England was determined to fulfil his engagements towards his allies. A memorial to the same purpose was transmitted to the court of Versailles, couched in such high terms, as could not fail to give umbrage to a power remarkable for its pride and arrogance. Had the French king been insincere in his professions, he was now furnished with the fairest pretexts for breaking off the negociation. England in her demand relating to Dunkirk, had undoubtedly receded from the first agreement of treating on the *uti possidetis*: she had rejected, with disdain, the sole condition on which the allies of Lewis had agreed to a separate peace between France and Great Britain: she had refused with a mixture of indignation and contempt, the memorial relating to the disputes with Spain; and Belleisle being taken, France had nothing farther to fear from that quarter. This therefore was the juncture at which the ministry of Versailles might have broke off the conferences, without affording any just handle for impeaching their sincerity. Yet this step they carefully avoided. To the last proposals of Great-Britain, they answered by an ultimatum, in which they made new concessions. They even condescended to make an apology for having proposed a discussion of the points in dispute with Spain; and the conde de Fuentes, who resided as ambassador from

An. 1761. from Spain at the court of London, delivered to Mr. Pitt, by order of his master, such an explanation of that memorial, as seemed well adapted to remove any unfavourable impresson that might have been produced *. M. de Buffy received pri-

* *Note from the Spanish ambassador to Mr. Pitt.*

“ The most Christian king, who sincerely wishes that the peace now under consideration between France and England, may be rendered of equal utility and duration, communicated, in the beginning, his intentions to my master, expressing the pleasure with which he seized that opportunity to demonstrate his respectful sense of the repeated offers his catholic majesty had made both to him and England, in order to facilitate a proper and permanent reconciliation.

“ Moved by these motives, so reasonable and sincere, his most Christian majesty proposed to the king my master, that he should grant his guarantee in the treaty, which might be equally useful to France and England; at the same time testifying the sincerity of his own disposition, with respect to the sacrifices he proposed to make, in order to restore the tranquillity of Europe, by a solid and honourable peace.

“ These proceedings of his most Christian majesty could

not but infinitely oblige the king my master, who entertained an uniformity of sentiments, ever desirous to fulfil, by the most distinguished correspondence, all the engagements of consanguinity and mutual interest, by which the two monarchs are united; especially as he discovered in the intentions of the king of France, that humanity and greatness of mind so peculiar to him, in seeking to render the peace as permanent as the vicissitude of human affairs would permit.

“ With the same candour and sincerity the king my master acquainted his most Christian majesty, that he could wish the king of Great Britain had made no difficulty in agreeing to the guarantee connected with the consideration of the grievances subsisting between Spain and England; having all the reason in the world to believe that his Britannic majesty was equally disposed to terminate them in an amicable manner, according to the laws of reason and justice. This intimation from my master, induced the king of

France

vate instructions to relax in several articles: and in particular was ordered to deliver a memorial concerning the merchant ships taken before the declaration of the war, in which the French ministry endeavoured to prove that these prizes were made in defiance of the law of nations, as well as in direct violation of the treaties concluded at

France to communicate to his Britannic majesty the purity of his intentions for the re-establishment of peace, seeing, in proposing the guarantee of Spain, he demonstrates his sincere desire to see those interests compromised, which may one day re-ignite the flames of war, which all parties are now endeavouring to extinguish.

“ If the intentions of his most Christian majesty, and the king my master, are not both replete with good faith, my master flatters himself that his Britannic majesty will do him the justice to believe his views in particular were strictly so; for, had they referred to any other aim, his Catholic majesty, consulting his own greatness, would have spoke in his own person, according to the dignity of his crown.

“ I cannot forbear telling you, sir, that the king, my master, will be surprised to hear, that the memorial of France should excite in the

mind of his Britannic majesty, a sensation entirely opposite to the true intentions of the two sovereigns.

“ His Catholic majesty nevertheless, will console himself for this interpretation, by seeing that progress which he has always wished to be made in the negotiation of peace, either separate between France and England, or general between all the belligerent powers: for it is his sincere desire to render it perpetual, by crushing every bud which may unfortunately produce another war.

“ For this reason, the king my master flatters himself that his Britannic majesty, animated by the same sentiments of humanity for the public tranquillity, will continue in the same intentions to terminate the disputes subsisting between England and a power which has given him such repeated proofs of friendship, at the same time it is proposed to establish peace through all Europe.”

An. 1761. Final articles agreed to by England. Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle. But these remonstrances had no effect upon the British ministry; which in the latter end of August transmitted the following articles to Versailles, in answer to the ultimatum of France. “—I. The king of Great Britain still insists upon the entire and total cession of Canada and its dependencies, without any limits or exceptions whatsoever; as also upon the full and final cession of Cape Breton, and all the other islands in the gulph of St. Laurence. Canada, according to the line of its limits traced by the marquis of Vaudrueil himself, when he, as governor-general, surrendered that province, by capitulation, to the English general Amherst, comprehends on one side, the lakes Huron, Michigan, and that called Superior; and the said line, drawn from the Red lake, embraces by a winding course the river Ouabache to its junction with the Ohio; from thence extending along this last river, inclusively to its confluence with the Mississippi. According to this definition of the limits by the French governor, the king reclaims the cession of Canada, a province which the court of France have offered a-new in its ultimatum to cede to his Britannic majesty, in the most extensive form, declared in the memorial of the proposals of peace dated on the thirteenth of July. With respect to the public profession and exercise of the Roman-catholic religion in Canada, his Britannic majesty will indulge his new subjects with that liberty, to be enjoyed without interruption or molestation; and the French inhabitants or others who have been subject to the most Christian king in that country, shall have entire freedom and opportunity

tunity to sell their effects, though to British subjects only, and transport them, without being impeded or hindered in their emigration, by any person on any pretence whatsoever, except that of debt or civil trespass, provided still that the time granted for his emigration, shall be limited to the term of one year, commencing at the ratification of the definitive treaty.—II. As for the line drawn from Rio Perdido, contained in a notification delivered by monsieur de Buffy, on the eighteenth day of August concerning the limits of Louisiana, his majesty cannot but reject such an unexpected proposal, as altogether inadmissible on these accounts: The said line, under colour of fixing the limits of Louisiana, includes in that province extensive countries, which, with the posts and forts that command them, the marquis de Vaudreuil hath surrendered, by the most solemn capitulation, to his Britannick majesty, under the definition of Canada; of consequence, however contentious the respective pretensions of the two crowns might have been before the war, particularly with respect to the course of the Ohio, and the territories adjacent, all the contending titles are, since the surrender of Canada, and the line of its limits traced by the marquis de Vaudreuil, united, and without contradiction, become valid, in confirming to Great Britain the possession of these countries, together with the other parts of Canada. The line proposed for ascertaining the limits of Louisiana cannot be admitted, because it would comprehend on the side of Carolina, very extensive countries and numerous nations, which have always been considered as under the protection

An. 1761. of the king ; a connection which his majesty has no intention to renounce, though, for the benefit of peace, he might consent to leave the intermediate countries that are under the protection of Great-Britain, more particularly those inhabited by the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickesaws, Chactaws, and other nations situated between the British settlements and the river Mississippi.—III. The king refers himself to the third article of the ultimatum of England, touching the cession of Senegal and its dependencies, as well as of the island of Goree, in the most ample manner, as specified in the said article ; and his majesty is willing to repeat what has been declared by Mr. Stanley, That if the court of France would suggest any reasonable plan for supplying their subjects with negroes, that should not be very prejudicial to the advantages which the British subjects possess in Africa, the king would willingly take it into consideration.—IV. The important privilege of fishing and curing cod in a certain specified part on the coast of Newfoundland, granted to the subjects of France by the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, hath not been refused by England, but only connected with a reciprocal satisfaction on the part of France, concerning the indispensable object of Dunkirk ; a satisfaction which the king has exacted, and does exact : it is therefore on condition that the town and harbour of Dunkirk shall be reduced to the condition prescribed by the last treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, that his majesty will consent to renew to France, by the future treaty of peace, the privilege of taking and curing fish, by virtue of the treaty
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of Utrecht, upon the said district of Newfoundland. With respect to the ulterior demand which his Christian majesty has made that his subjects may be allowed to fish in the gulph of St. Laurence, and there enjoy a harbour without fortifications, subject to the inspection of England, as proposed by the duke of Choiseul, in his conference on that subject with Mr. Stanley, which harbour shall simply serve as a shelter to the French fishing vessels in those seas; the king, in order to convince his most Christian majesty, and all mankind, of his sincere desire after peace, will consent to allow the French subjects to fish in the gulph of St. Laurence, on this express condition; namely, That the said subjects of France shall abstain from that particular fishery upon all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, either of the continent, or of the islands situated in the said gulph of St. Laurence, which fishery, the possessors only of the said coasts have constantly enjoyed, and always exercised, excepting nevertheless the privilege granted by the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, to the subjects of France, to take and cure cod in a certain specified part upon the coast of Newfoundland, which privilege it is proposed shall be renewed to France, as mentioned above. The king will consent to cede to his most Christian majesty, the island of St. Peter, with its harbour; which island, in respect to that part of Newfoundland lying between the bay of Placentia and the bay of Fortune, is situated west, south-west, its harbour opening to the north-east, the interior part of which harbour is called Bourguay: the island of St. Peter,

An. 1761. which the king is willing to cede, is separated by a small strait from another island, known by the name of Maquelon, or Michelon, to the northward of the said island of St. Peter. But, to the cession of this island, as above, the king will fix four indispensable conditions. 1. France shall not, under any pretext or denomination whatever, build fortifications in the said island, or its harbour, nor maintain troops, nor have any military establishment whatever upon it. 2. The said island and harbour shall serve as shelter only to the fishing vessels of the French nation; and France shall not be at liberty to share the said convenience of shelter with the fishing, or other vessels of any other nation whatsoever. 3. The possession of the island of St. Peter, as above, shall not be deemed in any case to transfer, attribute, or share, in any manner, the trust, right, or privilege of fishing and drying cod in any other part of the coasts of Newfoundland, beyond the district expressly articulated and fixed for that purpose, by the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht; that is to say, "A loco Cap Bonavista nuncupato, usque ad extremitatem ejusdem insulæ septentrionalem, indique ad latus occidentale recurrendo, usque ad locum Pointe-Riche appellatum *." 4. By virtue of the cession of the said island, as above, an English commissary shall be at liberty to reside upon the spot; and the commander of the

* From the place called *island*, and thence running Cape Bonavista, to the north-westerly to the place denominated Pointe-Riche.

British Squadron at Newfoundland may, from time to time, visit the said island and harbour of St. Peter, to see that the above specified stipulations be duly observed.—The king consents to restore to his most Christian majesty, 1. The important conquest of Belleisle, with the artillery, &c. found therein at the reduction of the said island. 2. His majesty consents to restore to the most Christian king, the fertile and opulent island of Guadalupe, with that of Mariegalante, and the artillery, &c. there found, at the conquest of the said islands, The island of Minorca, with St. Philip's fort, shall be restored to his Britannic majesty, in the same condition, including the artillery, &c. as when attacked and taken. As to the restitution and evacuation of the conquests made by France upon any of the king's allies in Germany, particularly Wesel, and the other places and territories of the king of Prussia, his majesty still insists upon what is demanded in relation to that affair, in the seventh article of the ultimatum of England; it being always understood, that all the places belonging to the king's allies in Germany, shall be restored, with the artillery, &c. found in them at the time of their reduction. With respect to the succours to be furnished by the crown of Great Britain to his Prussian majesty, as an auxiliary, after the ratification of the separate peace between Great Britain and France, his majesty persists in the same unshaken resolution which he has declared from the first opening of the present negociation, that he will not cease to succour constantly his ally the king of Prussia, with efficacy and good faith, in order to attain the salu-

An. 1761. tary aim of a general pacification in Germany. In these sentiments, his majesty, far from having proposed that France shall be at liberty to send armies into Silesia, “without being limited to the number stipulated in her actual engagements with the court of Vienna,” a proposal to be found in no part of the ultimatum of England, he hath only declared, as the thirteenth article of the said ultimatum shews, that Great Britain and France shall be at liberty to support, as auxiliaries, their respective allies, in the particular dispute for the recovery of Silesia, according to the engagements which each crown has contracted. The king declares, at the same time, that he has neither the intention nor the power to forbid and inhibit any foreign troops from entering into the service and the pay of the king of Prussia, howsoever disposed his majesty might be to consent that he shall not furnish, but in subsidies only, the succours which Great Britain shall think proper, in conformity with her engagements, to afford his Prussian majesty. With respect to the prizes taken after the commencement of hostilities, though before the formality of declaring war, the king persists in his opinion, that such a demand on the part of France, is neither just nor defensible, according to the most incontestible principles of the laws of war and of nations. As to the evacuation of Ostend and Nieuport, the king cannot help referring to the motives founded on the most express and irrevocable stipulations in the most solemn treaties, specified in the eleventh article of the ultimatum of Great Britain, and to his declaration relating to that subject; and his majesty confides in the good faith

of the declaration made on the part of his most Christian majesty, in the eleventh article of the ultimatum of France; namely, that it never was the intention of his most Christian majesty to keep possession of those places after the re-establishment of peace. With respect to the cessation of hostilities, the king persists entirely in the sentiments expressed in the twelfth article of the British ultimatum. As to the concerns of the French East India company, reference must be had to the ninth article of the ultimatum of England, with respect to which there seems to be no disagreement. In regard to the prisoners of war, the two crowns seem to be entirely agreed.—By this answer the court of France must perceive the rectitude of the king's intentions, as well as the moderation he shews in promoting the means of reconciliation with his most Christian majesty."

This answer, couched in such a peremptory stile as could not but mortify the pride of France, might have been deemed another sufficient excuse for breaking off the negotiation, had the court of Versailles wanted nothing more than a specious pretext for this purpose: but, after several fruitless conferences between the duke de Choiseul and Mr. Stanley, the French ministry thought proper to make further concessions, in a new memorial to the court of London, dated on the ninth day of September. In this paper the French king, after the preamble, declaring, that in case the negotiation should not succeed, all the concessions made in the course of it should be null and of no effect, proceeds to this purpose: "The king has said in his first memorial of proposals, as well as in his ultimatum,

Final re-
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An. 1761. tum, that he would cede and guarantee to England the possession of Canada, in the most extensive form; his majesty repeats that offer; and even without discussing the line of limits traced in a chart or map presented by Mr. Stanley; as that line demanded by England is doubtless the most extensive form that can be given to the cession, the king is willing to grant it, without further question. His majesty had affixed four conditions to his guarantee; and to these England does not seem averse: the king only thinks the term of one year too short for the emigration of the French and the sale of their effects; and desires it may be protracted to two years, or eighteen months at least. As the court of England has, in the first article of its answer relating to the entire and total cession, of Canada, as agreed upon between the two courts, added the word *dependencies*, it will be necessary to explain what is meant by the word *dependencies*, that the cession may not produce disputes in the sequel. The first paragraph concerning the limits of Louisiana, contained in the second article of England's answer, is allowed by France: the second paragraph is neither just nor clearly expressed; it is proposed therefore that it shall be definitively explained in the following terms: "The intermediate Indian nations, situated between the lakes and the Mississippi, within the line described, shall be neutral and independent, under the protection of the king of France; and those without the line, on the side of the English possessions, shall also be neutral and independent, under the protection of the king of England. The English traders shall not be allowed to visit the Indian

dian nations on either side of the line; but the said nations shall not be abridged of the liberty which they have hitherto enjoyed of trafficking with both French and English." Although France is very sensible how contrary it is to the views of reconciliation, for the party that cedes to propose to the party which has conquered, and means to preserve its conquests, the cession of countries which are not very well known; although this form of proceeding demanded by England, is without doubt subject to numberless difficulties, nevertheless, the king, in order to demonstrate his readiness to embrace every temperament tending to reconcile the two courts, freely declares to England, that he will guarantee to that crown the possession of Senegal and Goree, provided England will guarantee to France the possession of her settlements at Anamaboe and Acra. The fourth article of the answer comprehends several objects, and each enquires a particular explanation. England still joins together the liberty of fishing on part of the island of Newfoundland, stipulated to France in the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, with the ninth article of the same treaty, relating to the demolition of Dunkirk. The fourth and last answer which shall be given to England on this head, is, that these two stipulations in treaty of Utrecht, have no other affinity, one with another, but that of their being both comprised in the same treaty; and that the concession explained in favour of the French, in the thirteenth article of that treaty, is a compensation for the cession of Newfoundland and Annapolis Royal, made on the part of France to England, by the twelfth

AN. 1761. twelfth and thirteenth articles of the same treaty. But that the two courts may come to a right understanding on this subject, and in order to facilitate the peace, the king consents to demolish the works which have been made for the defence of the harbour of Dunkirk since the beginning of that war, to fill up the basin which would contain ships of war, and destroy the buildings belonging to the rope-work; but, at the same time, his majesty will allow the merchant-harbour, which cannot receive even a frigate, to remain for the mutual advantage of England and France. He will engage that there shall be no maritime, military establishment in that sea-port; but he will leave the wet ditch or lunette round the place, which was made for the salubrity of the air and the health of the inhabitants. As to the fishing on the banks of Newfoundland, the king expects that the twelfth article in the treaty of Utrecht shall be confirmed. In regard to the condition proposed by England, concerning the liberty of fishing allowed to belong to the French, in the gulph of St. Laurence, France agrees, that, exclusive of the part of Newfoundland prescribed in the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, the French, except in case of accident, shall not come upon the coasts belonging to England, in the gulph of St. Laurence, either to dry their fish or spread their nets; but, bating these two exceptions, the French shall be at liberty to fish without molestation, in every part of the said gulph of St. Laurence. As to the cession of the island of St. Peter, the smallness of that island, and its situation so near Placentia, give the king reason to believe that such
 a shelter

a shelter would be altogether illusive, and serve rather to create disputes between the two nations, than facilitate the fishery of the French subjects. The king had demanded of England the island of Cape Breton or St. John; he had even restricted himself to the inconsiderable island of Canceau; he now repeats the same proposal to his Britannic majesty; or, if the king of England, for reasons unknown in France, cannot agree to the cession of Canceau; it is proposed he shall add to the island of St. Peter, the cession of the island of Maquelon, or Michelin, two islands which, joined together, do not exceed three leagues in extent. Inconsiderable as these settlements are, and though, properly speaking, they form but one island, yet the king will accept of them, and even impose upon himself this condition; That there shall not be in either of these islands, nor in Canceau, provided England should part with this last, any military establishment: France will only maintain a guard of fifty men to support the execution of the police, which it will be necessary to maintain in those islands. The king will, as much as possible, considering the weakness of this guard, prevent all foreign vessels, even the English themselves, from going ashore on those islands. France does not pretend to fish and dry cod on the coast of Newfoundland, in any other way but according to the stipulation in the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, provided it be understood that the French have liberty to take and dry their fish on the coast of St. Peter and Michelin. Finally, the king agrees that an English commissary shall reside in the said islands, to

An. 1761. see that the conditions stipulated in the treaty shall be punctually fulfilled. The division of the four neutral islands between the two courts, ought to be specified in the preliminaries: France agrees to any division of these islands that shall be proposed by England, provided the island of St. Lucie shall be declared part of the share assigned to France. The king, without staying to dispute particulars, consents to the sixth and seventh articles, relating to the restitution of Guadalupe, Marigalante, Belleisle, and Minorca. As to the eighth article, relating to the evacuation of places in Germany, the king refers to the seventh article of the ultimatum. It is not in his power to evacuate the countries belonging to his ally the empress-queen. The ninth article of England's answer requires explanation; for it is couched in such a manner, that the sense of it is not easily understood: it supposes engagements between the king and the empress, and between England and Prussia, which are not mutually known to the two courts of Versailles and London. It is not imagined in France, that the king of England has not influence to prevent the allies of his crown, such as the sovereigns of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and Brunswick, from joining their troops to those of the king of Prussia; but, without launching into useless discussions, the king, though determined, for the sake of peace, to make the most considerable sacrifices, is at the same time irrevocably resolved, to grant nothing in the future treaty of peace, but what shall be conformable to the stipulations by which he is engaged with his allies. It is with their consent and concurrence that the king, in relation to the

war of Westphalia, proposed to England the tenth article of the memorial, containing his majesty's proposals, and the seventh and thirteenth articles of the ultimatum of France. The king adheres to these three articles, in answer to the eighth and ninth articles in the answer of England; resolved, nevertheless, to treat upon any new proposals of England, relative to those objects; proposals which shall be communicated to the king's allies, and accepted by his majesty, with the consent of the empress, provided they shall not be contrary to the engagements subsisting between him and that princess.—France is still of opinion, that the king's proposals, relating to the prizes taken from his subjects before the declaration of war, are so just, that he is obliged to support them, and refers himself on that head, to the twelfth article of his proposals. The king, after the signing of the treaty, or even of the preliminaries, will deliver to the king of England a paper signed with his own hand, containing a declaration, that it never was his intention to unite the towns of Ostend and Nieuport to his dominions. France will agree to the terms proposed for a cessation of hostilities, provided they are such as cannot be disadvantageous to either crown. France adopts the negociation between the East India companies of the two nations, on condition that it shall be terminated at the same time as that of the two crowns; for this purpose, they shall name their commissioners, and begin their negociation without loss of time. The fourteenth article, relating to the exchange of prisoners, will meet with no difficulty: but the court of England will do justice

An. 1761. justice to the considerable advances made by France in this memorial, in order to facilitate a reconciliation between the two crowns.—To this memorial, which was delivered on the thirteenth day of September, the British ministry deigned not to make the least reply. Mr. Stanley was recalled from Paris, and the French minister returned to his own country; thus the negociation was broke off, and the events of war were left to the determination of fortune.

Reflec-
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on the
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tion.

If we consider the mortifications which France digested in silence, and the sacrifices she offered to make for the re-establishment of peace; that as soon as she understood how deeply the court of London resented her mentioning the Spanish claims, she dropped that subject entirely; that she ceded all Canada, according to the limits prescribed by the English government, together with the island of Cape Breton, and the settlements of Senegal and Goree on the coast of Africa; that she accepted of the privilege granted to her subjects, of fishing in the gulph of St. Laurence, upon the mortifying terms which England proposed; that she acquiesced in the demolition of Dunkirk; agreed to restore Minorca; to evacuate Nieuport and Ostend; and to leave the affairs of the East India company to the discussion of commissaries; we can hardly doubt the sincerity of her advances. On the other hand, if we reflect upon the terms offered by England, we shall find equal cause for astonishment and concern. The war was expressly undertaken with a view to the security of the British settlements in North America, exposed to the incroachments of the

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the French, and to the inroads of the Indians, actuated by French influence. In the prosecution of the war, France was deprived of all Canada, and their influence of course extinguished through all the Indian nations, inhabiting or bordering on that vast country. The whole extent of the lakes, together with the course of the river St. Laurence, including the islands situated in the gulph of St. Laurence, were united to the British dominion. Nothing now remained but the conquest of Louisiana, to confirm the security of the English colonies beyond all fear of alarm, to render all the Indian nations of N. America intirely dependant on the British government, and to engross the whole fur-trade of that immense continent. These purposes can never be answered while the French continue to have access by the Mississippi, to the inland parts of America. The colony of Louisiana, which at the commencement of the war was weak and inconsiderable, and might have been reduced by a handful of troops, without interfering with any other capital operation, is now considerably strengthened and reinforced; and, no doubt, will every day encrease in wealth, extent, and number of people. By this avenue, our enterprising neighbours can penetrate to the back of all our settlements; rival our traders in the commerce of the country, by supplying the natives with necessaries cheaper than they can be afforded by the subjects of Great Britain; prosecute the arts of insinuation, and maintain their ascendancy in such a manner as to be always able to instigate the remote Indians to fall occasionally upon the British colonies. From these considerations the

An.1761. reader may judge of the importance of Louisiana, which hath been left unattempted by the arms of Great Britain; and so tamely overlooked in the course of the negociation. The fishery in the gulph of St. Laurence, and on the banks of Newfoundland, constituted one great source of wealth to France, and was undoubtedly her chief nursery for seamen; consequently the loss of it must have been severely felt in that nation: but the English m—y voluntarily offered to readmit her to a participation of this advantage, which, we will venture to say, was more than equivalent to all that she forfeited by the entire cession of Canada. The produce of Guadalupe is more than three times the value of what Canada adds to the wealth of Great Britain; yet the crown of E----- agreed without hesitation to restore this opulent and important acquisition. If such essential sacrifices were made on both sides, what then obstructed the pacification? —The French king declared he could not give up Wesel in Germany, which he had garrisoned in the name of the empress queen; a place which the king of Prussia had of himself abandoned: and the British government refused to restore those merchant-ships which had been taken before the declaration of war. It must be allowed, therefore, that E——, rather than make restitution of a few hundred thousand pounds plundered from the subjects of France, while they traded secure on the faith of treaties, chose to prosecute the war, at the annual expence of twelve millions; or that this enormous charge, together with the expence of British blood, and the risque of fortune's inconstancy, was a sacrifice

fice made to the interest of a German ally, who had already drained so much from the nation, which his friendship or animosity could not possibly either succour or affect.---It may be asked, if the French king was in reality so earnestly desirous of peace, why did not he throw these two inconsiderable articles into the scale, with so many concessions of seemingly greater importance? The answer is obvious. The progress of the English conquests, and the imperative manner in which they dictated the terms of peace, had, by this time, effectually aroused the jealousy and disgust of the court of Madrid, which being moreover convinced of the French king's moderation, offered to supply him with pecuniary succours; and these were all that he wanted to maintain a war in Germany, by which he well knew Great Britain would be in a few years utterly impoverished. In that case he foresaw England would be exposed to a new war with Spain, which could not fail to encrease her incumbrances; and that, in the prosecution of such accumulated hostilities against her, he should probably recover some of the territories she had subdued.—That this was not meer conjecture appeared from the conduct of Spain, which, from this period, seemed to provoke a rupture with Great Britain. In accounting for the conduct of princes, we must not always look for national motives. The ties of consanguinity, or other private connections, have not unfrequently preponderated against the interest of a whole kingdom. Perhaps the Spanish monarch was affected by this kind of influence. Considering the commercial benefits which the subjects of that mo-

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An. 1761. narchy derived from a neutrality, while France and England were engaged in a war; considering the powerful navy of Great Britain, with which the ocean was overspread; the catholic king could not, with any regard to the advantage or safety of his subjects, engage in hostilities with England, unless he either believed she actually affected despotism by sea, or hoped her finances were already so exhausted, that in a little time she must truckle to the additional power of France, reinforced by Spain; and in that case he should be able to vindicate by force those pretensions which he never could establish by dint of negociation.

Mr. Pitt
resigns
the seals.

Mr. Pitt having noted in the Catholic king's conduct many flagrant instances of partiality, in favour of the enemies of Great Britain; and received intimation that a private treaty was lately concluded between the courts of Versailles and Madrid; is said to have expatiated upon these particulars in council; to have proposed that an armament should immediately proceed to the Mediterranean, and strike some stroke of importance, without further formality, in case the ministry of Spain should refuse to give instant satisfaction to the court of Great Britain. He observed that such a spirited measure would either intimidate the court of Madrid into compliance, so as to detach it entirely from the interest of France, or oblige them to hazard their homeward bound flota, loaden with treasure, to the chance of being taken by the English cruisers; as well as to expose their sea ports to the operations of the British armament, before they could be put in a proper posture of defence.

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He declared that should his proposal be rejected or postponed, he would resign his employment, and withdraw himself from his majesty's councils; and the same declaration was made by the earl Temple, after he had harangued in support of the secretary's advice. The other members considered this proposal as a delicate step not to be hazarded in the present conjuncture. The Spanish king's partiality in favour of France was at best but doubtful, and the contents of the late treaty between the houses of Bourbon were altogether unknown. When one state has cause of complaint or suspicion against another, the law of nations, and of reason, prescribes, that recourse should be first had to expostulation and demands of satisfaction. When these are refused, the power aggrieved is at liberty to redress itself by force of arms, after having given fair warning of hostile intentions, according to the forms established among civilized nations. Unless these forms are observed, there is no faith in the law of nations, no security for commerce, and no difference between the justifiable operations of war, and the most arbitrary acts of piracy and usurpation: for if every power is at liberty to interpret its pretended grievances into aggression, and to retaliate this supposed aggression by immediate acts of hostility, commenced without remonstrance or denunciation; all those individuals, who by commerce and communication sustain the intercourse among the nations, forming as it were one great community of human nature, must be perpetually exposed to violence and peculation. Thus trade and navigation will be discouraged; the interests

AN. 1761. of humanity decline, and mankind relapse into a state of the most selfish barbarity. England has nothing to fear from a war with Spain, begun under proper auspices, and maintained on British principles; on the contrary, Spain has every thing to fear from the naval power of Great Britain, both in Europe and America. But at a juncture when England is already exhausted by such an expensive war as history cannot parallel; when she groans under a debt of one hundred and thirty millions: when she has undertaken to meet the power of France on the continent, where alone that power can be formidable, and where alone she is unequal to the expence which a war with that nation would occasion; to precipitate herself into a rupture with Spain, whose treasures will enable France to protract that expence, is a measure which England ought to avoid with all the caution that is consistent with the dignity of her own importance. Some regard was likewise due to the following considerations. England, at this period, derived considerable advantages from her trade with Spain. A great number of British merchants and factors were settled in different parts of that kingdom, and concerned in the remittances by the flota from the West-Indies: all these would have been inevitably ruined by a precipitation of hostilities. The catholic king had a numerous navy; and the active commerce which his subjects had lately carried on, afforded a sufficient number of seamen to equip a very formidable squadron, to act in conjunction with the other enemies of Great Britain.

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These, in all probability, were the reasons which induced all the other ministers of the privy-council to dissent from the opinion of the secretary of state, who forthwith resigned his employment, on the ninth day of October; and his example was immediately followed by his brother-in law, the earl Temple. Notwithstanding this abrupt secession, the king, with a generosity peculiar to himself, gratified him for his past services with a yearly pension of three thousand pounds, to be continued even after his decease, during the survivancy of his lady and son; and this gratuity was reinforced with the title of baroness of Chatham to his lady, and that of baron to her heirs male, Mr. Pitt for his own person declining the distinction of nobility. This event excited such a loud clamour as had not been heard since the trial of admiral Byng. It divided the nation into violent factions, and deluged the public with inundations of pamphlets, papers, and pasquinades. The friends and admirers of Mr. P—— exclaimed, that after he had raised the nation from the lowest state of contempt and despondency, to the highest pinnacle of glory and exultation, he was ungratefully thwarted in his designs for the public good, and thrust from the helm at the most critical juncture, by a cabal of wicked and worthless men, whose misconduct had formerly brought the common-wealth to the verge of ruin. They expatiated upon the wonderful talents of the late minister: they enumerated the successes of the British arms during the period of his administration: they ascribed them wholly and solely to the wisdom of his plans and the vigour of his coun-

An. 1761.
Is grati-
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An. 1761. fels: they affirmed, that had his propofal with refpect to Spain been embraced, the catholic king would have been obliged to renounce his connection with the French monarch; or his homeward bound flota, laden with treasure, would have fallen into the hands of the Englifh, and indemnified them for the expence of the war; and, in all probability, the port and city of Cadiz would have been subdued by a bold effort of the Britifh armament; whereas, now that he no longer animated the machine of government, its councils would degenerate into timidity, and the adminiftration of affairs revert into the old channel, leading to diffidence, difgrace, and diftraction. Another party were not lefs vehement in their inveftives againft the late S——y. They taxed him with inconfiftency, want of principle, and the moft turbulent ambition. They afferted, that he had no fooner forced himfelf into the adminiftration by dint of popularity, than he turned tail to thofe very principles by the profeflion of which that popularity was acquired: that he plunged with the moft desperate precipitation into thofe continental meafures, againft which it had been the bufinefs of his life to declaim: that he adopted this new fystem, fo contrary to his former maxims and folemn declarations, without any change of circumftance that fhould indicate a change of meafures; without fpecifying any caufe, or adducing one reafon for the fatisfaction of his country: that he not only efpoufed thofe interefts which he had fo often fligmatized as difgraceful to the crown and pernicious to the kingdom; but efpoufed them with fuch warmth as no former mini-
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fter durst avow, without running the risque of falling a sacrifice to popular resentment : that enamoured of this new idol, he squandered upon it immense sums, so as to impoverish his country, and accumulate the load of her debts to such a degree, that she could scarce crouch under her burthen. They asserted, that all his military projects were either idle, frivolous, or foreign to the interest of Great-Britain ; and that no part of the success that had crowned her arms, either flowed from any plan which he had formed, or was achieved by officers whom he had recommended : that he had left the conquest of Louisiana, which was really a British measure unattempted, in order to prosecute the war in Westphalia, an aim equally spurious and destructive to the interests of Great Britain ; and prosecuted it accordingly at an incredible expence of blood and treasure, without being able to defend either the countries or the allies which he had so injudiciously taken into his protection : that perceiving the nation began to open their eyes to the absurdity and ruinous consequences of such connections ; that the king of Prussia was surrounded with enemies, against whom he could not possibly contend much longer ; that the French were possessed of Hesse-Cassel and Hanover ; and the forces payed by England in the most imminent danger of being disarmed with disgrace ; he had exercised his invention to find some specious pretence for quitting the reins he could no longer manage with any degree of reputation ; and for transferring, at the same time, the attention of the public to another object, in which their passions would be more warmly interested : that for this purpose he had

An. 1761. had contrived the proposal of a Spanish war, which could not fail to dazzle the eyes of the people, already intoxicated with conquest; accordingly, after having steered the vessel of the common-wealth into a dangerous strait, replete with rocks and quicksands, he had deserted the helm in the midst of the tempest he had raised, leaving his country to sink or swim as accident should determine, and his fellow servants in the ministry the Herculean task of remedying the mischiefs he had brewed, or the hardship of being censured for miscarriages resulting from the errors of his administration. In a word, he was accused of having misconducted the war, betrayed the interests, and profused the treasures of his country; of having insulted his indulgent sovereign, deserted him in the day of trouble, embroiled him with his allies abroad, and made him uneasy with his subjects at home. This was, no doubt, the language of party spleen and inveterate malice. Mr. P—t himself seemed to think, not only that his duty dictated the step he had taken, but that his personal safety depended upon his withdrawing himself from councils which he was no longer permitted to guide. He condescended to justify himself, in a letter to a certain individual in the city of London, who in his answer declared, that he and his fellow-citizens were perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the late S—y*.

* *A Letter from a Right Hon. Person to — in the City.*

“ Dear Sir, Oct. 1761.

“ Finding, to my great surprise, that the cause and man-

ner of my resigning the seals, are grossly misrepresented in the city, as well as that the most gracious and *spontaneous* marks of his majesty's approbation of my services, which marks

These letters being published, served only to render the altercation of the two parties more acrimonious.

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Idolized
by the
city of
London.

marks followed my resignation, have been infamously traduced as a bargain for my forsaking the Public, I am under a necessity of declaring the truth of both these facts, in a manner which I am sure no gentleman will contradict. A difference of opinion with regard to measures to be taken against Spain, of the highest importance to the honour of the crown, and to the most essential national interests, (and this founded on what Spain had already done, not on what that court may farther intend to do) was the cause of my resigning the seals. Lord Temple and I submitted in writing, and signed by us, our most humble sentiments to his majesty, which being over-ruled by the united opinion of all the rest of the king's servants, I resigned the seals on Monday the 5th of this month, in order not to remain responsible for measures, which I was no longer allowed to guide. Most gracious public marks of his majesty's approbation of my services followed my resignation: They are unmerited and unsolicited, and I shall ever be proud to have received them from the best of sovereigns:

" I will now only add, my dear Sir, that I have explained these matters only for the honour of truth, not in any view to court return of confidence from any man, who with a credulity, as weak as it is injurious, has thought fit hastily to withdraw his good opinion from one who has served his country with fidelity and success; and who justly reveres the upright and candid judgment of it; little solicitous about the censure of the capricious and the ungenerous: Accept my sincerest acknowledgments for all your kind friendship, and believe me ever, with truth and esteem,

My dear Sir,

Your faithful Friend, &c.

*An Answer to the Right Hon.
Person's Letter.*

" Dear Sir,

" The city of London, as long as they have any memory, cannot forget, that you accepted the seals when this nation was in the most deplorable circumstances to which any country can be reduced: That our armies were beaten, our navy inactive, our trade exposed to the enemy, our credit, as if we expected to become bankrupts, sunk

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An. 1761. monious. Every paragraph was exposed, on one side, to the scrutiny of criticism, and the shafts of satire; and on the other, extolled as the honest effusion of innocence and integrity. When the king, queen, and great officers of state, repaired to the city, to dine with the lord mayor at Guildhall, according to the custom observed by the kings of

to the lowest pitch; that there was nothing to be found but despondency at home, and contempt abroad. The city must also for ever remember, that when you resigned the seals, our armies and navies were victorious, our trade secure, and flourishing more than in a peace, our public credit restored, and people readier to lend than ministers to borrow: that there was nothing but exultation at home, confusion and despair among our enemies, amazement and veneration among all neutral nations: that the French were reduced so low as to sue for a peace, which we, from humanity, were willing to grant; tho' their haughtiness was too great, and our successes too many, for any terms to be agreed on. Remembering this, the city cannot but lament that you have quitted the helm. But if knaves have taught fools to call your resignation (when you can no longer procure the same success, being

prevented from pursuing the same measures) a desertion of the public, and to look upon you, for accepting a reward, which can scarce bear that name, in the light of a pensioner; the city of London hope, they shall not be ranked by you among the one or the other. They are truly sensible, that, though you cease to guide the helm, you have not deserted the vessel; and that, pensioner as you are, your inclination to promote the public good, is still only to be equalled by your ability: that you sincerely wish success to the new pilot, and will be ready, not only to warn him and the crew of rocks and quicksands, but to assist in bringing the ship through the storm into a safe harbour.

“ These, Sir, I am persuaded, are the real sentiments of the city of London; I am sure you believe them to be such, of,

Dear Sir, yours, &c.
Eng.

An. 1761.

England, after their coronation, Mr. P— mingled with the procession, and in passing through the streets was saluted with such peals of acclamation, as seemed to derogate from the respect due to the most amiable sovereign that ever sat upon the British throne. The populace not only rent the air with their shouts, but expressed a desire of unyoking his horses, that they might draw, by force of arm, the chariot of their beloved minister. The same demonstrations of particular veneration were industriously repeated in the sequel of the entertainment, and in the return of their majesties to St. James's; nor did the scurril herd of low plebeians refrain from exclamations of disgust against an unblemished nobleman, supposed to enjoy a distinguished share of his sovereign's confidence and esteem. The more moderate part of the nation beheld these incidents with concern. They could not conceive that Mr. P— was at all influenced by fears for his personal safety in the step he had taken. They knew he might have dissented in one particular from the majority of the council, without quitting his seat, and run no sort of risque of being afterwards called to account for measures adopted in opposition to his opinion. They took it for granted his mind soared above all such childish apprehensions. They thought the abrupt and ungracious manner in which he resigned his employment, not only deprived his country of his service and influence at a time that peculiarly demanded an exertion of his talents; but his secession favoured of disgust and resentment, and implying a disapprobation of the k--g's measures,

acted

An. 1761. acted as a ferment upon the ill humour of the people. Such a commotion could not fail to clog the wheels of government, obstruct the public service, and might perhaps have some effect in alienating the affections of the subjects. They were of opinion that his accepting a pension and title did violence to the delicacy of his character, as a disinterested patriot, which character had been the subject of repeated encomium, and the theme of general admiration. They were sorry he had not denied himself the pleasure of assisting at the procession to Guildhall, as his conduct on that occasion afforded an handle to his enemies; to charge him with having gone thither on purpose to brow-beat his S---, to whose generosity he had been so much obliged; to solicit popularity, and exhibit himself as an idol of the crowd; and to receive the public incense of mobs hired to shout in his praise. That his friends should be driven to such a wretched expedient is scarce credible, considering how high his reputation stood in the metropolis at this period. About the latter end of October, it was resolved in the common-council, that the thanks of that court should be given to the Right Hon. William Pitt, for the many great and eminent services rendered this nation, during the time he so ably filled the high and important office of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; and to perpetuate the grateful sense of his merits, who, by the vigour of his mind, had not only roused the ancient spirit of this nation from the pusillanimous state to which it had been reduced; but, by his integrity and steadiness, uniting it at home, had

An. 1761.

had carried its reputation in arms and commerce to a height unknown before, by its trade accompanying its conquests in every quarter of the globe. Therefore, the city of London, ever steadfast in their loyalty to their king, and attentive to the honour and prosperity of their country, could not but lament the loss of so able, so faithful a minister, at this critical conjuncture.

Reflections on the conduct of the common council.

Whether this resolution was not in fact an arrogation of right to decide upon the merits of a minister, the particulars of whose conduct they could not sufficiently distinguish; and implied a disapprobation of their S——n and his council, because they had not implicitly surrendered their own faculties of perception and reflection, to the ideas of one man; nay more, because they had not complied with the violent measures he proposed, in diametrical opposition to their own sentiments and judgment; posterity will be candid enough to determine, when those clouds of prejudice which now darken the understanding, are dissipated, and all the rancour of personal animosity is allayed and forgotten. The common-council of London ventured, at the same time, to dictate in another particular that depended entirely on the royal prerogative. They transmitted to the city's representatives in parliament, peremptory instructions, that they should use their utmost endeavours, not only to obtain the repeal, or an amendment of the late act for the relief of insolvent debtors, in respect of the inconveniencies arising from the compulsive clause; but also oppose all attempts for giving up such places as might tend to lessen their present security, or
by

An. 1761. by restoring the naval power of France, render them subject to fresh hostilities from that natural enemy; particularly, that the sole and exclusive right of their acquisitions in North-America, and the fisheries, be preserved to the subjects of Great Britain: Thus, at the same instant of time, they expressed their entire approbation of Mr. P—'s ministry, and strictly enjoined their representatives to hold fast those very exclusive privileges which he had agreed to relinquish.

Conduct
of his Bri-
tannic
majesty
with re-
spect to
Spain.

In the midst of these heats and dissensions which inflamed and agitated the nation, the king's conduct was steady, resolute, sage, and circumspect, regulated by maxims which equally respected the dignity of his crown, and the dictates of political discretion. Without deigning to interpose in the disputes that concerned the character of a late minister, he took every measure which he thought conducive to the honour and interest of the nation. He directed the earl of Bristol, his ambassador at Madrid, to demand an explanation of the secret treaty which had been lately ratified between the two monarchs of France and Spain; and to declare, that a refusal of this satisfaction would be considered as a denunciation of hostilities: in the mean time he exerted himself in making preparations suitable to that event.

An arma-
ment fails
to the
West In-
dies.

A plan for the conquest of Martinique was already formed. In the month of October, rear-admiral Rodney sailed from England with a squadron of ships, having under convoy a number of transports, with four battalions from Belleisle, to join at Barbadoes a strong body of forces from North America,

together with some regiments and volunteers from An. 1761. Guadalupe and the Leeward Islands, and proceed, in conjunction with the fleet already on that station, to the execution of the projected invasion. This was doubtless an object of great importance, and might have been easily accomplished in the first attempt under the conduct of general Hopson; but now the enterprize was encumbered by many difficulties. The island was strengthened with new fortifications, a strong body of troops, a numerous regulated militia, experienced officers, and plenty of provision, artillery, and ammunition.

On the third day of November the new parliament was opened at Westminster; and, as no ministerial influence had been used in electing the members of which it was composed, it undoubtedly deserved the appellation of a free parliament; a phænomenon which had not appeared in the meridian of Great Britain for the space of above forty years before this period. The king, being seated on the throne, commanded the attendance of the commons; to whom he signified his pleasure, by the mouth of the lord high chancellor, that they should return to their house, and chuse a new speaker. Accordingly their unanimous choice fell upon Sir John Cust, baronet, a gentleman of extensive knowledge and distinguished probity, qualified in all respects to supply the room of Mr. Onslow, who so long and so worthily discharged that important office. His majesty, repairing again to the house of peers on the sixth, approved of the speaker, and harangued the parliament in these words.

An. 1761.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ At the opening of the first parliament, summoned and elected under my authority, I with pleasure take notice of an event, which has made me compleatly happy, and given universal joy to my loving subjects. My marriage with a princess, eminently distinguished by every virtue, and amiable endowment, whilst it affords me all possible domestic comfort, cannot but highly contribute to the happiness of my kingdoms; which has been, and always shall be, my first object in every action of my life.

“ It has been my earnest wish that this first period of my reign might be marked with another felicity; the restoring of the blessings of peace to my people, and putting an end to the calamities of war, under which so great a part of Europe suffers. But tho’ overtures were made to me, and my good brother and ally the king of Prussia, by the several belligerent powers, in order to a general pacification, for which purpose a congress was appointed; and propositions were made to me by France, for a particular peace with that crown, which were followed by an actual negotiation; yet that congress hath not hitherto taken place, and the negotiation with France is entirely broken off.

“ The sincerity of my disposition to effectuate this good work has been manifested in the progress of it; and I have the consolation to reflect, that the continuance of the war, and the farther effusion of Christian blood, to which it was the desire of my heart to put a stop, cannot with justice be imputed to me.

“ Our

“ Our military operations have been in no degree An. 1761. suspended or delayed; and it has pleased God to grant us farther important successes, by the conquests of the islands of Belleisle and Dominica; and by the reduction of Pondicherry, which had in a manner annihilated the French power in the East Indies. In other parts, where the enemy's numbers were greatly superior, their principal designs and projects have been generally disappointed, by a conduct which does the highest honour to the distinguished capacity of my general prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, and by the valour of my troops. The magnanimity and ability of the king of Prussia have eminently appeared in resisting such numerous armies, and surmounting so great difficulties.

“ In this situation, I am glad to have an opportunity of receiving the truest information of the sense of my people, by a new choice of their representatives. I am fully persuaded you will agree with me in opinion, that the steady exertion of our most vigorous efforts, in every part where the enemy may still be attacked with advantage, is the only means that can be productive of such a peace, as may with reason be expected from our successes. It is therefore my fixed resolution, with your concurrence and support, to carry on the war, in the most effectual manner, for the interests and advantage of my kingdoms; and to maintain, to the utmost of my power, the good faith and honour of my crown, by adhering firmly to the engagements entered into with my allies. In this I will persevere, until my enemies, moved by their own losses

An. 1761. and distreffes, and touched with the miseries of so many nations, shall yield to the equitable conditions of an honourable peace; in which case, as well as in the prosecution of the war, I do assure you, no consideration whatever shall make me depart from the true interests of these my kingdoms, and the honour and dignity of my crown.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I am heartily sorry, that the necessity of large supplies appears so clearly from what has already been mentioned. The proper estimates for the services of the ensuing year shall be laid before you; and I desire you to grant me such supplies, as may enable me to prosecute the war with vigour, and as your own welfare and security, in the present critical conjuncture, require, that we may happily put the last hand to this great work. Whatsoever you give shall be duly and faithfully applied.

“ I dare say your affectionate regard for me and the queen makes you go before me in what I am next to mention; the making an adequate and honourable provision for her support, in case she should survive me. This is what not only her royal dignity, but her own merit calls for; and I earnestly recommend it to your consideration.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I have such a confidence in the zeal and good affections of this parliament, that I think it quite superfluous to use any exhortations to excite you to a right conduct. I will only add, that there never was a situation in which unanimity, firmness, and dif-

dispatch were more necessary for the safety, honour, An. 1761. and true interest of Great Britain."

These expressions of confidence and esteem, Address which flowed from the heart of a patriot king, met of the with the most cordial returns of gratitude and af- commons. fection. The two houses unanimously resolved to address their sovereign in the warmest terms of zeal and attachment. The commons, having thanked him for his most gracious speech from the throne, presented their congratulations on the joyful and auspicious event of his nuptials, with a princess descended from an illustrious protestant line, distinguished by the most eminent graces and endowments, worthy to be the partner of a throne, by possessing every virtue by which it could be adorned. They expressed their deep sense of the affectionate regard he had manifested for his people, by consulting, on this important and interesting occasion, as on every other, the happiness of them and their posterity. They assured him, that with hearts full of gratitude for this signal instance of his royal attention to the welfare of his subjects, and thoroughly sensible of the exalted merit of his illustrious consort, his faithful commons would not fail to make such honourable and ample provision as might enable her to support her royal dignity with proper lustre, in case she should survive his majesty; for the long continuance of whose life they should offer up their most ardent vows to Providence, without ceasing. They thanked his majesty for having expressed his concern for the prosperity of his people, in wishing to restore them

An. 1761. the blessings of peace. They declared their admiration of that humanity so becoming the royal breast, which, amidst the successes of his own kingdoms, felt for the calamities of other nations. They professed themselves fully persuaded, that those beneficent dispositions which induced his majesty to propose a congress for a general pacification, and to engage in a negotiation with France for a particular peace, could not have failed of the desired effect, if the enemy, influenced by the same motives, had shewn the same good intentions, and would have complied with such conditions as were requisite for the accomplishment of that salutary work. They testified the most grateful acknowledgment of his majesty's vigilance and firmness, in not suffering the hopes and expectations of peace to produce the least suspension or relaxation in the exertion of his arms; and congratulated his majesty on those happy successes, which, under the good providence of God, they ascribed to the wisdom and vigour of his majesty's measures: to these they owed the reduction of Dominica, the conquest of Belleisle, atchieved with so much reputation to the British arms, and the destruction of the enemy's power in the East Indies, by the acquisition of Pondicherry, their last remaining settlement of any strength in those countries. They observed, that the wise and able conduct of his serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, whereby he had successively defeated the projects of the enemy, and prevented their making that progress, which, from their superior numbers, they expected; together with that gracious approbation which his majesty

jesty

jeſty had been pleaſed to expreſs of the valour of An. 1761. his troops ; could not but give the higheſt ſatisfaction to his faithful commons. They ſaid, they ſaw with juſt admiration repeated proofs, in every campaign, of that unſhaken reſolution, and of thoſe aſtoniſhing efforts, which alone could have enabled his majeſty's great ally, the king of Pruſſia, to reſiſt the numerous forces of his enemies. They aſſured him, he might depend upon their intire concurrence and ſupport, in the moſt effectual proſecution of the war, for the intereſt and advantage of Great Britain ; and in maintaining, to the utmoſt of their power, the good faith and honour of his majeſty's crown, and the engagements entered into with his allies : and they declared themſelves truly ſenſible, that the conſtant care and attention of his majeſty to purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures, in every part ; where any ſucceſſful impreſſion could ſtill be made upon the enemy, were the only means to attain that deſirable object, an honourable and laſting peace. They acknowledged, with the deepeſt gratitude, that moſt endearing expreſſion of his majeſty's unbounded goodneſs and affection towards his native country, in the ſolemn declaration which he had been pleaſed to make, that, as well in the proſecution of the war as in the concluſion of the peace, no conſideration whatever ſhould induce him to depart from the true intereſts of his kingdoms, and from the honour and dignity of his crown. They gave him to underſtand, that his faithful commons would chearfully grant ſuch ſupplies as the nature and extent of the ſeveral ſervices ſhould be found to require, firmly relying

An. 1761. on his majesty's wisdom and justice, that they would be applied with the strictest œconomy, and in such a manner as might most effectually answer the great ends for which they should be granted. They expressed their earnest desires, that this first parliament, convened by his authority, might, by their conduct, give his majesty a happy proof of the zeal, the loyalty, and the affection of his people. They concluded with saying, that, sensible of the difficult crisis in which they were assembled, they were determined to concur with the greatest firmness and unanimity, in whatever might contribute to the public welfare, might tend to defeat the views and expectations of their enemies, and convince the world, that there were no difficulties which his majesty's wisdom and perseverance, with the assistance of his parliament, could not surmount.

Remarks
on the
address.

Whether this address was really framed by the committee appointed for that purpose, or only adopted from the m——r, according to the laudable custom which had prevailed since the accession of the house of Hanover, so as to re-echo, coincide, and sympathize with the speech from the t——ne, like the bass and treble, in the same air, composed by the same artist, and played by the same musician, we shall not pretend to determine; but surely nothing could have been better calculated to support the spirits of those allies and subsidiaries, generals and contractors, who were interested in the prosecution of a continental war. Many warm friends to their country hoped that this was the last vibrations of the dismal G——n knell,

kneil, which had sounded so long in the ears of Great Britain: they wished, and hoped, that, for the future, an amiable and sensible prince, who reigned in the hearts of his people, would exert that vigour of mind with which he was so liberally endowed by nature; that he would vindicate his own thoughts, speak his own sentiments, and deviate from the trite and hackneyed path of m—l form, at all times ridiculous, and at no time necessary, except when the throne is occupied by a prince who can neither think for himself, nor speak the language of his own kingdom.

Over and above this affectionate address to his majesty, a message was sent by the commons to congratulate the queen upon her royal nuptials; to express the unfeigned joy and satisfaction which the house felt upon seeing the most ardent wishes of a faithful people, anxious not only for the present and future welfare of these kingdoms, but also for the immediate and domestic happiness of their excellent sovereign, so compleatly crowned by his majesty's wife and happy choice of the royal partner of his throne; and to assure her majesty of the most dutiful and zealous attachment of the commons.

As a great clamour had been raised against the compelling clause in the act, passed during the last session, for the relief of insolvent debtors, this was a circumstance which, previous to all other legislative measures, engaged the attention of the commons. The house was moved that the clause might be repealed; and leave being given to bring in a bill for that purpose, it soon acquired the sanction of the royal authority. That manifold frauds and abuses

Transactions in parliament.

An. 1761. abuses were committed in consequence of this clause is not to be denied; but whether, under proper restrictions, it might not have been rendered a salutary regulation, in favour of industry and commerce, will admit of a dispute. Certain it is, great numbers of people, who were ruined in consequence of this privilege claimed by their debtors, thought themselves cruelly treated, in being deprived of the same benefit. The house of commons, in order to manifest the warmth of their attachment to their sovereign, proceeded to take into consideration that part of his speech relating to his royal consort. They resolved, that, in case she should survive his majesty, she should enjoy a provision of one hundred thousand pounds per annum during her life, together with the palace of Somerset-house, and the lodge and lands at Richmond old Park: that the king should be enabled to charge that annuity upon all or any part of such of the revenues, as, by an act made in the last session for the support of his majesty's household, were directed to be, during the king's life, consolidated with the aggregate fund, and should be subsisting after his majesty's demise; and to charge all or any part of the aggregate fund, as a collateral security for making good the said annuity. A bill formed on these resolutions passed both houses without opposition, and received the royal assent on the second day of December; when the speaker pronounced a speech, addressed to his majesty, replete with expressions of loyalty and affection.

Their next care was to examine estimates, and provide for the prosecution of the war. They

voted seventy thousand seamen for the service of the ensuing year : they maintained the land-forces to the number of sixty seven thousand six hundred and seventy-six, over and above the militia of England, the two regiments of fencible men in North Britain, the provincial troops in North America, and sixty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-seven German auxiliaries to support the war of Westphalia. In proportioning the supply, they likewise made good the foreign subsidies, as well as the deficiencies in the grants of the last session. Besides the standing revenue of the nation, consisting of the land-tax and malt-tax, and the other impositions already laid for raising the interest of the public debt, it was found necessary to borrow twelve millions* on remote funds for the service of the year ; and this step was taken accordingly.

The

* The sum of twelve millions was raised in the following manner. Every contributor, for every hundred pounds contributed, was intitled to an annuity, transferable at the bank of England, after the rate of four per centum per annum for nineteen years ; and then to stand reduced to three per centum per annum, redeemable by parliament ; and also to an annuity, transferable at the bank of England, of one pound per centum, to continue irredeemable for a certain term of ninety-eight

years, and then to cease ; the said annuities of four pounds per centum, and one pound per centum, to be charged upon the sinking fund, to commence from the fifth day of January next ensuing, and to be payable half-yearly on the fifth day of July, and the fifth day of January, in every year ; and that the said four per centum annuities should be added to, and made one joint stock of transferable four per centum annuities at the bank of England, with such other four per centum annuities, transferable at the bank

An. 1761. The funds assigned for paying the interest of this loan, consisted of a heavy additional tax upon win-

bank of England, as should, by any act of this present session of parliament, be charged upon and made payable out of the sinking fund; and that every contributor should, for every sum of eighty pounds per centum, payed in to the cashiers of the bank of England, upon account of his share in the said annuities, after the rate of four per centum per annum, be intitled to one hundred pounds capital in the said stock of four pounds per centum annuities; and for every sum of twenty pounds paid in like manner, upon account of his share in the said annuities of one pound per centum, should be intitled to an annuity of one pound, to continue for a certain term of ninety-eight years, in manner above mentioned. It was resolved, that every contributor should, on or before the twenty-third day of this instant December, make a deposit, with the cashiers of the bank of England, of fifteen pounds per centum, on such part of the sum or sums to be contributed by him, towards the said sum of twelve millions, as should be payable, in respect of his share in the said

four per centum annuities; and also a deposit of fifteen per centum, on such part of the sum or sums so to be contributed, as should be payable in respect of his share in the said one per centum annuities, as a security for his making the future payments, respectively, on or before the times limited for that purpose.

It was also resolved, that every contributor, who should pay in the whole of his contribution, on account of his share in the said four per centum annuities, at any time on or before the eighteenth day of September next, or on account of his share in the said one per centum annuities, on or before the thirtieth day of May next, should be allowed a discount, after the rate of three per centum per annum, on the sum so compleating his contribution respectively, to be computed from the day of compleating such contribution to the twentieth day of October next, in respect of the sum payed on account of the said four per centum annuities; and to the twenty-first day of July next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the one pound per cent. annuities.

dows,

dows, including all dwelling-houses which had An. 1761- eight lights or upwards; and of farther additional duties on spirituous liquors. These were made part of the sinking fund, on which the annuities were charged. Every window in a dwelling-house containing eight or nine windows, and no more, was taxed at the yearly rate of one shilling: in a house lighted with ten or eleven windows, and no more, every light was taxed at six pence, over and above all other duties: where the number amounted to more than fourteen, each payed an additional duty of one shilling; and where they did not exceed nineteen, every window was taxed at three pence additional duty*.

The

* The act relating to an additional duty on spirituous liquors was founded on the following resolutions: —
 “ That for every gallon of low wines, or spirits of the first extraction, made or drawn in Great Britain, for home consumption, from any sort of drink or wash brewed, or made from any sort of malt or corn, or from brewer’s wash or tilts, or any mixture with such brewer’s wash or tilts, there shall be granted, and paid to his majesty, one penny, over and above all other duties charged, or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.—That for every gallon of strong waters, or aqua vitæ, made for sale, for home consumption, of the materials aforesaid, there shall be granted, and paid to his majesty, three pence, over and above all other duties charged and chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.—That for every gallon of low wines, or spirits of the first extraction, made or drawn, for home consumption, from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, there shall be granted, and paid to his majesty, three pence, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.—That for every gallon

An. 1761. The supplies of the year were just provided, when the public attention was called off to an incident of national importance. The king of Great Britain had directed the earl of Bristol, his ambassador at Madrid, to demand of the Spanish ministry an explanation of the late treaty concluded between the kings of France and Spain; and particularly to require a categorical declaration, with respect to the part his Catholic majesty intended to act in the disputes between the courts of London and Versailles. His instructions imported, that these questions should be put with all the delicacy which the nature of such demands could admit, that Spain should have no cause to complain that

A categorical answer demanded of the court of Madrid.

gallon of low wines, or spirits of the first extraction, made or drawn, for home consumption, from cyder, or any sort or kind of British materials, except those before mentioned, or any mixture therewith, there shall be granted and paid to his majesty one penny three farthings, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.—That for every gallon of spirits made for sale, for home consumption, from cyder, or any sort or kind of British materials, except those before mentioned, there shall be granted and paid to his majesty two pence, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable

thereon, to be paid by the distillers and makers thereof.—That for every gallon of single brandy, spirits, or aqua vitæ, imported into Great Britain from beyond the seas, not being the produce of the British colonies, there be paid by the importer, before landing, sixpence, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon.—That for every gallon of brandy, spirits, or aqua vitæ, above proof, commonly called double brandy, imported into Great Britain from beyond the seas, not being the produce of the British colonies, there be paid by the importer, before landing, one shilling over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon.

she was treated with want of decorum. The demands were made accordingly, with all imaginable demonstrations of respect; but as the answers given appeared evasive and unsatisfactory, he became more peremptory in his remonstrances; and at length plainly declared, that if the court of Spain should refuse a positive explanation, whether the Catholic king intended to ally himself with France against England, he should interpret the refusal into an aggression and declaration of war, and, in consequence, be obliged to retire from the court of Madrid. The Spanish monarch had already taken his measures in concert with the court of Versailles, and waited only for an opportunity to provoke Great Britain into an immediate rupture. In answer therefore to this declaration, Mr. Wall, the Spanish minister, replied, that such a step could only be suggested by the spirit of haughtiness and of discord, which, for the misfortune of mankind, still reigned but too much in the British government; that it was in that very moment the war was declared, and the king's dignity violently attacked; and the earl might retire how and when he should think proper. Nothing could be more idle and frivolous than this pretence for taking umbrage. Had the English minister failed in point of punctilio, and made an abrupt demand, unauthorized by the law of nations, the court of Madrid might have resented his personal behaviour, and complained of it by their ambassador at London; but even in that case, the affront would have been, by all the reasonable part of mankind, deemed too inconsiderate a cause for involving the

An. 1761. two nations in the horrors and misery of war: yet even this plea was wanting. The earl of Bristol proceeded with delicacy and caution, and did not insist upon a categorical answer until every milder method had been tried without success. The most extraordinary circumstance attending this rupture was the purport of a paper * delivered to the earl of Egremont, who had succeeded Mr. Pitt as secretary of state for the southern department, by the count de Fuentes, the Spanish ambassador at the court of London. It seems to have been calculated for sowing jealousies and fomenting divisions among the subjects of Great Britain, and may be termed *his Catholic Majesty's Declaration of War against the Person of William Pitt, late Secretary of State, and Minister to the King of Great Britain.*

No

* *Translation of a Note delivered to the Earl of Egremont by the Count de Fuentes, Ambassador at the Court of London from the Court of Spain, December 25, 1761.*

“ The count de Fuentes, the Catholic king's ambassador to his Britannic majesty, has just received a courier from his court, by whom he is informed, that my lord Bristol, his Britannic majesty's ambassador at the court of Madrid, has said to his excellency Mr. Wall, minister of state, that he had orders to demand a positive and categorical answer to this question, viz. “ If Spain thinks of allying herself with France against England;” and to de-

clare, at the same time, that he should take a refusal to his demand for an aggression and declaration of war; and that he should, in consequence, be obliged to retire from the court of Spain. The above minister of state answered him, that such a step could only be suggested by the spirit of haughtiness and discord, which, for the misfortune of mankind, still reigns but too much in the British government: that it was in that very moment that

the

No measures were now to be kept with Spain. An. 1762.
 The earl of Bristol was recalled: the count de
 Fuentes

the war was declared, and the king's dignity violently attacked, and that he might retire how and when he should think proper.

“ The count de Fuentes is, in consequence, ordered to leave the court and the dominions of England; and to declare to the British king, to the English nation, and to the whole universe, that the horrors into which the Spanish and English nations are going to plunge themselves, must be attributed only to the pride, and to the unmeasurable ambition of him who has held the reins of the government, and who appears still to hold them, although by another hand: that if his Catholic majesty excused himself from answering on the treaty in question between his Catholic majesty and his most Christian majesty, which is believed to have been signed the fifteenth of August, and wherein it is pretended, there are conditions relative to England, he had very good reasons: first, the king's dignity required him to manifest his just resentment of the little management, or, to speak more properly, of the insulting
 Numb. 38.

manner with which all the affairs of Spain have been treated during Mr. Pitt's administration, who, finding himself convinced of the justice, which supported the king in his pretensions, his ordinary and last answer was, That he would not relax in any thing till the Tower of London was taken sword in hand.

Besides, his majesty was much shocked to hear the haughty and imperious tone, with which the contents of the treaty were demanded of him: if the respect due to royal majesty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty: the ministers of Spain might have said frankly to those of England, what the count de Fuentes, by the king's express order, declares publicly, viz. That the said treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing which has the least relation to the present war: that there is in it an article for the mutual guaranty of the dominions of the two sovereigns; but it is specified therein, that that guaranty is not to be understood but of the do-
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An. 1762. Fuentes retired from England. His Britannic majesty granted a commission, empowering the admiralty to issue letters of marque, and commissions for privateers to act against the subjects of Spain.

War

minions which shall remain to France, after the present war shall be ended; that although his Catholic majesty might have had reason to think himself offended by the irregular manner in which the memorial was returned to M. de Buffly, minister of France, which he had presented for terminating the differences of Spain and England, at the same time with the war between this last and France; he has, however, dissembled, and from an effect of his love of peace, caused a memorial to be delivered to my lord Bristol, wherein it is evidently demonstrated, that the step of France, which put the minister Pitt into so bad humour, did not at all offend either the laws of neutrality, or the sincerity of the two sovereigns: that further, from a fresh proof of his pacific spirit, the king of Spain wrote to the king of France, his cousin, that if the union of interest in any manner retarded the peace with England, he consented to separate himself from it, not to

put any obstacle to so great a happiness: but it was soon seen that this was only a pretence on the part of the English minister; for that of France continuing his negotiation without making any mention of Spain, and proposing conditions very advantageous and honourable for England, the minister Pitt, to the great astonishment of the universe, rejected them with disdain, and shewed at the same time his ill-will against Spain, to the scandal of the same British council; and unfortunately he has succeeded but too far in his pernicious design.

This declaration made, the count de Fuentes desires his excellency my lord Egremont to present his most humble respects to his Britannic majesty, and to obtain for him passports, and all other facilities, for him, his family, and all his retinue, to go out of the dominions of Great Britain without any trouble, and to go by the short passage of the sea, which separates them from the continent."

Transla-

War was declared in form on the fourth day of An. 1762. January ; and on the nineteenth the king communicated

Translation of the Answer delivered to the count de Fuentes by the Earl of Egremont, Dec. 31, 1761.

“ The earl of Egremont, his Britannic majesty’s secretary of state, having received from his excellency the count de Fuentes, ambassador of the Catholic king at the court of London. a paper, in which, besides the notification of his recal, and the demand of the necessary passports to go out of the king’s dominions, he has thought proper to enter into what has just passed between the two courts, with a view to make that of London appear as the source of all the misfortunes which may ensue from the rupture which has happened ; in order that nobody may be misled by the declaration, which his excellency has been pleased to make to the king, to the English nation, and to the whole universe ; notwithstanding the insinuation, as void of foundation as of decency, of the spirit of haughtiness and of discord, which, his excellency pretends, reigns in the British government, to the misfortune of mankind ; and notwithstanding the irregularity and indecency of appealing to the English nation, as if it could be sepa-

rated from its king, for whom the most determined sentiments of love, of duty, and of confidence, are engraved in the hearts of all his subjects ; the said earl of Egremont, by his majesty’s order, laying aside, in this answer, all spirit of declamation and of harshness, avoiding every offensive word, which might hurt the dignity of sovereigns, without stooping to invectives against private persons, will confine himself to facts with the most scrupulous exactness : and it is from this representation of facts, that he appeals to all Europe, and to the whole universe, for the purity of the king’s intentions, and for the sincerity of the wishes his majesty has not ceased to make, as well as for the moderation he has always shewed, though in vain, for the maintenance of friendship and good understanding between the British and Spanish nations.

The king having received undoubted informations, that the court of Madrid had secretly contracted engagements with that of Versailles, which the ministers of France

An. 1762. nicated it in a speech to both houses of parliament. He said he had so often assured them of his sincere dif-

laboured to represent, in all the courts of Europe, as offensive to Great Britain; and combining these appearances with the step, which the court of Spain had, a little time before, taken towards his majesty, in avowing its consent (though that avowal had been followed by apologies) to the memorial presented the 23d of July, by the sieur de Buffy, minister plenipotentiary of the most Christian king, to the king's secretary of state; and his majesty having afterwards received intelligence, scarce admitting a doubt, of troops marching, and of military preparations making in all the ports of Spain, judged that his dignity as well as his prudence, required him to order his ambassador at the court of Madrid, by a dispatch, dated the 28th of October, to demand, in terms the most measured however, and the most amicable, a communication of the treaty recently concluded between the courts of Madrid and Versailles, or at least of the articles which might relate to the interests of Great Britain; and, in order to avoid every thing, which could be thought to imply the least

slight of the dignity, or even the delicacy, of his Catholic majesty, the earl of Bristol was authorised to content himself with assurances, in case the Catholic king offered to give any, that the said engagements did not contain any thing that was contrary to the friendship which subsisted between the two crowns, or that was prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain, supposing that any difficulty was made of shewing the treaty. The king could not give a less equivocal proof of his dependance on the good faith of the Catholic king, than in shewing him an unbounded confidence in so important an affair, and which so essentially interested his own dignity, the good of his kingdoms, and the happiness of his people.

How great, then, was the king's surprize, when, instead of receiving the just satisfaction, which he had a right to expect, he learnt from his ambassador, that, having addressed himself to the minister of Spain for that purpose, he could only draw from him a refusal to give a satisfactory answer to his majesty's just requisitions, which he had accom-

disposition to put an end to the calamities of war, An. 1762.
and to restore the public tranquillity on solid and
last-

accompanied with terms that breathed nothing but haughtiness, animosity, and menace; and which seemed so strongly to verify the suspicions of the unamicable disposition of the court of Spain, that nothing less than his majesty's moderation, and his resolution taken to make all the efforts possible to avoid the misfortunes inseparable from a rupture, could determine him to make a last trial, by giving orders to his ambassador to address himself to the minister of Spain, to desire him to inform him of the intentions of the court of Madrid towards that of Great Britain in this conjuncture, if they had taken engagements, or formed the design to join the king's enemies in the present war, or to depart, in any manner, from the neutrality they had hitherto observed; and to make that minister sensible, that, if they persisted in refusing all satisfaction on demands so just, so necessary, and so interesting, the king could not but consider such a refusal as the most authentick avowal, that Spain had taken her part, and that there only remained for his majesty to take the

measures which his royal prudence should dictate for the honour and dignity of his crown, and for the prosperity and protection of his people; and to recal his ambassador.

Unhappily for the public tranquillity, for the interest of the two nations, and for the good of mankind, this last step was as fruitless as the preceding ones; the Spanish minister, keeping no further measures, answered drily, "That it was in that very moment that the war was declared, and the king's dignity attacked, and that the earl of Bristol might retire how, and when, he should think proper."

And in order to set in its true light the declaration, "That, if the respect due to his Catholick majesty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty; and that the ministers of Spain might have said frankly, as Mons. de Fuentes, by the king's express order, declares publicly, that the said treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon; wherein there is nothing which has the least relation to the present war;

An. 1762. ing foundations; that no impartial person, either at home or abroad, could suspect him of unnecessarily kindling a new war in Europe. He acquainted them, that, since their recess, he had found himself

and that the guaranty, which is therein specified, is not to be understood but of the dominions which shall remain to France after the war:” it is declared, that, very far from thinking of being wanting to the respect, acknowledged to be due to crowned heads, the instructions given to the earl of Bristol have always been to make the requisitions, on the subject of the engagements between the courts of Madrid and Versailles, with all the decency, and all the attention possible; and the demand of a categorical answer was not made till after repeated, and the most stinging refusals to give the least satisfaction, and at the last extremity: therefore, if the court of Spain ever had the design to give this so necessary satisfaction, they had not the least reason, that ought to have engaged them to defer it to the moment, when it could no longer be of use. But, fortunately, the terms, in which the declaration is conceived, spare us the regret of not having received it sooner; for it appears at first sight, that the answer is

not at all conformable to the demand: we wanted to be informed, *if the court of Spain intended to join the French, our enemies, to make war on Great Britain, or to depart from their neutrality*: whereas the answer concerns one treaty only, which is said to be of the 15th of August, carefully avoiding to say the least word that could explain, in any manner, the intentions of Spain towards Great Britain, or the further engagements they may have contracted in the present crisis.

After a deduction, as exact as faithful, of what has passed between the two courts, it is left to the impartial public to decide which of the two has always been inclined to peace, and which was determined on war.

As to the rest, the earl of Egremont has the honour to acquaint his excellency the count de Fuentes, by the king's order, that the necessary passports for him shall be expedited, and that they will not fail to procure him all possible facilities for his passage to the port which he shall think most convenient.”

indis-

indispensibly obliged to declare war against Spain, An. 1762. for the causes specified in his public declaration. He observed, that his own conduct, since his accession to the throne, as well as that of the late king his grandfather, towards Spain, had been so full of good-will and friendship, so averse to the laying hold of several just grounds of complaint, which might have been alledged, and so attentive to the advantages of the Catholic king and his family, that it was matter of the greatest surprize to find that engagements had, in this conjuncture, been entered into between that crown and France; and a treaty * made to unite all the branches of the

* *Substance of the Treaty concluded between France and Spain on the 15th of August, 1761.*

“ I. Both kings will, for the future, look upon every power as an enemy, that becomes the enemy of either.

2. Their majesties reciprocally guaranty all their dominions, in whatever part of the world they be situated; but they expressly stipulate that this guaranty shall extend only to those dominions respectively of which the two crowns shall be in possession the moment they are at peace with all the world.

3. The two kings extend their guaranty to the king of the Two Sicilies, and the infant duke of Parma, on condition that these two princes guaranty the dominions of

their most Christian and Catholic majesties.

4. Though this mutual inviolable guaranty is to be supported with all the forces of the two kings, their majesties have thought proper to fix the succours which are to be first furnished.

5, 6, 7. These articles determine the quality and quantity of these first succours, which the power required engages to furnish to the power requiring. These succours consist of ships and frigates of war, and of land-forces, both horse and foot. Their number is determined, and the posts and stations to which they are to repair.

An. 1762. the house of Bourbon in the most ambitious and dangerous designs against the commerce and independency

8. The wars in which France shall be involved, in consequence of her engagements by the treaties of Westphalia, or other alliances with the princes and states of Germany and the North, are excepted from the cases in which Spain is bound to furnish succours to France, unless some maritime power take part in those wars, or that France be attacked by land in her own country.

9. The potentate requiring, may send one or more commissaries, to see whether the potentate required hath assembled the stipulated succours within the limited time.

10, 11. The potentate required shall be at liberty to make only one representation on the use to be made of the succours furnished to the potentate requiring: this, however, is to be understood only in cases where an enterprize is to be carried into immediate execution; and not of ordinary cases, where the power that is to furnish the succours is obliged only to hold them in readiness in that part of his dominions which the power requiring shall appoint.

12, 13. The demand of

succours shall be held a sufficient proof, on one hand, of the necessity of receiving them; and, on the other, of the obligation to give them. The furnishing of them shall not therefore be evaded under any pretext; and without entering into any discussion, the stipulated number of ships and land forces shall, three months after requisition, be considered as belonging to the potentate requiring.

14, 15. The charges of the said ships and troops shall be defrayed by the power to which they are sent; and the power which sends them shall hold ready other ships to replace those which may be lost by accidents of the seas or of war; and also the necessary recruits and reparations of the land-forces.

16. The succours above stipulated shall be considered as the least that either of the two monarchs shall be at liberty to furnish to the other; but as it is their intention that a war declared against either, shall be regarded as personal by the other; they agree, that when they happen to be both engaged in war against the same enemy

pendency of the rest of Europe, and particularly of An. 1762. these kingdoms. He expressed his reliance on the
Divine

or enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole forces; and that, in such cases, they will enter into a particular convention suited to circumstances, and settle as well the respective and reciprocal efforts to be made, as their political and military plans of operations, which shall be executed by common consent and with perfect agreement.

17, 18. The two powers reciprocally and formally engage not to listen to, nor to make, any proposals of peace to their common enemies, but by mutual consent; and, in time of peace, as well as in time of war, to consider the interests of the allied crown as their own; to compensate their respective losses and advantages, and to act as if the two monarchies formed only one and the same power.

19, 20. The king of Spain contracts for the king of the Two Sicilies, the engagements of this treaty, and promises to cause it to be ratified by that prince; provided that the proportion of the succours, to be furnished by his Sicilian majesty, shall be settled in proportion to his

power. The three monarchs engage to support, on all occasions, the dignity and rights of their house, and those of all the princes descended from it.

21, 22. No other power but those of the august house of Bourbon shall be inserted, or admitted to accede to the present treaty. Their respective subjects and dominions shall participate in the connection and advantages settled between the sovereigns, and shall not do or undertake any thing contrary to the good understanding subsisting between them.

23. The *Droit d'Aubaine* shall be abolished in favour of the subjects of their Catholic and Sicilian majesties, who shall enjoy in France the same privileges as the natives. The French shall likewise be treated in Spain, and the Two Sicilies, as the natural born subjects of these two monarchies.

24. The subjects of the three sovereigns shall enjoy, in their respective dominions in Europe, the same privileges and exemptions as the natives.

25. Notice shall be given to the powers, with whom
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Ann. 1712. Divine blessing on the justice of his cause, on the zealous and powerful assistance of his faithful subjects, and the concurrence of his allies, who must find themselves involved in the pernicious and extensive projects of his enemies. He left these considerations with his parliament, full of the justest confidence, that the honour of his crown, and the interests of his kingdoms, were safe in their hands.

This speech being taken into consideration, each house apart presented an address, containing assurances of constant support, conveyed in the most endearing expressions.

After all, if we may judge from the mutual declarations of war published by the two nations, they both seemed intent upon suppressing the real cause, and at a loss to find plausible pretences for proceeding to such extremities. The real motive which induced England to hazard a rupture, was a

the three contracting monarchs have already concluded, or shall hereafter conclude treaties of commerce, that the treatment of the French in Spain and the Two Sicilies, of the Spaniards in France and the Two Sicilies, and of the Sicilians in France and Spain, shall not be cited nor serve as a precedent; it being the intention of their most Christian, Catholic, and Sicilian majesties, that no nation shall participate in the advantages of their respective subjects.

26. The contracting par-

ties shall reciprocally disclose to each other their alliances and negotiations, especially when they have reference to their common interests; and their ministers at all the courts of Europe shall live in the greatest harmony and mutual confidence.

27. This article contains only a stipulation concerning the ceremonial to be observed between the ministers of France and Spain, with regard to precedency at foreign courts.

28. This contains a promise to ratify the treaty."

full

full persuasion of the Catholic king's partiality to the court of Versailles, and of his intention to assist France with treasure in the prosecution of her hostilities against Great Britain; for as to the *pactum familie* between the two branches of the house of Bourbon, it was no more than a defensive alliance for the mutual guaranty of their respective dominions, which any two nations have a right to contract, and a mutual concession of commercial privileges, with which every power has an undoubted right to indulge its allies, without giving just cause of offence to any neighbouring nation.

As we have mentioned the second expedition against Martinique, we shall conclude our narration with an account of the success which attended this enterprize. It may be necessary to inform the reader, that Martinique is the largest of all the Caribbee Islands, situated between the fourteenth and fifteenth degrees of north latitude, about the middle between Barbadoes and Guadaloupe, to windward of Antigua and St. Christopher's. It extends twenty leagues in length, and may be about one hundred and thirty miles in circumference; indented by a great number of creeks and harbours; diversified with hill and dale, shaded with woods, watered by many streams; in climate sultry, in soil fertile, producing a very considerable quantity of sugar, indigo, coffee, cotton, ginger, aloes, and pimento. Here the governor general of all the French Islands in this part of the world resides; and here is established the sovereign council, whose jurisdiction extends over all the French Antilles, and even to the settlements of that crown in the islands

General
descrip-
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Martini-
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AN. 1762. islands of St. Domingo and Tortuga. In a word Martinique is the most populous and flourishing of all the colonies which the French nation possess in America. Its towns and harbours are strongly fortified: the country itself is rendered extremely difficult of access by woods, passes, rivers, rocks, and ravines; defended by a body of regular troops, and reinforced by a disciplined militia, said to consist of ten thousand white natives, besides four times that number of negroes, whom they can arm in cases of emergency. The reduction of this island was an object of the greatest consequence to Great Britain, not only on account of its own intrinsic worth, and the detriment which the loss of it must occasion to the enemy, but likewise for the security of the English islands, amongst which it is situated, and of the British trading ships, which were terribly annoyed by the privateers of Martinique.

Account
of the ex-
pedition
to that
island.

The armament from North America and England, under the command of major-general Monckton and rear-admiral Rodney, amounting to eighteen battalions, and as many ships of the line, besides frigates, bombs, and fire-ships, having rendezvoused at Barbadoes in the month of December, proceeded from thence on the fifth day of January; and on the eighth the fleet and transports anchored in St. Anne's Bay, in the eastern part of Martinique, after the ships of war had silenced some batteries which the enemy had erected on that part of the coast. In the course of this service, the *Raisonné*, a ship of the line, was, by the ignorance of the pilot, run upon a reef of rocks,

rocks, from whence she could not be disengaged, An. 1762. though the men were saved, together with her stores and artillery. The general, however, judging this an improper place for a disembarkation, two brigades, commanded by the brigadiers Haviland and Grant, were detached under convoy to the bay of Petite-Anse, where a battery was cannonaded and taken by the seamen and marines. These brigades were soon followed by the whole army, and the rest of the squadron; and other batteries being silenced, general Monckton and the forces landed without further opposition on the sixteenth, in the neighbourhood of the Cas des Navires. The brigadiers Haviland and Grant had made a descent in the other place, and marched to the ground opposite to Pigeon-Island, which commands the harbour of Fort-Royal: but the road being found impassable for artillery, Mr. Monckton altered his first design. The two brigades, however, with the light infantry under lieutenant-colonel Scot, while they remained on shore, were attacked in the night by a body of grenadiers, freebooters, negroes, and mulattoes, who had been sent over from Fort-Royal; but they met with such a warm reception as compelled them to retreat with precipitation, after having sustained some loss.

The troops being landed at Cas des Navires, and reinforced with two battalions of marines, Surrender of Fort-Royal. which were spared from the squadron, the general resolved to besiege the town of Fort-Royal; but, in order to make his approaches, he found it necessary to attack the heights of Garnier and Tortue-son, which the enemy had fortified, and seemed resolved

An. 1762. solved to defend to the last extremity. The English commander, having erected a battery to favour the passage of a ravine which separated him from those heights, made a disposition for the attack, which was put in execution on the twenty-fourth day of January. In the dawn of the morning, brigadier Grant, at the head of the grenadiers, supported by lord Rollo's brigade, attacked the advanced posts of the enemy, under a brisk fire of the batteries; while brigadier Rufane with his brigade, reinforced by the marines, marched up on the right to attack the redoubts that were raised along the shore; and the light infantry under colonel Scot, supported by the brigade of Walsh, advanced on the left of a plantation, in order, if possible, to turn the enemy. They succeeded in their attempt, while the grenadiers were engaged in driving the French from one post to another; and this motion contributed in a great measure to the success of the day. By nine in the morning they were in possession of the Morne Tortueson, and all the redoubts and batteries with which it was fortified. The enemy retired in confusion to the town of Fort-Royal, and to the Morne Garnier, which, being more high and inaccessible than the other, was deemed impracticable. During the contest for the possession of Tortueson, brigadier Haviland, at the head of his brigade, with two battalions of highlanders, and another corps of light infantry under major Leland, was ordered to pass the ravine a good way to the left, and turn a body of the enemy posted on the opposite heights, in hope of being able to divide their forces; but the country was so difficult
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of access, that it was late before this passage was effected. In the mean time, the general, perceiving the enemy giving way on all sides, ordered colonel Scot's light infantry, with Walsh's brigade, and a division of the grenadiers, to advance on the left to a plantation, from whence they drove the enemy, and where they took possession of an advantageous post opposite to the Morne Garnier. They were supported on the right by Haviland's corps, when they passed the ravine; and the road between the two plantations, which they occupied, was covered by the marines. - Next day the English began to erect batteries against the citadel of Fort-Royal; but were greatly annoyed from Morne Garnier. On the twenty-seventh, about four in the afternoon, the enemy made a furious attack, with the greatest part of their forces, on the posts occupied by the light infantry and brigadier Haviland; but were handled so roughly, that they soon retired in disorder. Such was the ardour of the English troops, that they passed the ravine with the fugitives, seized their batteries, and took possession of the ground, being supported by the brigade of Walsh and the grenadiers under Grant, who marched up to their assistance when the attack began. Major Leland, with his light infantry, finding no resistance on the left, advanced to the redoubt which was abandoned; and the brigadiers Walsh, Grant, and Haviland, moved up in order to support him; so that by nine at night the British troops were in possession of this very strong post, that commanded the citadel, against which their own artillery was turned in the morning. The

An. 1762. French regular troops had fled into the town, and the militia dispersed in the country. The governor of the citadel, perceiving the English employed in erecting batteries on the different heights by which he was commanded, ordered the chamade to be beat, and surrendered the place by capitulation. On the fourth of February the gate of the citadel was delivered up to the English; and next morning the garrison, to the number of eight hundred, marched out with the honours of war. Immediately after the reduction of Fort-Royal, deputations were sent from different quarters of the island, desiring a capitulation: but the governor-general, Mr. de la Touche, retired with his forces to St. Pierre, which he proposed to defend with uncommon vigour. On the seventh, Pidgeon-Island, which was strongly fortified, and counted one of the best defences of the harbour, surrendered at the first summons, and obtained a capitulation similar to that of the citadel. It was agreed, that the troops of the French king should be transported to Rochfort in France; that the militia should lay down their arms, and remain prisoners of war, until the fate of the island should be determined. These signal successes were obtained at the small expence of about four hundred men, including a few officers, killed and wounded in the different attacks; but the loss of the enemy was much more considerable. The most remarkable circumstance of this enterprize was the surprising boldness and alacrity of the seamen, who, by force of arm, drew a number of heavy mortars and ships cannon up the steepest mountains to a considerable distance from

from the sea, and across the enemy's line of fire, An. 1762. to which they exposed themselves with amazing indifference. Fourteen French privateers were found in the harbour of Port-Royal; and a much greater number, from other ports in the island, were delivered up to admiral Rodney, in consequence of the capitulation with the inhabitants, who, in all other respects, were very favourably treated.

Just when general Monckton was ready to em- Reducti-
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whole
island. bark for the reduction of St. Pierre, a very large and flourishing town, situated to leeward of Fort-Royal, two deputies arrived with proposals of capitulation for the whole island on the part of Mr. de la Touche, the governor general. On the fourteenth the terms were settled, and the capitulation signed: on the sixteenth the English commander took possession of St. Pierre, and all the posts in that neighbourhood; while the governor-general, with Mr. Rouille, the lieutenant-governor, the staff officers, and about three hundred and twenty grenadiers, were embarked in transports, to be conveyed to France. That such an important conquest should be achieved almost without bloodshed, was in a great measure owing to the favourable capitulation which the island of Guadaloupe had obtained, and the good faith with which the articles of that capitulation had been observed by the conquerors. Indeed, the inhabitants of Martinique, who were indulged with nearly the same terms, must have found themselves considerably gainers by their change of sovereign; inasmuch as,

An. 1762. gion, laws, and property, they had now an opportunity of exporting their produce to advantage, and of being supplied with all necessaries from the dominions of Great Britain; whereas, before they fell under the English government, their commerce was almost intirely interrupted, and they were obliged to depend even for subsistence upon the most precarious and hazardous methods of supply. By the reduction of Martinique, the island of Antigua, St Christopher's, and Nevis, together with the ships trading to these colonies, are perfectly secured against the depredations of the enemy; and Great Britain acquires an annual addition in commerce, at least, to the amount of one million sterling. While general Monckton was employed in regulating the capitulation of this island, commodore Swanton sailed with a small squadron to the isle of Grenade, which, with some others possessed by the French, depends upon Martinique, and in all probability would submit without opposition.

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CLASO

The considerate part of mankind will easily conceive the numberless dangers, and difficulties, which a writer has to encounter and surmount in publishing the History of his own Times, exposed to the contradiction of living evidences, who have seen in different lights, and of consequence varied in their representation of many transactions in which they themselves have been principally concerned.

At the end of the third volume of our Continuation, we, in order to evince our own impartiality, and for no other consideration, inserted some remarks which commodore Moore had made on our account of the expedition to Martinique, and the conquest of Guadalupe.

Major-general Barrington, conceiving himself aggrieved by some of those remarks, has claimed the same privilege of making observations in his turn; and we, for the same reason, have complied with his demand.

For our own parts, we espouse neither side of the question. In a case of personal dispute between characters of such importance, all that an historian can do is to state it fairly before the tribunal of the public, and leave the reader to determine according to the force of his own conviction.

Commodore Moore.

There were between four and five hundred highlanders; and the number of the whole army that sailed from Barbadoes amounted to five thousand eight hundred and twenty-four men, as appears from the return.

General Barrington.

Art. I. There were only one hundred and fifty highlanders, that joined us at Barbadoes: the greatest part of the rest did not arrive till the day before we landed at Guadaloupe; and one company did not come till a Squadron was sent to attack Fort Louis. They joined it off of that place, and landed with the marines. This was about three weeks after we came to Basse-terre.

It is not denied that the returns of the army, when we arrived at Barbadoes, amounted to five thousand eight hundred men: but it will appear also, by the returns, that no more were landed at Martinique than four thousand four hundred and sixty-eight men:

This diminution of numbers will not appear surprising, when it is known that by our stay at Barbadoes, which was absolutely necessary, in order to wait for the hospital-ship, as well as for some others that were missing, with stores for the artillery, a very great number of men sickened, and became unfit for service, in the little time the fleet remained there.

*Commodore Moore.**General Barrington.*

Mr. Hopson was so sensible of his want of sufficient strength, that he applied to the commodore to have the marines put under his command, that they might be landed with the army: this Mr. Moore excused himself from granting, not knowing what enemy there might be in those seas, and, of consequence, supposing that he might have occasion for them himself.

The general having desired that the cannon might be landed at a savannah, where the boats must have been greatly exposed to the fire of the enemy, which would have rendered the service impracticable, according to the opinions of the pilots and captains, given in a council of war held for that purpose, Mr. Moore communicated these opinions to the general; but at the same time offered to land the cannon on the other side of Point Negro, at a place equally near the road from the English army to Fort-Royal, and even cause them to be drawn up by the seamen, without giving any trouble to the troops. The general, instead of embracing this proposal, sent a second message to the commodore,

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Art. 2. In regard to the commodore's offer of drawing the artillery, &c. Major-general B——n can by no means speak to it, as he had, at the time that offer was sent, gone on board the Cambridge with a message from general Hopson: neither did he ever know that such an offer was made, till the day after the army reembarked.

The message that he carried was, That if the commodore would land the artillery, stores, &c. at the savannah, the army would march next morning, and attack the fort in conjunction with the fleet.

This offer, which the general gave in writing, could not be complied with, for the reason alledged by the commodore; no more than

Commodore Moore.

desiring the troops might be reembarked as soon as possible; and this service Mr. Moore performed with reluctance.

General Barrington.

an offer he took upon himself to make, that he would accept of any place to eastward of the Bluff-point: neither did he ever hear that there was any other place proposed, except Point Negro. This is not meant as the smallest impeachment, in regard to the conduct of the fleet, which did every thing possible upon that occasion: but, in order to justify the army for having reembarked it will be necessary to say, that by the detours it must have made, in order to avoid the Morne Tortueson, the distance was upwards of four miles to the fort, without any practicable road for drawing the artillery, but what must have been made by themselves, and that over a country which no European can have the least idea of. It would, besides, have been absolutely necessary to have established a chain of very strong posts, in order to have kept up its communication with the fleet, even if the commodore could have made good his offer of drawing the artillery, which seems more than doubtful, as it would have taken up two thousand five hundred seamen; yet how were provisions to be conveyed for an army that consisted (including women, servants,

Commodore Moore.

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vants, and blacks) of upwards of five thousand people, from the fleet to the camp, at four miles distance? This was not in the commodore's offer; but it was a very serious consideration for the army.

The commodore, being well acquainted with the place, made a disposition for the attack, from which he could not be diverted by the opinion of the chief engineer, and other officers, who, after having reconnoitred the fortifications, declared they thought them impregnable to shipping—as appears from Mr. Moore's letter to the secretary of state.

Art. 3. It is by no means denied that the resolution of attacking the fort by sea was a very spirited one; or that it was not conducted with such bravery, as will always do honour to those gentlemen who had the honour to command those ships that lay before it: but the consequence by no means invalidated the opinion of the chief engineer, or the other officers, as it is certain that the fort was not, nor indeed could it, from its elevation, be much hurt by the shipping; neither did the enemy abandon it till they saw, by our manœuvre, that we were preparing to land.

A letter * from col. Cleveland to general B——n, upon this subject, will evince what has been said.

Art.

* *Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Col. Cleveland to Major-general Barrington.*

“ S I R,

“ It was soon after the troops were ordered for re-

imbarking from off the island of Martinico, that I was made acquainted with the motives

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which

*Commodore Moore.**General Barrington.*

After having observed that they laid him under great difficulty, by requesting that so late in the evening, which might have been granted so easily when it was first proposed,

Art. 4. The reason why the troops, that were assembled under the stern of the Woolwich, did not land, as was proposed, under colonel Clavering, was, that the greatest

which induced the general for taking such a step: I then understood the message from the general to commodore Moore was, that if he, the commodore, could make an attack with his fleet, or land the artillery, stores, and provisions, &c. nearer Fort Royal, the army, at all events, should march the next morning to invest the place; if not, boats to be sent on shore in the evening, for the troops to be taken on board. His answer was, that they could not be landed nearer, or at any other place, than where the troops landed; and he would undertake, with his sailors, to land them there. But at a meeting of the general officers, the next morning, on board of his ship, he then said that his message was, that he not only offered to land them at the place before mentioned, but likewise to transport them wherever the service might require. This much surprised general Hopson, and all the other general officers, who never took his

answer in that sense. Being asked, what number of men he could spare from the fleet for that service, he mentioned four, or at most six hundred men, which was known to be greatly insufficient.

As for the chief engineer, giving his opinion against his majesty's ships of war attacking Fort Royal on the island of Guadaloupe, I am certain he continued in the same sentiments after the attack was made, and the place abandoned; and I should not do justice to his character, were I of any other: for as the fort was on an eminence, it rendered their fire but of a very immaterial service towards reducing it, there being not a gun dismounted, nor much damage done to any capital work; nor did the enemy quit the fort, or cease firing, till the morning after the attack was made. They were sensible of not being able to hold out forty-eight hours after the troops made good their landing. As it was commanded by heights, I think

*Commodore Moore.**General Barrington.*

posed, he took his measures with such expedition and success, that in less than an hour the troops were rendezvoused under the Woolwich's stern, when the landing was again postponed; though the evening was favourable, the Woolwich at that time very near the shore, and the Spy sloop within her, almost close to the beach. In consequence of this delay, it was found extremely difficult to dispose of the men for that night, as it would have been impossible for them to find their respective transports in the dark: but this difficulty was surmounted by the commodore, who distributed them among the ships of war. Several vessels, set on fire by the enemy, being seen driving about, Mr. Moore, with the transports, kept to windward all night, in such a situation as

est part of the transports were drove to the leeward; which when general Hopson was made acquainted with, and that, in case of necessity, the colonel could not be properly supported, he countermanded them.

As to the offer of landing the troops at twelve o'clock, it could not, with propriety, have been accepted of, as at that time the coast had never been reconnoitred; neither was it done till major-general B——n obtained leave from the general to do it next morning, when he pitched upon the place where the troops actually landed.

I think it would not have taken more time to have reduced it; and of consequence they must have weakened their own strength, by leaving a sufficient number of men for garrisoning the place, to be taken prisoners.

This, Sir, is what I can very well recollect and affirm, and am not a little surpris'd to read so different an ac-

count of the expedition in Smollett's History.

I have the honour to be,

With great truth,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient,

And much obliged,

Humble servant.

*Commodore Moore.**General Barrington.*

to be able to chuse his anchorage next day. At the same time he directed the bomb-ketches to play upon the town, to amuse the enemy, and keep them at a distance, that the troops might land next morning without opposition.

The enemy threw up no intrenchments in the way to the Dos d'Ane:—the pass was hilly, but very accessible by means of a tolerable road, tho' stony and rugged. When the governor of Guadaloupe rejected the proposal sent with the flag of truce, the general would have tried the effect of a second message, which Mr. Moore warmly opposed, recommending it to him to second his blow while the enemy were in consternation, and offering to assist him with the mariners who were under his command. This attack he the more strongly recommended as he knew the nature of the climate, and foresaw the troops would soon be weakened by distemper. Had his advice been taken, in all probability, the conquest of the island would have been finished in a few days; for all or most of the posts which the enemy possessed on the Capesterre side, were fortified after the landing of the English forces: and, whatever
may

Art. 5. Whoever has seen the Dos d'Ane, and is any sort of judge of ground, must know that there was no necessity, or even use, for fortifying what nature had done every thing for: however, the enemy did not neglect even that. The whole of the road from the sea to the Dos d'Ane, which is near four miles, is so narrow, that, in many places, not above three men could march in front, and most part of it very rocky and steep.

All the parts that flanked the road had been fortified, and artillery planted in them; such as Bisdary, Vaubelle, La Batterie Mutine, the Jesuits, the Hospital, and the house of Mr. La Garde, at which the enemy had established their head-quarters. Above all this, was the grand camp, from which their cannon commanded the road. From thence there was another, which led to the Dos d'Ane, not above six feet broad, a perpendicular precipice on each
each

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General Barrington.

may have been said of the bravery of the inhabitants, certain it is, that as soon as they were attacked, they abandoned all their posts successively, almost without resistance; nor was there any reason to extol the courage and intrepidity of madam Ducharmey, who was said to have defended her plantation at the head of her slaves and dependents.

each side of above fourscore feet. This was flanked by hills, that could not be attacked from the plain below, and enfiladed from the front of the Dos d'Ane, which is not above five hundred yards in breadth, and both flanks were covered by inaccessible rocks and woods. Had even all these difficulties been surmounted, there were still more to encounter, if possible, of a stronger nature; I mean the redoubt, without which, our being masters of the Dos d'Ane would not have been of the least service, and which we must have abandoned, as it would have been next to impossible to have supplied that post with provisions.

When the marines had taken possession of Fort Louis, Mr. Moore, at the desire of general Hopson, went on board the Panther, accompanied by colonel Clavering, to reconnoitre the coast, and fixed upon a landing-place near Arnonville, where the troops were actually disembarked.

Art. 6. When the commodore reconnoitred the coast of the Capesterre, it was some time before general Hopson's death; and at that time general Barrington had proposed to him to take sixteen hundred men, and carry the war on that side of the island. This would have put the enemy between two fires, and there is the greatest probability to believe it would have been attended with success; but this the general would never consent to, tho' often pressed to it by general Barrington. The army at that time amounted to three thousand

*Commodore Moore.**General Barrington.*

found three hundred men, fit for service; but when the landing was made good, it consisted, after weakening greatly the garrison of Fort Louis, of between twelve and thirteen hundred only. It was near three weeks before this period that Mr. Moore advised the going to Houelbourg, which the general thought so impracticable, that he would not consent to it: it fell of course afterwards, when we were masters of the posts of Arnonville and Petitbourg.

The town was intirely demolished, except some few houses at the end next Fort Royal; and those that came down were only attracted by curiosity to see the ruins—the enemy had but two cannon; and these were spiked up by those that made a sally from the citadel—when the magazine blew up, Mr. Moore sent ships immediately to the assistance of the fort, which however had sustained very little damage.

The commodore never dreamed they would attempt landing in this place, knowing that the enemy had driven stakes under water for the destruction of the boats. The inconveniencies of landing here he had represented

Art. 7. The enemy had three pieces of eighteen pounders, besides a mortar of thirteen inches, which last they received from Martinique. During the siege, the battery was attacked at twelve o'clock at noon, and carried by captain Bloomer of the sixty-first regiment.

Art. 8. Colonel Clavering landed at the river Moutique, about two miles from Petitbourg, and there was not a stake drove in that place; tho' the bay of Petitbourg was full of them: this general Barrington was so well

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Commodore Moore.

General Barrington.

to the general, before he failed to Dominique.

apprised of, that he never attempted to land there, which otherwise would have been a most advantageous spot.

The commodore employed his cruisers with such effect, that no provisions were landed at Mahaut since the first attack of the island. A trader of St. Eustatia offered to supply the commodore with ten thousand barrels of beef, at an under-price, declaring, without scruple, that the British cruisers had effectually prevented him from disposing of it at any French market. Besides, the inhabitants of Guadalupe would have been chargeable with the greatest absurdity, had they collected magazines of provision in the defenceless town of Mahaut, situated at such a distance from the centre of their posts, while the enemies had it in their power to cut off the communication: but, if they had, it would have reflected no blame upon the commodore, who had done every thing in the power of ships to prevent it.

Art. 9. The severest stroke the inhabitants felt, during the whole operations, was the destroying of the magazine of Bay-Mahaut. This rendered all their future defence useless, as by that means the redoubt, where were all the old people, women, and children, was cut off from being supplied.

Mr. Moore is very much mistaken, when he says that it was an improper place for a magazine: it was, as near as could be, in the center of the two islands, and as far removed as possible, consistent with safety and convenience, from the enemy. It was on that side of the island which was most convenient to receive provisions from St. Eustatia; and, besides, there was so little water there, that the large ships could not come near it. Had they established their magazine on the sea-coast on the other side, which is the Capesterre, it would always have been subject to have been destroyed by the landing of a few men. Where they had placed it, that was impracticable, as across the island it is above nine miles, which we must have marched to have destroyed

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ed it, leaving behind us Petitbourg and Arnonville, both strong posts, where the whole force of the enemy was at that time assembled; the one upon our right, and the other upon our left flank. This would have been madness, before we were in possession of these places, tho' afterwards a very easy task. It will appear, from a letter wrote by Mr. Des Hayes †, of what consequence that magazine was to the enemy, and that it was collected from St. Eustatia during the siege.

The commodore sent thither (to Marigalante) a strong de-

Art. 10. It should seem that the troops had some small

† *Translation of the Letter from Messieurs Vidal and Des Hayes to Major-General Barrington.*

“ S I R,

“ In answer to the letter you have done us the honour to write, relating to several circumstances concerning the siege of Guadaloupe, of which you require the true state, as we were eye-witnesses of what passed; Mr. Vidal having acted, during the siege, as a captain of the horse-militia, and at the beginning of the siege as aid-du-camp to the governor; and Mr. Des Hayes as captain in the infantry-militia.

We declare, Sir, that, with

respect to the first article of your letter, what you alledge is very true, in regard to the difficulty of the road by the sea-side, leading to the general quarters, as well as that of the Dos d’Ane: this last is so steep and narrow, almost through its whole extent, which is about four thousand paces, or four English miles, that three men can scarce march a-breast; and in many places it is so incumbered with stones as to be absolutely impracticable. Moreover, it was the more diffi-

Commodore Moore.

detachment of ships, at whose arrival the inhabitants immediately capitulated.

General Barrington.

small share in the reduction of Marigalante, for the following reasons:

difficult to be forced, as entrenchments had been made, and posts fortified the whole length of the road; as at Bisdary, Vaubelle, la Batterie Mutine, the Jesuits, the Hospital, and, lastly, the guard at the general quarters; and above all this, the grand camp mounted with cannon, which commanded the road.

The inhabitants eagerly wished to be attacked in this place, hoping to see your troops sink under the attempt. Their hopes were founded on the nature of the road, which would have produced new difficulties. They knew it was out of the reach of the cannon of the ships; and they were not afraid of being attacked in other places, being covered by the river of Gallion, being secured on both sides by such a prodigious height, and defended by several posts, which it would have been impossible to pass.

As to the second article, concerning the provisions brought to us from St. Eustatia to the Bay Mahaut, a little town situated in the bottom of the great Cul de

Sac, it is the only place from whence we received any during the siege, if we except some boats that came laden to Port Louis, Petit Canal, and Moule, three towns in Grande-terre, into which some prizes were brought. We had our magazines at the Bay Mahaut, and until that town was reduced, our communication of provisions was not interrupted. They were at first conveyed to different plantations, particularly to that of Mr. Machicourt at Arnonville, and from thence to the reduit and general quarters: but your descent at Houelbourg, which was followed by the reduction of all the posts from the Bay Mahaut to Capesterre, and the seizure of all our provisions found in that town, and other places which were burned, from which places we could not possibly transport them in time to our reduits and general quarters; reduced the inhabitants to the absolute necessity of capitulating; being in want of provisions at the general quarters as well as in other posts, particularly at the reduit, to which all the

General Barrington.

In the first place, the operations was planned by general
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the women, children, and sick had retired; and, in fine, without any hope of receiving a supply, having no longer any communication with the town of the Bay Mahaut, which was moreover the only pass for our militia from Guadaloupe to Grand-terre that remained, after the reduction of Fort Louis; which pass had never been interrupted by any cruisers, until you deprived us of it.

In regard to the third article of your letter, we can assure you, Sir, that when the marquis of Beauharnois, general of Martinique, arrived at Grande-terre, in the squadron of Mr. de Bompert, a few days after the capitulation of Guadaloupe, he disembarked about six hundred regulars, and a considerable number of men draughted from the companies in Martinique, together with the volunteers, of whom, as we are assured, there were fifteen hundred aboard the ships that composed the squadron, where was likewise store of ammunition suitable to the service; but understanding that Guadaloupe had capitulated, they reembarked. Those were very

ill informed who said there were six hundred armed negroes: there were none but servants who attended their masters, and those not at all intended for fighting. We shall not say any thing positive about the return of the squadron. If we refer to the general opinion, and to persons particularly acquainted with the situation of the islands, and with the seas by which they are surrounded, it cannot be denied but that if Guadaloupe had not been obliged to capitulate, by your last operations, in cutting off our provisions as well by sea as by land, that squadron might have burned all the transports, before the British squadron off Dominique could have come up, as the French was more than ten leagues to windward, and you had then but one frigate of forty guns with your transports; and that manœuvre of our squadron would have infallibly obliged you to raise the siege, had it not been for the precaution you had previously taken.

With respect to the fourth article concerning the Flibustiers, certain it is, there were

General Barrington.

ral Barrington, as appears by a letter wrote by him to the commodore, dated the 9th of May, 1759.

“ As I intend attacking
“ Marigalante in a few days,
“ I believe I must beg a ship,
“ or rather two, in order to
“ favour the descent of the
“ troops.”

In the second, by another letter of the 17th of May, wrote to him also, it appears what orders the general had given to governor Crump :

“ I have sent with B.
“ Crump, seven hundred re-
“ gulars, five hundred irre-
“ gulars, three pieces of can-
“ non, and a hawitzer. I
“ have likewise given him

were about five hundred in the island. Near two hundred of these people had disembarked at Bay Mahaut, during the siege. Part of them were employed at the batteries : the rest were formed into two companies. The first of these, consisting of about two hundred and fifty, was commanded by Grand Joseph, who was killed at their head when your grenadiers advanced to the attack of the Batterie la Mutine :

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the other, of fifty, was commanded by the sieur Roux.

This, Sir, is the undisguised truth of all you desired us to explain.

We have the honour to be, with the most profound respect,

Sir,

Your most humble,
and most obedient servants,

London, Aug.

1761.”

B b

“ orders,

*Commodore Moore.**General Barrington.*

“ orders, as soon as he lands,
 “ to summon the island; and
 “ in case they are obstinate,
 “ to give them no other
 “ terms but being prisoners
 “ of war.”

I might add a third, which is, that the island had been summoned about six weeks before by the shipping; but the answer given by the governor was very far from being satisfactory.

The troops which were landed did not exceed six hundred blacks and whites, and these in a wretched condition; so that, if they had stayed, they might all have been taken prisoners, as Mr. Moore would have gone up and landed his marines on the back of Mr. Beauharnois, who would have found himself between two fires. As for Buccaneers, they existed no where but in imagination. The date of those adventurers expired above fifty years before this period.

Art. 11. It appears from a letter wrote by Mr. Des Hayes to general Barrington, that the succours landed by Mr. de Beauharnois consisted of six hundred regular troops, and a great number of the militia draughted from the companies at Martinique, besides volontiers, of which there were on board the fleet near fifteen hundred. This does not seem like the account given of them by Mr. Moore; neither is it to be imagined that the general of Martinique would trust himself with such wretches as they are represented, whose condition could not have been rendered so miserable from the length of their voyage.

It appears farther, that no negroes were disembarked as fighting men, but as servants to attend their masters. Had the

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Commodore Moore.

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the marines been landed in their rear, it might have certainly been of service; and tho' it is not doubted but that the commodore would have done every thing in his power to have assisted the army, yet as Mr. de Bompert was then cruising off Grande-terre with his whole fleet, it is not to be supposed he could have then done it, as the general had before lent him three hundred men to reinforce his squadron, upon the news of Bompert's arrival: at the same time he offered to embark himself and his little army on board the fleet; an offer which Mr. M—— refused; but he accepted of the three hundred men.

N. B. The word *Flibustiers* does not mean *Buccaneers*, but *Privateers*-people; four hundred of which came from *Martinique* to *Gualoupe*, under the command of Mr. de *Folville*, lieutenant de *Roy* at *Martinique*.

There is an article in the capitulation, by which ships were provided to carry them back to that island.

These islands (*viz.* the *Santos* and *Defeada*) were not summoned 'till a considerable time

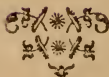
Art. 12. It was by no means necessary for general *Barrington* to summon the
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Commodore Moore.

time after general B——n
had sailed for England.

General Barrington.

small islands of Los Santos, Deseada, and Petite-terre, as they were all comprised in the capitulation of Guadeloupe. The deputies of these were all at his head-quarters for some days, intreating a separate capitulation, which he never would grant them: however, they were perfectly satisfied before they left him; if they had not, it would not have been of the least consequence. The general sent captain Buchanan to take away their arms, at the same time that he took away those of the different parishes of Guadeloupe and Grande-terre; but the weather was so bad, that he could not reach them within the time to which he was limited; for he was not sent till about the tenth of June, and the army was to embark the twenty-fourth for England.



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